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Immortelle

Plant Varieties Journal

THE PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS OFFICE

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Canadian Food Inspection Agency
59 Camelot Drive
Nepean, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

General inquiries on Plant Breeders' Rights should be directed to the staff of the PBRO. They can be contacted by facsimile at (613) 228-6629, by e-mail, or by telephone at (613) 225-CFIA (225-2342) at the extension numbers indicated.

Visit our website at:
http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/pbrpov/pbrpove.shtml

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DEADLINE FOR JULY 2003 ISSUE IS MAY 9, 2003

DEADLINE FOR OCTOBER 2003 ISSUE IS AUGUST 8, 2003

1. GRANTS OF RIGHTS

ARTEMISIA
(*Artemisia vulgaris* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Harnett, Richard, Saltash, Cornwall, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Certificate number: 1306
Date granted: 2002/10/09
Application number: 00-2428
Application date: 2000/11/07
Approved denomination: **'JanLim'**
Trade name: Oriental Limelight

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture, Food & Rural Development, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number : 1330
Date granted: 2002/12/10
Application number: 00-2199
Application date: 2000/04/11
Approved denomination: **'Vivar'**

➤ **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture, Food & Rural Development, Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number : 1331
Date granted: 2002/12/10
Application number: 00-2200
Application date: 2000/04/11
Approved denomination: **'Trochu'**

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Holder:** The Govenors of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
Certificate number : 1307
Date granted: 2002/10/10
Application number: 99-1672
Application date: 1999/05/06
Approved denomination: **'Hi-Q'**

DAHLIA
(*Dahlia variabilis* (Willd.) Desf.

➤ **Holder:** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V., Venhuizen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Certificate number : 1301
Date granted: 2002/10/09
Application number: 99-2049
Application date: 1999/12/22
Approved denomination: **'Amazon'**

DAHLIA
(*Dahlia* species)

➤ **Holder:** Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number : 1313
Date granted: 2002/11/13
Application number: 99-1968
Application date: 1999/12/16
Approved denomination: **'Gallery Art Deco'**

➤ **Holder:** Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number : 1314
Date granted: 2002/11/13
Application number: 99-1969
Application date: 1999/12/16
Approved denomination: **'Gallery Art Fair'**

➤ **Holder:** Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number : 1315
Date granted: 2002/11/13
Application number: 99-1970
Application date: 1999/12/16
Approved denomination: **'Gallery Art Nouveau'**

DIASCIA
(*Diascia x hybrida* Link et Otto)

➤ **Holder:** Penhow Specialist Nurseries, Gwent, South Wales, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Certificate number : 1304
Date granted: 2002/10/09
Application number: 00-2418
Application date: 2000/10/30
Approved denomination: **'Pendan'**
Trade name: Little Dancer

FLAX
(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba
Certificate number : 1328
Date granted: 2002/12/06
Application number: 98-1375
Application date: 1998/05/04
Approved denomination: **'AC Nugget'**

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull.)

➤ **Holder:** Klemm & Sohn GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number : 1300
Date granted: 2002/10/02
Application number: 98-1504
Application date: 1998/10/08
Approved denomination: **'Medina'**

➤ **Holder:** Klemm & Sohn GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Certificate number : 1323
Date granted: 2002/11/28
Application number: 98-1502
Application date: 1998/10/08
Approved denomination: **'Delhi'**

JACOB`S LADDER
(*Polemonium caeruleum* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Pépinières Prouteau Frères, Brissac-Quince, France
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number : 1321
Date granted: 2002/11/25
Application number: 99-1994
Application date: 1999/12/17
Approved denomination: **'Blanjou'**
Trade name: Brise D'Anjou

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia species* Venten.)

➤ **Holder:** Penhow Specialist Nurseries, Gwent, South Wales, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Certificate number : 1305
Date granted: 2002/10/09
Application number: 00-2427
Application date: 2000/11/07
Approved denomination: **'Pengoon'**
Trade name: Blue Lagoon

OAT
(*Avena sativa* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number : 1322
Date granted: 2002/11/26
Application number: 00-2208
Application date: 2000/04/20
Approved denomination: **'Ronald'**

OSTEOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum fruticosum* (L.) Norl.)

➤ **Holder:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number : 1324
Date granted: 2002/12/02
Application number: 99-2019
Application date: 1999/12/20
Approved denomination: **'Highside'**

➤ **Holder:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number : 1325
Date granted: 2002/12/02
Application number: 99-2021
Application date: 1999/12/20
Approved denomination: **'Wildside'**

PEA
(*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Holder:** Advanta Seeds U.K. Limited, Sleaford, Lincolnshire, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Advanta Canada Inc., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number : 1326
Date granted: 2002/12/02
Application number: 97-1077
Application date: 1997/05/26
Approved denomination: **'Miami'**

PETUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* Hort. ex Vilm.)

➤ **Holder:** Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Certificate number : 1302
Date granted: 2002/10/09
Application number: 00-2405
Application date: 2000/10/16
Approved denomination: **'Keiyeul'**
Trade name: Surfinia Lime

➤ **Holder:** Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Certificate number : 1303
Date granted: 2002/10/09
Application number: 00-2407
Application date: 2000/10/16
Approved denomination: **'Keilavbu'**
Trade name: Surfinia Sky Blue

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number : 1317
Date granted: 2002/11/25
Application number: 00-2434
Application date: 2000/11/17
Approved denomination: **'Fiselfi'**
Trade name: Red Elf

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number : 1318
Date granted: 2002/11/25
Application number: 00-2435
Application date: 2000/11/17
Approved denomination: **'Fislemon'**
Trade name: Lemon Snow

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number : 1319
Date granted: 2002/11/25
Application number: 01-2691
Application date: 2001/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Fismond'**
Trade name: Red Diamond

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number : 1320
Date granted: 2002/11/25
Application number: 01-2693
Application date: 2001/05/02
Approved denomination: **'Kamp Burgundy'**
Trade name: Cortez Burgundy

ROSE
(*Rosa* species L.)

➤ **Holder:** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Valderose Gardens, Pain Court, Ontario
Certificate number : 1308
Date granted: 2002/10/30
Application number: 01-2676
Application date: 2001/04/17
Approved denomination: **'Ausverse'**
Trade name: Falstaff

➤ **Holder:** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, Wolverhampton, United Kingdom
Agent in Canada: Valderose Gardens, Pain Court, Ontario
Certificate number : 1309
Date granted: 2002/10/30
Application number: 01-2677
Application date: 2001/04/17
Approved denomination: **'Ausromeo'**
Trade name: William Shakespeare 2000

➤ **Holder:** Jan Spek Rosen B.V., Boskoop, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Cassan Maclean, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number : 1310
Date granted: 2002/11/12
Application number: 95-497
Application date: 1995/04/04
Approved denomination: **'SPEkes'**

➤ **Holder:** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec
Certificate number : 1327
Date granted: 2002/12/03
Application number: 99-1765
Application date: 1999/08/17
Approved denomination: **'POULnil'**
Trade name: Pernille Hit®

WHEAT
(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

➤ **Holder:** United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number : 1311
Date granted: 2002/11/13
Application number: 00-2416
Application date: 2000/10/24
Approved denomination: **'5500HR'**

➤ **Holder:** United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number : 1312
Date granted: 2002/11/13
Application number: 00-2417
Application date: 2000/10/24
Approved denomination: **'5700PR'**

➤ **Holder:** Pflanzenzucht Oberlimpurg, Schwaebisch Hall, Germany
Agent in Canada: C&M Seeds, Palmerston, Ontario
Certificate number : 1316
Date granted: 2002/11/19
Application number: 01-2533
Application date: 2001/01/30
Approved denomination: **'606'**
Synonym: Granite

➤ **Holder:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Certificate number : 1329
Date granted: 2002/12/10
Application number: 99-1649
Application date: 1999/04/23
Approved denomination: **'Glenavon'**

2. APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

AFRICAN DAISY
(*Arctotis x hybrida* hort.)

➤ **Applicant:** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney, NSW, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3309
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Archnah'**
Trade name: Hannah

➤ **Applicant:** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney, NSW, Australia
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3310
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Archley'**
Trade name: Hayley

ANGELONIA
(*Angelonia angustifolia* Benth.)

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3373
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Cart Depink'**
Trade name: Carita Deep Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3374
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Cart Laver'**
Trade name: Carita Lavender

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3375
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Cart Pur'**
Trade name: Carita Purple

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3376
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Cart White'**
Trade name: Carita White

ARGYRANTHEMUM
(*Argyranthemum frutescens* (L.) Schultz Bip.)

➤ **Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3299
Application date: 2002/10/03
Proposed denomination: **'Innping'**

➤ **Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3300
Application date: 2002/10/03
Proposed denomination: **'Innpolly'**

➤ **Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3301
Application date: 2002/10/03
Proposed denomination: **'Innpetita'**

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 02-3341
Application date: 2002/10/24
Proposed denomination: **'TR01176'**

➤ **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 02-3342
Application date: 2002/10/24
Proposed denomination: **'TR01178'**

➤ **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 02-3343
Application date: 2002/10/24
Proposed denomination: **'BT485'**

➤ **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 02-3344
Application date: 2002/10/24
Proposed denomination: **'BT490'**

CAMPANULA
(*Campanula portenschlagiana* Roem. & Schult)

➤ **Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3355
Application date: 2002/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'PORTO2'**

CAMPANULA
(*Campanula x haylodgensis* Hort.)

➤ **Applicant:** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3356
Application date: 2002/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'10-00-14'**

CHRYSANTHEMUM
(*Chrysanthemum* species L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 02-3302
Application date: 2002/10/07
Proposed denomination: **'Yofabienne'**
Trade name: Fabienne

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 02-3303
Application date: 2002/10/07
Proposed denomination: **'Yojamestown'**
Trade name: Jamestown

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 02-3304
Application date: 2002/10/07
Proposed denomination: **'Yoolympia'**
Trade name: Olympia

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 02-3305
Application date: 2002/10/07
Proposed denomination: **'Yoplymouth'**
Trade name: Plymouth

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 02-3306
Application date: 2002/10/07
Proposed denomination: **'Sunny Yoshasta'**
Trade name: Sunny Shasta

➤ **Applicant:** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 02-3307
Application date: 2002/10/07
Proposed denomination: **'Yowoodstock'**
Trade name: Woodstock

CORDYLINE
(*Cordyline hybrida*)

➤ **Applicant:** Jury, Mark C., North Taranaki, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Kirby Eades Gale Baker, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 02-3340
Application date: 2002/10/17
Proposed denomination: **'Red Fountain'**
Protective direction granted: 2002/10/17

EUPHORBIA
(*Euphorbia* hybrid)

➤ **Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3296
Application date: 2002/10/03
Proposed denomination: **'Despina'**

➤ **Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3297
Application date: 2002/10/03
Proposed denomination: **'Efanthia'**

FUCHSIA
(*Fuchsia x hybrida*)

➤ **Applicant:** Goetz, Wolfram, Hebrechtingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3332
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Goetzginger'**

➤ **Applicant:** Goetz, Wolfram, Hebrechtingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3333
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Marcia'**

➤ **Applicant:** Goetz, Wolfram, Hebrechtingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3334
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Shabetty'**

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3280
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Boddblapp'**
Trade name: Double Up Apple Blossom

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3281
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Boddblbrp'**
Trade name: Double Up Bridal Pink

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3282
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Boddbldpk'**
Trade name: Double Up Deep Pink

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3283
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Boddblpchfr'**
Trade name: Double Up Peach Frost

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3284
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizorcbut'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy Orchid Butterfly

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3285
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizpin'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy Pink

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3286
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizorg'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy Orange

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3287
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizcorbut'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy Coral Butterfly

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3288
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizchbut'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy Cherry Butterfly

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3289
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizche'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy Cherry

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3290
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizred'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy Red

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3291
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizros'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy Rose

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3292
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizsal'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy Salmon

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3293
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizvio'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy Violet

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3294
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodlizwhi'**
Trade name: Little Lizzy White

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia hybrida*)

➤ **Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3298
Application date: 2002/10/03
Proposed denomination: **'Innkapink'**

➤ **Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3308
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Innkablue'**
Trade name: Safari Plum

OSTEOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum ecklonis* (DC.) Norl.)

➤ **Applicant:** Hansson, Jorn M., Sonderso, Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3295
Application date: 2002/10/03
Proposed denomination: **'Seitope'**

➤ **Applicant:** Hansson, Jorn M., Sonderso, Denmark
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3357
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Sevamil'**
Trade name: Vanilla Symphony

OSTEOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum fruticosum* (L.) Norl.)

➤ **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3335
Application date: 2002/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa AU1'**

➤ **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3336
Application date: 2002/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa AU2'**

➤ **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3337
Application date: 2002/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa AU3'**

➤ **Applicant:** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3338
Application date: 2002/10/10
Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa AU6'**

PETUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* hort. ex E. Vilm.)

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3317
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Mediopimo'**
Trade name: Supertunia 'Mini Bright Pink'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3318
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI76'**
Trade name: Supertunia 'Mini Pastel Pink'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3319
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI153'**
Trade name: Supertunia 'Giant Pink'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3320
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI164'**

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3321
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI207'**

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3322
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI218'**
Trade name: Supertunia 'Mini Blue'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3323
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USTUNI223'**
Trade name: Supertunia 'Red'

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3361
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Whip Ablos'**
Trade name: Whispers Apple Blossom

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3362
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Whip Blurose'**
Trade name: Whispers Blue Rose

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3363
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Whip Burg'**
Trade name: Whispers Burgundy

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3364
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Whip Lityel'**
Trade name: Whispers Light Yellow

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3365
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Whip Rose'**
Trade name: Whispers Rose

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3366
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Whip Scarl'**
Trade name: Whispers Scarlet

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3367
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Whip White'**
Trade name: Whispers White

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3368
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Reflec Pur'**
Trade name: Reflections Purple

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3369
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Jam Burg'**
Trade name: Jamboree Burgundy

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3370
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Jam Cherose'**
Trade name: Jamboree Cherry Rose

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3371
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Jam Hopink'**
Trade name: Jamboree Hot Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3372
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Jam Laver'**
Trade name: Jamboree Lavender

PETUNIA/CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* species Cery.)

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3311
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USCALI6'**
Trade name: Superbells 'White'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3312
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USCALI11'**
Trade name: Superbells 'Pink'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3313
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USCALI28'**
Trade name: Superbells 'Red'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3314
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USCALI47'**
Trade name: Superbells 'Coral Pink'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3315
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USCALI48'**

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3316
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USCALI51'**
Trade name: Superbells 'Blue'

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3346
Application date: 2002/10/31
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Ivory'**
Trade name: Callie Ivory

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3347
Application date: 2002/10/31
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Pink'**
Trade name: Callie Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3348
Application date: 2002/10/31
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Rose'**
Trade name: Callie Rose

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3349
Application date: 2002/10/31
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Scared'**
Trade name: Callie Scarlet Red

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3350
Application date: 2002/10/31
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Sunre'**
Trade name: Callie Sunrise

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3351
Application date: 2002/10/31
Proposed denomination: **'Cal White'**
Trade name: Callie White

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3352
Application date: 2002/10/31
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Yel'**
Trade name: Callie Yellow

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3377
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Blu'**
Trade name: Callie Blue

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3378
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Darblu'**
Trade name: Callie Dark Blue

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3379
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Laver'**
Trade name: Callie Lavender

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3380
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Litelaver'**
Trade name: Callie Light Lavender

➤ **Applicant:** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3381
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'Cal Pur'**
Trade name: Callie Purple

PHLOX
(*Phlox subulata* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Cammarota, Tom, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3274
Application date: 2002/09/24
Proposed denomination: **'Bubble Gum'**

➤ **Applicant:** Cammarota, Tom, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3275
Application date: 2002/09/24
Proposed denomination: **'Cotton Candy'**

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3358
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'NPCW02022'**

➤ **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3359
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'NPCW02042'**

➤ **Applicant:** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3360
Application date: 2002/11/21
Proposed denomination: **'NPCW02044'**

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** SAKA-RAGIS Pflanzenzucht GbR, Hamburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 02-3339
Application date: 2002/10/11
Proposed denomination: **'Princess'**

➤ **Applicant:** Europlant Pflanzenzucht GmbH, Luneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 02-3353
Application date: 2002/11/05
Proposed denomination: **'Laura'**

➤ **Applicant:** Europlant Pflanzenzucht GmbH, Luneburg, Germany
Agent in Canada: Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland, New Brunswick
Application number: 02-3354
Application date: 2002/11/05
Proposed denomination: **'Milva'**

SUTERA
(*Sutera* Roth.)

➤ **Applicant:** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3331
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'Mogoto'**
Trade name: Glacier Blue

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED FOR FILING

VERBASCUM
(*Verbascum x hybridum* Brot.)

➤ **Applicant:** Oudshoorn, Herbert, Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3383
Application date: 2002/11/29
Proposed denomination: **'Buttercup'**

VERBENA
(*Verbena hybrida* hort. ex Groenl. & Rumpler)

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3276
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodcombureye'**
Trade name: Napoleon Burgundy Eye

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3277
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodcomcar'**
Trade name: Napoleon Carmine

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3278
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodcompur'**
Trade name: Napoleon Purple

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3279
Application date: 2002/09/30
Proposed denomination: **'Bodcomros'**
Trade name: Napoleon Rose

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3324
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USBENAL5'**
Trade name: Superbena 'Burgundy'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3325
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USBENAL8'**
Trade name: Superbena 'Dark Blue'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3326
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USBENAL11'**
Trade name: Superbena 'Large Lilac Blue'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3327
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USBENAL17'**
Trade name: Superbena 'Coral Red'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3328
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USBENAL20'**
Trade name: Superbena 'Pink Shades'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3329
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USBENAL21'**
Trade name: Superbena 'Blue Purple'

➤ **Applicant:** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Application number: 02-3330
Application date: 2002/10/08
Proposed denomination: **'USBENAL25'**
Trade name: Superbena 'Purple'

VERONICA/SPEEDWELL
(*Veronica longifolia* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Oudshoorn, A.A.M., Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 02-3382
Application date: 2002/11/29
Proposed denomination: **'Eveline'**

WHEAT
(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada and Hyland Seeds, Ottawa, Ontario
Agent in Canada: Hyland Seeds Division of W.G. Thompson & Sons Ltd., Blenheim, Ontario
Application number: 02-3273
Application date: 2002/09/20
Proposed denomination: **'Wonder'**

➤ **Applicant:** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 02-3345
Application date: 2002/10/28
Proposed denomination: **'BW758'**

3. APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

Any objections to the following applications must be submitted in writing to the Commissioner of Plant Breeders' Rights within six months from the date of publication of this issue, along with the appropriate fee.

Unless otherwise indicated, all colour measurements were determined by using the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour chart.

The following provides detailed descriptions of the characteristics of the candidate varieties. The summaries compare the distinguishing characteristics of the candidate varieties to the reference varieties.

All photographs are supplied by the applicants. Where photographs do not adequately show distinctness, they may not be published.

ANGELONIA
(*Angelonia angustifolia* Benth.)

Proposed denomination: **'Balangimla'** (see figure 1)
Trade name: Angelmist™ Lavender Improved
Application number: 01-2607
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Hilo Princess'

Summary: *'Balangimla' differs from the reference variety, 'Hilo Princess' in plant density, pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade, raceme length and floret diameter. 'Balangimla' has more flowering branches than 'Hilo Princess'. The upper surface of the leaves of 'Balangimla' is smooth whereas the pubescence is sparse on 'Hilo Princess'. 'Balangimla' has smaller florets and shorter racemes than those of 'Hilo Princess'.*

Description: 'Balangimla' has an upright to intermediate growth habit with very sparse pubescence on the branches. The leaves are linear with an acute apex, sessile base and serrate margins. They are medium to dark green on the upper leaf surface and medium green on the lower surface. Both leaf surfaces are smooth with medium to strong glossiness on the upper surface.

The racemes of 'Balangimla' are branching with violet florets (N87A with 155D palate, RHS 2001) located in both terminal and axil locations. There is only one floret per axil which has a medium-length corolla tube. The pedicel of the floret is at a right angle with the peduncle.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balangimla' was developed by crossing a tall, large purple-flowered breeding line, designated '115', with a compact, well-branched, white-flowered breeding line, designated '272'. The cross was made in August, 1999 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The initial selection was made in June, 2000 based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balangimla' were conducted at Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert, Alberta during the summer of 2002. Trials consisted of a minimum of 10plants/variety with one cutting/5-6 inch square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 1: Comparison table for 'Balangimla'

	'Balangimla'	'Hilo Princess'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	38.0	48.8
std. deviation	6.2	5.2
Number of flowering branches		
mean	54.6	9.4
std. deviation	7.9	3.0
Raceme length (cm)		
mean	19.1	30.5
std. deviation	2.3	7.1
Floret diameter (mm)		
mean	21.6	26.2
std. deviation	1.2	1.5

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balangimpu'** (see figure 2)
Trade name: Angelmist™ Purple Improved
Application number: 01-2608
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balangdeum' (Angelmist™ Deep Plum)

Summary: *'Balangimpu' differs from the reference variety, 'Balangdeum' in number of flowering branches, pubescence on the branches and petal markings. 'Balangimpu' has more flowering branches than 'Balangdeum'. The pubescence on the branches of 'Balangimpu' is very sparse whereas it is dense on 'Balangdeum'. The glossiness of the upper surface of the leaves of 'Balangimpu' is medium to strong whereas it is weak to medium on 'Balangdeum'. There is a large white spot on the lip of the petals of 'Balangimpu' whereas it is absent or very small on the petals of 'Balangdeum'.*

Description: 'Balangimpu' has an upright to intermediate growth habit with very sparse pubescence on the branches. The leaves are lanceolate with an acute apex, sessile base and serrate margins. They are dark green on the upper leaf surface and medium green on the lower surface. Both leaf surfaces are smooth with medium to strong glossiness on the upper surface.

The racemes of 'Balangimpu' are branching with violet florets (between 83B & N81A with 155B palate, RHS 2001) located in the axils. There is only one floret per axil which has a short corolla tube. The pedicel of the floret is at an acute angle with the peduncle.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balangimpu' was developed by crossing a compact, well-branched, white-flowered breeding line, designated '272' with a tall, large purple-flowered breeding line, designated '115'. The cross was made in August, 1999 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The initial selection was made in June, 2000 based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balangimpu' were conducted at Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert, Alberta during the summer of 2002. Trials consisted of a minimum of 10plants/variety with one cutting/5-6 inch square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 2: Comparison table for 'Balangimpu'

	'Balangimpu'	' Balangdeum'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	41.7	46.1
std. deviation	5.5	2.7
Number of flowering branches		
mean	37.4	27.2
std. deviation	3.2	5.9
Raceme length (cm)		
mean	18.2	16.8
std. deviation	1.4	3.8

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balanglapi'** (see figure 3)
Trade name: Angelmist™ Lavender Pink
Application number: 01-2609
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Pandiana'

Summary: *'Balanglapi' differs from the reference variety, 'Pandiana' in growth habit, plant height, plant density, pubescence on the branches, raceme length and flower colour. 'Balanglapi' has a more compact growth habit with more flowering branches than 'Pandiana'. The branches of 'Balanglapi' are smooth whereas the pubescence is very dense on 'Pandiana'. The racemes of 'Balanglapi' are shorter than those of 'Pandiana'. The flowers of 'Balanglapi' are lighter pink than those of 'Pandiana'.*

Description: 'Balanglapi' has an intermediate to spreading growth habit with smooth branches. The leaves are lanceolate with an acute apex, sessile base and serrate margins. They are dark green on the upper leaf surface and medium green on the lower surfaces. Both leaf surfaces are smooth with strong glossiness on the upper surface.

The racemes of 'Balanglapi' are branching with pink florets located in the axils. There is only one floret per axil which has a short corolla tube. The pedicel of the floret is at an acute angle with the peduncle.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balanglapi' was developed by

crossing a tall, purple-flowered breeding line, designated '142', with a compact, well-branched, white-flowered breeding line, designated '272'. The cross was made in August, 1999 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The initial selection was made in June, 2000 based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balanglapi' were conducted at Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert, Alberta during the summer of 2002. Trials consisted of a minimum of 10plants/variety with one cutting/5-6 inch square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements for 'Balanglapi' and 9 measurements for 'Pandiana'.

Table 3: Comparison table for 'Balanglapi'

	'Balanglapi'	'Pandiana'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	39.2	53.8
std. deviation	4.2	2.6
Number of flowering branches		
mean	39.8	5.0
std. deviation	10.5	2.3
Raceme length (cm)		
mean	15.5	21.1
std. deviation	2.4	4.3
Colour of upper side of upper petal (RHS)		
middle	N80C	63C with overlay of 63B
margin	N80B	63C with overlay of 63B
Colour of upper side of lateral petal (RHS)		
middle	N80C	63C
margin	N80B	63B
Colour of upper side of lower petal (RHS)		
middle	N80C	63C
margin	N80B	63B
Colour of palate (RHS)		
	155D	56C

* reference variety

APPLE
(*Malus* Mill.)

Proposed denomination: **'Pioneer Mac'** (see figure 4)
Application number: 94-402
Application date: 1994/07/14
Applicant: Adams County Nursery, Inc., Aspers, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Summerland McIntosh' and 'Spartan'

Summary: *'Pioneer Mac' is an apple variety which has a significantly higher number of lenticels on the one year old shoots than either of the reference varieties. The bud support of 'Pioneer Mac' is moderately large whereas it is moderately small in both 'Summerland McIntosh' and 'Spartan'. The fruit of 'Pioneer Mac' is significantly smaller in diameter with a lower average fruit weight than either of the reference varieties. 'Pioneer Mac' tends to have a higher amount of over colour than 'Summerland McIntosh'. 'Pioneer Mac' has a shorter, thicker fruit stalk than either 'Summerland McIntosh' or 'Spartan'. The flesh of 'Pioneer Mac' is slightly firmer than 'Summerland McIntosh' but softer than 'Spartan'. 'Pioneer Mac' has a higher percentage of sugars in the juice than either reference variety. 'Pioneer Mac' fruit matures at the same time as 'Spartan', about 10 days later than 'Summerland McIntosh' in the Okanagan Valley.*

Description: 'Pioneer Mac' is an apple variety which produces trees with a spreading growth habit. The major fruit load is borne on the shoots. One year old shoots have moderately shiny, dark brown bark, medium pubescence on the upper half and very many small to medium sized lenticels. The bud tips are pointed and the buds are adpressed to the shoot with a moderately large bud support. In cross section the shoot tip leaves are concave and have a moderate amount of pubescence on the upper side. The lower side of the shoot tip leaves is green with purple around the margins and on the petiole. The fully expanded leaves of 'Pioneer Mac' are medium sized and oriented upwards. The apex is cuspidate, the margins are crenate and the upper side is medium to dark green and moderately glossy. The lower side of the leaf is strongly pubescent. The stipules are small. 'Pioneer Mac' flowers early and has pinkish purple flower buds. The flowers are single with overlapping petal margins. The petals are white on the upper side and purplish white on the lower side.

'Pioneer Mac' produces large fruit that are symmetrical and globose in shape. There is no ribbing. Crowning at the distal end is weak. The eye is small with a half open aperture. The sepals are short to medium in length and are overlapping at the base. The eye basin of 'Pioneer Mac' is moderately shallow and narrow to medium in width. The fruit stalk is short and medium in thickness. 'Pioneer Mac' has a shallow and moderately narrow stalk cavity. The surface of the fruit is smooth and the skin is glaucous, waxy and thick. The ground colour of the fully mature fruit is green and there is a moderately high amount (approximately 80%) of dark red over colour in a blush pattern. There is no russet on 'Pioneer Mac'. The lenticels are small and inconspicuous. 'Pioneer Mac' has greenish yellow coloured flesh and in cross-section the core line is weakly distinct. The locules are open. 'Pioneer Mac' matures mid-season and has a medium fruit setting. At maturity the seeds are brown and normal in shape. Browning of the flesh is very strong one hour after being cut. The fruit flesh is fine in texture, juicy and moderately soft. Sugar content in the fruit juice is high.

Origin and Breeding: 'Pioneer Mac' originated as an open pollinated seedling of McIntosh which was discovered in 1976 at Pioneer Fruit Farms, Marlboro, New York.

Tests and Trials: Test and trials for 'Pioneer Mac' were conducted by the okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., (PICO) at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre in Summerland, B.C. during 2001 and 2002. The trials consisted of 32 trees of the candidate and four trees of each reference variety, planted on M4 rootstock. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements.

Table 4: Comparison table for 'Pioneer Mac'

	'Pioneer Mac'	'Summerland McIntosh'*	'Spartan'*
Leaf length (mm)			
mean	85.7	91.4	74.5
std. deviation	5.9	5.6	6.6
Leaf width (mm)			
mean	71.5	71.6	64.4
std. deviation	6.9	6.5	4.1
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	31.5	28.5	25.5
std. deviation	3.4	2.4	3.1
Flower diameter (mm)			
mean	58.0	53.2	59.3
std. deviation	2.6	4.2	5.8
Fruit diameter (mm)			
mean	79.6	84.8	85.6
std. deviation	2.54	4.4	4.3
Average fruit weight (g)			
	186.4	225.8	246.5
Percentage total sugars in fruit juice (%)			
	15.0	13.0	13.5

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Olsentwo Gala'** (see figure 5)
Application number: 96-785
Application date: 1996/04/04
Applicant: Richard R. Olsen & Larry M. Olsen, Prosser, Washington, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Oyen Wiggs Green and Mutala, Vancouver, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Royal Gala' and 'Galaxy Gala'

Summary: *'Olsentwo Gala' is an apple variety which produces conical to slightly globose fruit, whereas the fruit shape of 'Galaxy Gala' is less conical with a flatter base. The sepals of 'Olsentwo Gala' are shorter than those of 'Royal Gala' and the aperture of the eye is half open while that of 'Royal Gala' is wide open. There is a higher amount of over colour on the skin of 'Olsentwo Gala' than 'Royal Gala'. About 95% of the fruit of 'Olsentwo Gala' achieve optimum red colour at the same time, and therefore the variety has the potential to be a single pick apple. In contrast, Royal Gala develops its colour in stages and therefore requires several different picking times to achieve optimum colour of the harvested fruit. The over colour of 'Olsentwo Gala' is bright red with a small amount of darker red streaks. The over colour of 'Royal Gala' is red flecks and red blush with darker red streaks. 'Galaxy Gala' has an over colour of darker red to purple streaks over a darker red blush. 'Olsentwo Gala' has medium sized, slightly prominent lenticels, whereas 'Galaxy Gala' has small non-prominent lenticels. 'Olsentwo Gala' matures slightly before the reference varieties and has a higher sugar content than 'Royal Gala'.*

Description: 'Olsentwo Gala' is an apple variety which produces trees with an upright growth habit. The major fruit load is borne on spurs. One year old shoots have moderately shiny, purplish brown bark, weak pubescence on the upper half and moderately few, small sized lenticels. The bud tips are pointed and the buds are adpressed to the shoot with a medium sized bud support. In cross section the shoot tip leaves are concave and have very weak pubescence on the upper side. The lower side of the shoot tip leaves is green with purple around the margins and on the midrib and veins. The

fully expanded leaves of 'Olsentwo Gala' are medium sized and oriented upwards. The apex is acuminate, the margins are crenate and the upper side is dark green and very glossy. The lower side of the leaf is strongly pubescent. The stipules are small. 'Olsentwo Gala' flowers late and has pink and white flower buds. The flowers are single with free to touching petal margins. The petals are white and pinkish purple on the upper side and lower side and they are ovate in shape.

'Olsentwo Gala' produces large fruit that are symmetrical and globose conical in shape. There is a medium amount of ribbing. Crowning at the distal end is moderate. The eye is medium sized with a partly open aperture. The sepals are touching at the base. The eye basin of 'Olsentwo Gala' is moderately deep and medium to broad in width. The fruit stalk is medium in length and thickness. 'Olsentwo Gala' has a stalk cavity that is medium in depth and width. The surface of the fruit is smooth and the skin is moderately glaucous, waxy and thin. The ground colour of the fully mature fruit is yellow and there is a very high amount of bright red and dark red over colour in a flecked, streaked and blush pattern. There is no russet on 'Olsentwo Gala'. The lenticels are medium sized and slightly prominent. 'Olsentwo Gala' has cream coloured flesh and in cross-section the core line is absent or very weak. The locules are open. 'Olsentwo Gala' matures mid to late season and has a very good fruit setting. At maturity the seeds are brown and normal in shape. Browning of the flesh is medium in strength one hour after being cut. The fruit flesh is intermediate in texture, juicy and medium in firmness. Sugar content in the fruit juice is very high. Approximately 95% of the fruit of 'Olsentwo Gala' achieve optimum red colour at the same time, and therefore the variety has the potential to be a single pick apple.

Origin and Breeding: 'Olsentwo Gala' originated as a whole tree mutation of 'Royal Gala' (Tenroy cultivar USPP #4121) and was discovered by the applicants in August 1989 in a four-year-old solid 10 acre block of Tenroy cultivar located in Prosser, Washington, USA. Asexual reproduction of the new cultivar was done by budding and grafting.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Olsentwo Gala' were conducted by the okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., (PICO) at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre in Summerland, B.C. during 2000 and 2001. The trials consisted of 8 trees of the candidate variety, 9 trees of 'Galaxy Gala' and 10 trees of 'Royal Gala', planted on M4 rootstock. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements.

Table 5: Comparison table for 'Olsentwo Gala'

	'Olsentwo Gala'	'Royal Gala'*	'Galaxy Gala'*
Leaf length (mm)			
mean	94.5	99.8	104.6
std. deviation	8.2	9.4	7.1
Leaf width (mm)			
mean	50.5	56.6	56.5
std. deviation	5.0	5.0	4.7
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	26.7	28.6	31.0
std. deviation	3.7	2.3	5.1
Stipule length (mm)			
mean	6.8	11.1	13.3
std. deviation	3.4	0.9	3.5
Flower diameter (mm)			
mean	54.4	54.2	61.2
std. deviation	5.5	3.6	3.7
Fruit diameter (mm)			
mean	77.4	77.2	73.5
std. deviation	3.4	2.9	3.1
Average fruit weight (g)	192.0	213.6	180.4
Percentage total sugars in fruit juice (%)	16.8	13.0	16.1

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Huashuai'** (see figure 6)
Application number: 96-971
Application date: 1996/11/27
Applicant: Professor Wang Yu-Lin, Auckland, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Golden Delicious', 'Red Delicious', 'Shamrock' and 'Royal Gala'

Summary: *'Huashuai' is an apple variety that produces fruit of larger diameter than any of the reference varieties. The fruit of 'Huashuai' are globose conical, similar in shape to 'Royal Gala' whereas the fruit of 'Golden Delicious' are truncate conical, 'Red Delicious' are oblong conical and 'Shamrock' are globose. 'Huashuai' has significantly more ribbing than 'Golden Delicious' or 'Shamrock'. 'Huashuai' fruit have more over colour than either 'Golden Delicious' or 'Shamrock' but less over colour than 'Royal Gala' or 'Red*

Delicious'. In the Okanagan Valley 'Huashuai' matures much later than 'Royal Gala', 'Golden Delicious' and 'Shamrock' and at the same time or slightly later than 'Red Delicious'.

Description: 'Huashuai' is an apple variety which produces trees with a spreading growth habit. The major fruit load is borne on spurs. One year old shoots are very strong and moderately shiny, with weak pubescence on the upper half and a moderate number of medium sized lenticels. The bud tips are pointed and the buds are adpressed to the shoot with a large bud support. The growing tip is green. In cross section the shoot tip leaves are concave and have very weak pubescence on the upper side. The lower side of the shoot tip leaves is green with no secondary colour. The fully expanded leaves of 'Huashuai' are large and oriented upwards to outwards. The apex is cuspidate, the margins are serrate and the upper side is medium to dark green and glossy. The lower side of the leaf is very strongly pubescent. The stipules are medium to large. 'Huashuai' flowers mid to late-season and has light pink and white flower buds. The flowers are single with overlapping petal margins. The petals are white and pinkish purple on the upper side and lower side and they are ovate in shape.

'Huashuai' produces very large fruit that are asymmetrical and globose conical in shape. There is very strong ribbing. Crowning at the distal end is strong. The eye is medium to large in size with an open aperture. The sepals are free at the base. The eye basin of 'Huashuai' is very deep and broad in width. The fruit stalk is thick. 'Huashuai' has a stalk cavity that is medium in depth and width. The surface of the fruit is smooth and the skin is moderately glaucous, very waxy and moderately thick. The ground colour of the fully mature fruit is greenish yellow and there is a moderate amount of red over colour in a streaked and blush pattern. There is low amount of russet on 'Huashuai' on the lenticels. The lenticels are small and slightly prominent. 'Huashuai' has greenish yellow flesh and in cross-section the core line is strong. The locules are open. 'Huashuai' matures late and has an extremely good fruit setting. At maturity the seeds are brown and normal in shape. Browning of the flesh is strong one hour after being cut. The fruit flesh is intermediate in texture, juicy and medium in firmness. Sugar content in the fruit juice is medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Huashuai' originated from a cross between the apple cultivars 'Fuji' (mother plant) and 'Starkrimson', a sport of 'Red Delicious' (pollen donor). Artificial hybridization was carried out in the spring of 1976 at the Zenghou Fruit Research Institute. The seeds were harvested the following autumn and then planted out to form a population for selection of new cultivars. From this population, one seedling in particular showed desirable characteristics such as attractive appearance, large size, crisp fruit texture, pleasant flavour and long storage ability. This selection was named 'Huashuai'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Huashuai' were conducted by the okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., (PICO) at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre in Summerland, British Columbia during 2000 and 2001. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements.

Table 6: Comparison table for 'Huashuai'

	'Huashuai'	'Golden Delicious'*	'Red Delicious'*	'Shamrock'*	'Royal Gala'*
Leaf length (mm)					
mean	96.7	96.1	78.5	92.5	99.8
std. deviation	6.3	11.0	6.0	8.1	9.4
Leaf width (mm)					
mean	62.9	58.9	50.1	71.4	56.6
std. deviation	5.5	7.7	4.6	4.4	5.0
Petiole length (mm)					
mean	29.6	27.0	26.8	26.4	28.6
std. deviation	2.5	4.7	3.1	2.5	2.3
Flower diameter (mm)					
mean	68.7	55.3	57.9	53.9	54.2
std. deviation	2.5	3.2	5.9	5.8	3.6
Fruit diameter (mm)					
mean	85.0	79.6	81.0	82.6	77.2
std. deviation	2.8	3.5	3.0	1.8	2.9
Average fruit weight (g)	255.7	243.0	244.4	213.5	213.6
Percentage of total sugars in fruit juice (%)	12.9	14.2	11.2	14.0	13.0

• reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'V6'** (see figure 7)
Application number: 98-1476
Application date: 1998/08/25
Applicant: University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Aleck Hutchinson

Varieties used for comparison: 'M.9', and 'M26' (see table 7 on page 30)

Summary: *'V6' produces fewer basal shoots in the stool bed than the reference varieties. The growth of the basal shoot in the stool bed is wavy for 'V6' while it is straight for 'M26'. 'V6' has a lower suckering tendency than the reference varieties. 'V6' has intermediate to good root anchorage while 'M9' has poor anchorage. 'V6' has similar dwarfing ability as 'M.9'. The dormant one year old shoots of 'V6' has less pubescence and shorter internodes than the reference varieties. 'V6' has more lenticels on the dormant one-year-old shoots than 'M26'. The shape in cross section of the shoot tip leaves is concave while it is straight in 'M9' and convex in 'M26'. 'V6' has smaller leaves than the reference varieties. 'V6' has a globose fruit shape while the reference varieties have a more flat globose(oblate) shape. The crowning at the distal end of the fruit is present in 'V6' while absent in the reference varieties. 'V6' has a deeper eye basin and a thinner and longer fruit stalk than the reference varieties. The bloom of the skin of the fruit is absent in 'V6' while it is present in 'M.9'. 'V6' has a stronger waxiness of the of the skin of the fruit than the reference varieties. The mature fruit of 'V6' has a yellow ground colour with a high amount of pink over colour on the skin while the fruit of 'M26' has a greenish yellow ground colour. Both reference varieties have a low amount of orange over colour on the skin. 'V6' has less russet on the skin than the reference varieties. The distinctness of the core line in the fruit cross section of 'V6' is very weak while it is very strong for 'M26'. 'V6' has more resistance to fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) than 'M26'.*

Description: 'V6' is a clonal rootstock that produces trees of weak to intermediate vigour, with very few wavy basal shoots. It has an upright to spreading branching habit with a < 90 degree to 90 degree angle of the bearing branches to the trunk. The predominance of major fruit load being on spurs. It has low to medium suckering tendency with intermediate to good root anchorage and intermediate dwarfing ability. The pubescence on the upper half of the dormant one-year-old shoot is weak, with a weak shine to the bark, and medium

flexibility. It has a few medium sized lenticels on the dormant one-year-old shoots. The predominant colour of the sunny side of the dormant one-year-old shoots is dark brown. The lateral bud of the dormant one-year-old shoot is medium in size, pointed, adpressed, with a small support.

The colour of the growing tip of the leaf shoot is white. The shoot tip leaves are concave in cross section, have medium pubescence on the upper side, and are green in colour on the lower side, with the apex and margins having colours other than green. It has medium sized leaves that face upwards and have no lobing. The leaf has an apex shape that is acuminate, with a serrated margin. The upper side of the leaf has medium glossiness, and dark green colour. The lower side is pubescent with a weak anthocyanin colouration of the veins. The leaf has small stipules. The bud burst is mid-season and occurs around May 1, in Simcoe, Ontario.

The time of beginning of flowering is mid season. 'V6's fruit is small in diameter , symmetric with a globose shape. The fruit is absent of ribbing with the presence of weak crowning at the distal end. The eye of the fruit is medium in size with a closed aperture. The eye basin is shallow to medium in depth and medium in width. The calyx is present in the mature fruit. The sepals of the fruit are medium in length, and are touching to overlapping. The stalk of the fruit is thin and long with a medium depth and width stalk cavity. The fruit surface is smooth, absent of bloom, with a very strong waxiness to it. The skin is translucent, medium to thick in thickness, with a yellow ground colour when the fruit is fully mature. There is a high to very high amount of pink over colour which consists of a solid but slightly streaked pattern. There is a very low amount of russet around the stalk cavity. The lenticels are small to medium in size with slight prominence. 'V6' has white flesh. The distinctness of the core line is very weak, with the aperture of the locules closed. At maturity the seed is dark brown, and normal in shape. 'V6' has medium browning of the flesh, and is resistant to fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) disease.

Origin and Breeding History: 'V6' originated from a selection by Dr. Aleck Hutchinson of 680 seeds from open pollinated fruit of 'Kerr' apple crab x unknown. The selection was made in 1959 at McDonald College, of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec and assigned the accession code of V605. 'Kerr' is a seedling of Dolgo crabapple (M. X Robusta 5 (*M. prunifolia x M. baccata*)) x Harrison apple ('Melinda' apple x unknown). Seedlings were evaluated in the field at Vineland, Ontario starting in 1961, and were selected based on growth habit, bark thickness, hardiness, ease of propagation, and disease and insect resistance. Out of this collection came lines V605-1 to V605-7 (now V.1 to V.7).

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'V6' were conducted at the Horticultural Experimental Station, Simcoe, Ontario between 1994-2002 with 'Goodland' as the grafted scion.

Proposed denomination: **'V5'** (see figure 8)
Application number: 98-1477
Application date: 1998/08/25
Applicant: University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Aleck Hutchinson

Varieties used for comparison: 'M.9', and 'M26' (see table 7 on page 30)

Summary: *'V5' is less a vigorous rootstock than 'M26', and produce less basal shoots than 'M.9'. The growth of the basal shoots in the stool bed is wavy for 'V5' while it is straight for 'M26'. 'V5' has lower suckering tendency than the reference varieties. 'V5' has poor root anchorage while 'M26' has intermediate to good anchorage. 'V5' has better dwarfing ability than 'M.26'. The dormant one year old shoots of 'V5' have more pubescence, more lenticels, shorter internodes than the reference varieties. The size of the bud support of the dormant one-year-old shoot is medium in 'V5' while it is small in the reference varieties. The shape in cross section of the shoot tip leaves is concave while it is straight in 'M9' and convex in 'M26'. The colouration of the lower side of the shoot tip leaves is a bronze green in 'V5' while it is green in the reference varieties. "V5' has smaller leaves than the reference varieties. 'V5' has a globose fruit shape while the reference varieties have a more flat globose(oblate) shape. 'V5' has a shallower eye basin and thinner and longer fruit stalk than the reference varieties. The bloom of the skin of the fruit is absent in 'V5' while present in 'M.9'. The mature fruit of 'V5' has a cream-white ground colour with a high amount of pink over colour on the skin while the fruit of 'M.9' has a yellow ground colour and 'M26' has greenish yellow ground colour. Both reference varieties have a low amount of orange over colour on the skin. 'V5' has less russet on the skin than the reference varieties. The distinctness of the core line in the fruit cross section of 'V5' is absent to very weak while it is very strong for 'M26'. 'V5' has more resistance to fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) than 'M26'.*

Description: 'V5' is a clonal rootstock that produces trees of weak vigour, with very few to few wavy basal shoots. It has a spreading branching habit with a <90 degree to 90 degree angle of the bearing branches to the trunk. The predominance of major fruit load being on spurs. It has very low to low suckering tendency, with poor root anchorage and good dwarfing ability. The pubescence on the upper half of the

dormant one-year-old shoot is strong, with a weak shine to the bark, and medium flexibility. It has a few medium sized lenticels on the dormant one-year-old shoots. The predominant colour of the sunny side of the dormant one-year-old shoots is greenish brown. The lateral bud of the dormant one-year-old shoot is medium in size, pointed, adpressed, with a medium support.

The colour of the growing tip of the leaf shoot is white. The shoot tip leaves are concave in cross section, have medium pubescence on the upper side, and are bronze green in colour on the lower side, with the apex and margins having colours other than green. It has small to medium sized leaves that face upwards and have no lobing. The leaf has an apex shape that is acuminate, with a serrated margin. The upper side of the leaf has medium glossiness, medium green colour, and very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The lower side is pubescent with a weak anthocyanin colouration of the veins. The leaf has small stipules. The bud burst is mid-season and occurs around May 1, in Simcoe, Ontario.

The time of beginning of flowering is mid season. 'V5's fruit is very small in diameter , symmetric with a globose shape. The fruit is absent of ribbing with no crowning at the distal end. The eye of the fruit is medium in size with a closed aperture. The eye basin is very shallow in depth and narrow in width. The calyx is present in the mature fruit. The sepals of the fruit are medium in length, and are touching. The stalk of the fruit is thin in thickness and medium to long in length, with a medium depth and width stalk cavity. The fruit surface is smooth, absent of bloom, with a very weak waxiness to it. The skin is translucent, medium to thick in thickness, with a cream white ground colour when the fruit is fully mature. There is a high amount of pink over colour which consists of a solid but slightly streaked pattern. There is no russet on the fruit. The lenticels are small in size with very slight prominence. 'V5' has white flesh. The distinctness of the core line is very weak, with the aperture of the locules closed. At maturity the seed is dark brown, and normal in shape. 'V5' has medium browning of the flesh, and is moderately resistant to fire blight(*Erwinia amylovora*) disease.

Origin and Breeding History: 'V5' originated from a selection by Dr. Aleck Hutchinson, of 680 seeds from open pollinated fruit of 'Kerr' apple crab x unknown, made in 1959 at McDonald College, of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec and assigned the accession code of V605. 'Kerr' applecrab is a seedling of Dolgo crabapple (M. X Robusta 5 (*M. prunifolia x M. baccata*)) x Harrison apple ('Melinda' apple x unknown). Seedlings were evaluated in the field at Vineland, Ontario starting in 1961, and were selected based on growth habit, bark thickness, hardiness, ease of propagation, and disease and insect resistance. Out of this collection came lines V605-1 to V605-7 (now V.1 to V.7).

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'V5' were conducted at the Horticultural Experimental Station, Simcoe, Ontario between 1994-2002 with 'Goodland' as the grafted scion.

Proposed denomination: **'V3'** (see figure 9)
Application number: 98-1478
Application date: 1998/08/25
Applicant: University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Aleck Hutchinson

Varieties used for comparison: 'M.9', and 'M26' (see table 7 on page 30)

Summary: *'V3' is a less vigorous rootstock than 'M9'. 'V3' has less basal shoots in the stool bed than the reference varieties. The growth of the basal shoot in the stool bed is wavy for 'V3' while it is straight for 'M26'. 'V3' has a lower suckering tendancy than 'M26'. 'V3' has intermediate to good root anchorage while'M9' has poor anchorage. 'V3' has better dwarfing ability than 'M.26' . The dormant one year old shoots of 'V3' has more pubescence, and more lenticels than the reference varieties. 'V3' has longer internodes than 'M.9'. The shape in cross section of the shoot tip leaves is concave while it is straight in 'M9' and convex in 'M26'. 'V3' has a medium stipule size compared to the small size for the reference varieties. The fruit size diameter is very small to small for 'V3' while it is medium for 'M26'. 'V3' has a globose fruit shape while the reference varieties have a more flat globose(oblate) shape. 'V3' has a thinner and longer fruit stalk than the reference varieties .The mature fruit of 'V3' has a ground colour of cream-white with a high amount of pink over colour on the skin while the fruit of 'M.9' has yellow ground colour and 'M26' a greenish yellow ground colour. Both reference varieties have a low amount of orange over colour on the skin. 'V3' has less russet on the skin than the reference varieties. The distinctness of the core line in the fruit cross section of 'V3' is absent to very weak while it is very strong for 'M26' . 'V3' has more resistance to fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) than 'M26'.*

Description: 'V3'is a clonal rootstock that produces trees of weak vigour, with very few to few wavy basal shoots. It has an upright to spreading branching habit with a <90 degree to 90 degree angle of the bearing branches to the trunk. The predominance of major fruit load being on spurs. It has low to medium suckering tendency with intermediate to good root anchorage with good dwarfing ability. The pubescence on the upper half of the dormant one-year-old shoot is strong, with a

weak to medium shine to the bark, and medium flexibility. It has few medium sized lenticels on the dormant one-year-old shoots. The predominant colour of the sunny side of the dormant one-year-old shoots is dark brown. The lateral bud of the dormant one-year-old shoot is medium in size, pointed, adpressed, with a small support.

The colour of the growing tip of the leaf shoot is white. The shoot tip leaves are concave in cross section, have strong pubescence on the upper side, and are green in colour on the lower side, with the apex and margins having colours other than green. It has medium sized leaves that face upwards and have no lobing. The leaf has an apex shape that is acuminate, with a serrated margin. The upper side of the leaf has strong glossiness, and medium green colour. The lower side is pubescent with a weak anthocyanin colouration of the veins. The leaf has medium sized stipules. The bud burst is mid-season and occurs around May 1, in Simcoe, Ontario.

The time of beginning of flowering is mid season. 'V3's fruit is very small to small in diameter , symmetric with a globose shape. The fruit is absent of ribbing with the presence of weak to medium crowning at the distal end. The eye of the fruit is small in size with a closed to half open aperture. The eye basin is very shallow to shallow in depth and narrow in width. The calyx is present in the mature fruit. The sepals of the fruit are medium in length, and are touching to overlapping. The stalk of the fruit is thin to medium in thickness, long with a medium depth and width stalk cavity. The fruit surface is smooth, with a bloom present, with no waxiness to it. The skin has very little translucency to it, thin in thickness, with a cream white ground colour when the fruit is fully mature. There is a high to very high amount of pink over colour which consists of flecked pattern. There is a no russet present on the fruit. The lenticels are small to medium in size with very slight to slight prominence. 'V3' has cream flesh. The distinctness of the core line is absent or very weak, with the aperture of the locules closed. At maturity the seed is dark brown, and normal in shape. 'V3' has medium browning of the flesh, and is moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) disease.

Origin and Breeding History: 'V3' originated from a selection by Dr. Aleck Hutchinson of 680 seeds from open pollinated fruit of 'Kerr' apple crab x unknown. The selection was made in 1959 at McDonald College, of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec and assigned the accession code of V605. 'Kerr' is a seedling of Dolgo crabapple (M. X Robusta 5 (*M. prunifolia x M. baccata*)) x Harrison apple ('Melinda' apple x unknown). Seedlings were evaluated in the field at Vineland, Ontario starting in 1961, and were selected based on growth habit, bark thickness, hardiness, ease of propagation, and disease and insect resistance. Out of this collection came lines V605-1 to V605-7 (now V.1 to V.7).

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'V3' were conducted at the Horticultural Experimental Station, Simcoe, Ontario between 1994-2002 with 'Goodland', 'Royal Gala', 'Empire', 'Jonagold', and 'Northern Spy' as the grafted scions.

Proposed denomination: **'V2'** (see figure 10)
Application number: 98-1479
Application date: 1998/08/25
Applicant: University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Aleck Hutchinson

Varieties used for comparison: 'M.9', and 'M26' (see table 7 on page 30)

Summary: *'V2' is a more vigorous rootstock than 'M.9'and produces many more basal shoots in the stool bed than 'M26'. The growth of the basal shoots in the stool bed is wavy for 'V2' while they are straight for 'M26'. 'V2' has a higher suckering tendency than 'M.9'. 'V2' has intermediate to good root anchorage while'M9' has poor anchorage. 'V2' has similar to 'M.26' in dwarfing ability. The dormant one year old shoots of 'V2' have less pubescence, and shorter internodes than both reference varieties, and more lenticels than 'M26'. The shape in cross section of the shoot tip leaves is concave while it is straight in 'M9' and convex in 'M26'. The colouration of the lower side of the shoot tip leaves is bronze green in 'V2' while it is green in the reference varieties.. 'V2' has a medium stipule size compared to the small size for the reference varieties. The fruit size diameter is very small to small for 'V2' while it is medium for 'M26'. 'V2' has a globose conical fruit shape while the reference varieties have a more flat globose(oblate) shape. The crowning at the distal end of the fruit is present in 'V2' while absent in the reference varieties. 'V2' has a deeper eye basin and thinner fruit stalk than the reference varieties. The bloom of the skin is absent in 'V2' while it is present in 'M.9'.The mature fruit of 'V2' has a cream-white ground colour with a high amount of pink over colour on the skin while the fruit of 'M.9' has a yellow ground colour and 'M26' a greenish yellow ground colour. Both reference varieties have a low amount of orange over colour on the skin of the fruit. 'V2' has less russet on the skin than the reference varieties. The distinctness of the core line in the fruit cross section of 'V2' is strong while it is absent to very weak for 'M9' . The aperture of locules in the fruit cross section is open in 'V2' while it is closed in the reference varieties. 'V2' has more resistance to fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) than 'M26'.*

Description: 'V2'is a clonal rootstock that produces trees of intermediate vigour, with many to very many wavy basal shoots. It has an upright to spreading branching habit with a <90 degrees to 90 degree angle of the bearing branches to the trunk. The predominance of major fruit load being on spurs. It has high suckering tendency with intermediate to good root anchorage with intermediate dwarfing ability. The pubescence on the upper half of the dormant one-year-old shoot is weak, with a medium shine to the bark, and medium flexibility. It has a few medium sized lenticels on the dormant one-year-old shoots. The predominant colour of the sunny side of the dormant one-year-old shoots is reddish brown. The lateral bud of the dormant one-year-old shoot is medium in size, pointed, adpressed, with a small support.

The colour of the growing tip of the leaf shoot is white. The shoot tip leaves are concave in cross section, have medium pubescence on the upper side, and are bronze green in colour on the lower side, with the apex and margins having colours other than green. It has medium sized leaves that face upwards and have no lobing. The leaf has an apex shape that is acuminate, with a serrated margin. The upper side of the leaf has medium glossiness, medium green colour, and very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The lower side is pubescent with a weak anthocyanin colouration of the veins. The leaf has medium sized stipules.

The bud burst is mid-season and occurs around May 1, in Simcoe, Ontario. 'V2's fruit is very small to small in diameter , symmetric with a globose conical shape. The fruit is absent of ribbing with the presence of weak to medium crowning at the distal end. The eye of the fruit is small to medium in size with a closed aperture. The eye basin is shallow to medium in depth and narrow in width. The calyx is present in the mature fruit. The sepals of the fruit are medium to long in length, and are touching to overlapping. The stalk of the fruit is thin to medium in thickness ,short with a medium depth and width stalk cavity. The fruit surface is smooth to hammered, absent of bloom, with a strong waxiness to it. The skin is translucent, thin in thickness, with a cream white ground colour when the fruit is fully mature. There is a high amount of pink over colour which consists of a solid but slightly streaked pattern. There is no russet on the fruit. The lenticels are medium in size with intermediate prominence. 'V2' has white flesh. The distinctness of the core line is strong, with the aperture of the locules open. At maturity the seed is dark brown, and normal in shape. 'V2' is moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) disease.

Origin and Breeding History: 'V2' originated from a selection by Dr. Aleck Hutchinson of 680 seeds from open pollinated fruit of 'Kerr' apple crab x unknown. The selection was made in 1959 at McDonald College, of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec and assigned the accession code of V605. 'Kerr' is a seedling of Dolgo crabapple (M. X Robusta 5 (*M. prunifolia x M. baccata*)) x Harrison apple ('Melinda' apple x unknown). Seedlings were evaluated in the field at Vineland, Ontario starting in 1961, and were selected based on growth habit, bark thickness, hardiness, ease of propagation, and disease and insect resistance. Out of this collection came lines V605-1 to V605-7 (now V.1 to V.7).

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'V2' were conducted at the Horticultural Experimental Station, Simcoe, Ontario between 1994-2002 with 'Goodland', 'Royal Gala', 'Empire', 'Jonagold', and 'Northern Spy' as the grafted scions.

Proposed denomination: **'V1'** (see figure 11)
Application number: 98-1480
Application date: 1998/08/25
Applicant: University of Guelph
Guelph, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Aleck Hutchinson,
Vineland, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'M.9' and 'M26' (see table 7 on page 30)

Summary: *'V1' is a more vigorous rootstock and produces fewer basal shoots in the stool bed than 'M9'. The growth of the basal shoots in the stool bed are wavy for 'V1' while they are straight for 'M26'. 'V1' has a lower suckering tendency than the reference varieties. 'V1' has intermediate to good root anchorage while 'M9' has poor anchorage. 'V1' has similar dwarfing ability as 'M26'. The dormant one year old shoots of 'V1' have less pubescence, more lenticels and shorter internodes than the reference varieties. The shape in cross section of the shoot tip leaves is concave while it is straight in 'M9' and convex in 'M26'. The colouration of the lower side of the shoot tip leaves is bronze green in 'V1' while it is green in the reference varieties. 'V1' has a large stipule size compared to the small size for the reference varieties. 'V1' has a globose conical fruit shape while the reference varieties have a more flat globose(oblate) shape. The crowning at the distal end of the fruit is present in 'V1' while it is absent in the reference varieties. 'V1' has a deeper eye basin and thinner fruit stalk than the reference varieties. The bloom of the skin of the fruit is absent in 'V1' while it is present in 'M9'. The mature fruit of 'V1' has a cream-white ground colour with a high amount of pink over colour on the skin while the fruit of 'M9' has yellow ground colour and 'M26' has green-yellow ground colour. Both reference varieties have a low amount of orange over colour on the skin. 'V1' has less russet on the skin than the reference*

varieties. The distinctness of the core line in the fruit cross section of 'V1' is weak while it is absent or very weak for 'M9' and very strong for 'M26'. The aperture of locules in the fruit cross section is open in 'V1' while it is closed in the reference varieties. 'V1' has more resistance to fire blight (Erwinia amylovora) *than 'M26'.*

Description: 'V1' is a clonal rootstock that produces trees of intermediate vigour, with very few to few wavy basal shoots. It has an upright to spreading branching habit with a 90 degree angle of the bearing branches to the trunk. The predominance of major fruit load being on spurs. It has low suckering tendency with intermediate to good root anchorage and strong dwarfing ability. The pubescence on the upper half of the dormant one-year-old shoot is weak, with a medium shine to the bark, and medium flexibility. It has a medium number and size of lenticels on the dormant one-year-old shoots. The predominant colour of the sunny side of the dormant one-year-old shoots is reddish brown. The lateral bud of the dormant one-year-old shoot is medium in size, pointed, adpressed, with a small support.

The colour of the growing tip of the leaf shoot is white. The shoot tip leaves are concave in cross section, have medium pubescence on the upper side, and are bronze green in colour on the lower side, with the apex and margins having colours other than green. It has medium sized leaves that face upwards and have no lobing. The leaf has an apex shape that is acuminate, with a serrated margin. The upper side of the leaf has medium glossiness, medium green colour, and very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The lower side is pubescent with a weak anthocyanin colouration of the veins. The leaf has large stipules. The bud burst is mid-season and occurs around May 1, in Simcoe, Ontario.

The time of beginning of flowering is mid season. 'V1's fruit is small in diameter , asymmetric with a globose conical shape. The fruit is absent of ribbing with the presence of weak to medium crowning at the distal end. The eye of the fruit is medium in size with a closed aperture. The eye basin is shallow to medium in depth and narrow in width. The calyx is present in the mature fruit. The sepals of the fruit are medium to long in length, and are touching to overlapping. The stalk of the fruit is thin and short with a medium depth and width stalk cavity. The fruit surface is smooth, absent of bloom, with a strong waxiness to it. The skin is translucent, thin in thickness, with a cream white ground colour when the fruit is fully mature. There is a high amount of pink over colour which consists of a solid but slightly streaked pattern. There is a very low to low amount of russet around the stalk cavity. The lenticels are small in size with very slight prominence. 'V1' has white flesh. The distinctness of the core line is weak, with the aperture of the locules open. At maturity the seed is dark brown, and normal in shape. 'V1' has medium browning of the flesh, and is moderately resistant to moderately susceptible to fire blight (*Erwinia amylovora*) disease.

Origin and Breeding History: 'V1' originated from a selection by Dr. Aleck Hutchinson of 680 seeds from open pollinated fruit of 'Kerr' apple crab x unknown. The selection was made in 1959 at McDonald College, of McGill University, Montreal, Quebec and assigned the accession code of V605. 'Kerr' is a seedling of Dolgo crabapple (M. X Robusta 5 (*M. prunifolia x M. baccata*)) x Harrison apple ('Melinda' apple x unknown). Seedlings were evaluated in the field at Vineland, Ontario starting in 1961, and were selected based on growth habit, bark thickness, hardiness, ease of propagation, and disease and insect resistance. Out of this collection came lines V605-1 to V605-7 (now V1 to V.7).

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'V1' were conducted at the Horticultural Experimental Station, Simcoe, Ontario between 1994-2002 with 'Goodland', 'Royal Gala', 'Empire', 'Jonagold', and 'Northern Spy' as the grafted scions.

Table 7: Comparison table for 'V1', 'V2', 'V3', 'V5', 'V6'

	'V1'	'V2'	'V3'	'V5'	'V6'	'M.9'*	'M26'*
Thickness of dormant one year old shoot (mm)							
mean	3.91	5.13	4.33	4.72	4.4	4.7	5.2
std. dev.	0.53	1.23	0.76	0.61	0.91	0.67	0.80
Length of internode of dormant one year old shoot (mm)							
mean	12.68	11.84	16.44	12.47	12.16	14.2	20.36
std. dev.	2.43	3.3	2.89	3.00	3.40	3.11	5.35
Leaf length (mm)							
mean	79	70	73	48.9	50.4	67.9	72.4
std. dev.	10.0	4.7	7.2	5.58	4.44	9.8	6.00
Leaf width (mm)							
mean	49	42	50	26.9	31.2	42.7	48.8
std. dev.	7.6	4.0	6.7	2.4	3.35	6.3	4.36
Petiole length (mm)							
mean	14.7	15.6	18.9	11.04	14.04	15.3	16.12
std. dev.	1.1	2.1	2.8	1.48	1.85	1.5	2.01

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'8S6923'** (see figure 12)
Previously proposed denomination: '8S-69-23'
Application number: 01-2764
Application date: 2001/06/19
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Royal Gala', 'Golden Delicious' and 'Sinta'

Summary: *'8S6923' is an apple variety which produces fruit with significantly less crowning at the distal end than the reference varieties. '8S6923' has a short, club-shaped fruit stalk, whereas the reference varieties have longer stalks. '8S6923' has a creamy yellow fruit ground colour with a very low amount of orange-red over colour, while 'Royal Gala' has significantly more red over colour. 'Golden Delicious' and 'Sinta' are similar to '8S6923' in that they have a very low amount of over colour but they differ from the candidate variety in the ground colour of the skin. Both 'Golden Delicious' and 'Sinta' have a green-yellow ground colour. In the Okanagan Valley, '8S6923' matures during the first week of October which is later than any of the reference varieties.*

Description: '8S6923' is an apple variety which produces trees with a spreading growth habit. The major fruit load is borne on the spurs. One year old shoots have dark brown bark, weak to medium pubescence on the upper half and moderately few small to medium sized lenticels. The bud tips are pointed and the buds are adpressed to the shoot with a medium sized bud support. The growing tip is white. In cross section the shoot tip leaves are concave and have very weak pubescence on the upper side. The lower side of the shoot tip leaves is green with purple around the apex and margins and on the petiole and mid-rib. The fully expanded leaves of '8S6923' are large and oriented upwards to outwards. The apex is cuspidate, the margins are serrate and the upper side is medium to dark green and moderately glossy. There is moderately strong anthocyanin colouration on the veins. The lower side of the leaf is moderately pubescent. The stipules are medium sized. '8S6923' flowers mid-season and has reddish purple and white flower buds. The flowers are single with overlapping petal margins. The petals are white and purplish on the upper side and lower side and are broad elliptic in shape.

'8S6923' produces very large fruit that are somewhat symmetrical and globose conical to conical in shape. Ribbing is weak and crowning at the distal end is very weak. The eye is small to medium with a closed to half open aperture. The sepals are medium in length and are free to touching at the base. The eye basin of '8S6923' is deep and narrow to medium in width. The fruit stalk is thick and medium in length. '8S6923' has a broad stalk cavity which is medium in

depth. The surface of the fruit is smooth and the skin is very weakly glaucous, and moderately waxy. The ground colour of the fully mature fruit is yellow and there is a low amount of orange red over colour in a blush pattern. The amount of russet on '8S6923' is low. The lenticels are medium in size and slightly prominent. '8S6923' has cream to greenish coloured flesh and in cross-section the core line is absent or very weakly distinct. The locules are open. '8S6923' matures late and has very good fruit setting. At maturity the seeds are grey-brown and conical in shape. Browning of the flesh is moderate one hour after being cut. The fruit flesh is coarse to intermediate in texture, juicy and medium in firmness. Sugar content in the fruit juice is high.

Origin and Breeding: '8S6923' was derived as a seed from the cross of 'Splendour' X 'Gala' which was made at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Summerland Research Centre in 1984. The seedling was designated as '8S-69-23' in 1992. Four propagations were made on Malling 26 rootstock and planted out in a trial block in 1992 and on Malling 9 rootstock and planted out in 1994. Evaluation of the selection began upon fruiting. The selection criteria were fruit appearance, taste, flesh texture, tree quality, fruit storage life, productivity and precocity.

Tests and Trials: Test and trials for '8S6923' were conducted by the okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., (PICO) at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre in Summerland, B.C. during 2000 and 2001. The trials consisted of four trees of the candidate and each reference variety, planted on M26 rootstock. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements.

Table 8: Comparison table for '8S6923'

	'8S6923'	'Royal Gala'*	'Golden Delicious'*	'Sinta'*
Leaf length (mm)				
mean	97.2	99.8	96.1	93.8
std. deviation	12.5	9.4	11.0	6.3
Leaf width (mm)				
mean	63.9	56.6	58.9	63.5
std. deviation	6.0	5.0	7.7	7.6
Petiole length (mm)				
mean	24.9	28.6	27.0	28.4
std. deviation	3.8	2.3	4.7	2.7
Fruit diameter (mm)				
mean	84.1	77.2	87.1	82.2
std. deviation	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.4
Average fruit weight (g)	253.8	213.6	277.6	229.9
Percentage of total sugars in fruit juice (%)	14.6	13.2	15.0	13.4

*reference varieties

ARGYRANTHEMUM
(*Argyranthemum frutescens*)

Proposed denomination: **'Sugar Baby'** (see figure 13)
Application number: 99-2057
Application date: 1999/12/22
Applicant: NuFlora International Pty. Ltd. Sydney, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd. Abbotsford, B. C.
Breeder: Thomas Michael Cunneen Buxton, NSW, Australia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Harvest Snow', 'Cobrey'(Comet White)

Summary: *'Sugar Baby' produces a shorter plant than 'Cobrey'. The plant width of 'Sugar Baby' is narrower than 'Harvest Snow' but wider than 'Cobrey'. The leaves of 'Sugar Baby' are bigger than 'Harvest Snow' but smaller than 'Cobrey'. The lower lateral lobes of the leaf blade is smaller in 'Sugar Baby' than in 'Cobrey'. 'Sugar Baby' has green coloured leaves while 'Cobrey' has grey green coloured ones. The peduncle of 'Sugar Baby' is shorter than 'Cobrey'. 'Sugar Baby' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Cobrey'.*

Description: 'Sugar Baby' is a single flower type argyranthemum variety with a bushy rounded plant growth habit. The density of the branches is medium to dense. The leaf has an attenuate shaped base and an acute shaped apex . The leaf colour is green. The intensity of the colour on the upper side of the leaf blade is weak. The peduncle is thin in thickness.

'Sugar Baby' flowers a long time beginning early to middle of the season. The longitudinal axis of the ray floret is straight to incurving. The ray floret is medium in length and width. The colour of the ray floret in 'Sugar Baby' is white on the upper and lower side, and remains white as it ages. There is a disc present that is yellow in colour before anther dehiscence and yellow orange in colour after.

Origin and Breeding: 'Sugar Baby' originated from a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in Buxton, NSW, Australia in 1991. The female parent was

Argyranthemum frutescens variety 'Frosty' and the male parent was a proprietary selection of *Argyranthemum frutescens* identified as '90003'. The variety was selected for its early free flowering inflorescences that have good form and floret colour, and compact growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Sugar Baby' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on May 8, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 9: Comparison table for 'Sugar Baby' and 'Harvest Snow'

	'Sugar Baby'	'Harvest Snow'	'Cobrey'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	26.3	26.2	39.0
std. deviation	2.3	3.1	3.0
Plant width (cm)			
mean	23.4	28.1	21.6
std. deviation	2.4	2.3	1.8
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	7.3	5	9.5
std. deviation	0.7	0.8	1.6
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	3.6	2.6	5.2
std. deviation	0.6	0.4	1.0
Leaf blade length of the lower lateral lobes (cm)			
mean	1.1	0.8	2.8
std. deviation	0.2	0.3	1.0
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	3.3	3.1	4.6
std. deviation	0.2	0.2	0.3

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Summer Melody'**(see figure 14)
Application number: 99-2059
Application date: 1999/12/22
Applicant: NuFlora International Pty. Ltd. Sydney, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd. Abbotsford, B. C.
Breeder: Thomas Michael Cunneen Buxton, NSW, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Summer Stars' (Stars™ Pink)

Summary: *'Summer Melody' has an irregular growth habit while 'Summer Stars' has an upright bushy growth habit. 'Summer Melody' produces a shorter plant than 'Summer Stars'. The density of branches is less in 'Summer Melody' than in Summer Stars'. 'Summer Melody' has a narrower leaf than 'Summer Stars'. The length of the lower lateral lobes of the leaf in 'Summer Melody' is less than in 'Summer Stars'. 'Summer Melody' has a shorter peduncle than 'Summer Stars'. The flower diameter in 'Summer Melody' is smaller than in 'Summer Stars'.*

Description: 'Summer Melody' is a double flower type argyranthemum variety with an irregular plant growth habit. The density of the branches is sparse to medium. The leaf has an attenuate shaped base and a broad acute shaped apex . The leaf colour is green. The intensity of the colour on the upper side of the leaf blade is weak. The peduncle is thin in thickness.

'Summer Melody' flowers a long time beginning early to middle of the season. The longitudinal axis of the ray floret is straight to incurving. The ray floret is short to medium in length and medium in width. The colour of the ray floret in 'Summer Melody' is violet on the upper side and light blue pink on the lower side, and fades to white as it ages on the upper side. There is a disc present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Summer Melody' originated from a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in Buxton, NSW, Australia in 1991. The female parent was *a* proprietary selection of *Argyranthemum frutescens* identified as 'X94147.1' and the male parent was a proprietary selection of *Argyranthemum frutescens* identified as 'X943817.2'. The variety was selected for its early free flowering inflorescences that have good form and floret colour, and compact growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Summer Melody' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on May 8, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 10: Comparison table for 'Summer Melody'

	'Summer Melody'	'Summer Stars'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	21.4	40.8
std. deviation	2.3	3.2
Plant width (cm)		
mean	23.0	19.2
std. deviation	1.8	1.5
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.6	4.7
std. deviation	0.6	1.0
Leaf blade length of the lower lateral lobes (cm)		
mean	1.1	2.2
std. deviation	0.4	0.8
Peduncle: length (cm)		
mean	5.1	11.9
std. deviation	1.0	1.7
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	3.7	4.8
std. deviation	0.3	0.2
Ray floret colour of upper side (RHS)		
main	75B-C	75B-77D
	center 64C-67C	overlay N74D
Ray floret colour of lower side (RHS)		
main	69B-white	75C-white

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Harvest Snow'**(see figure 14)
Application number: 99-2064
Application date: 1999/12/22
Applicant: R. W. Rother
Emerald, Victoria, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd.
Abbotsford, B. C.
Breeder: R. W. Rother
Emerald, Australia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sugar Baby', 'Cobrey'(Comet White) (see table 9 on page 32)

Summary: *'Harvest Snow' produces a shorter plant than 'Cobrey'. The plant width of 'Harvest Snow' is wider than the reference varieties. The density of the branches is less in 'Harvest Snow' than 'Cobrey'. 'Harvest Snow' has smaller leaves than the reference varieties. The length of the lower lateral lobe of the leaf blade is smaller in 'Harvest Snow' than in 'Cobrey'. 'Harvest Snow' has a green leaf colour while in 'Cobrey' it is grey green. The length of the peduncle is shorter in 'Harvest Snow' than in 'Cobrey'. 'Harvest Snow' has a smaller flower diameter than the reference varieties. The ray floret is shorter in 'Harvest Snow' than in the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Harvest Snow' is a single flower type argyranthemum variety with a bushy rounded plant growth habit. The density of the branches is medium. The leaf has an attenuate shaped base and a broad acute shaped apex . The leaf colour is green. The intensity of the colour on the upper side of the leaf blade is medium. The peduncle is thin to medium in thickness.

'Harvest Snow' flowers a long time beginning early to middle of the season. The longitudinal axis of the ray floret is reflexing to straight. The ray floret is short to medium in length and medium to wide in width. The colour of the ray floret in 'Harvest Snow' is white on the upper and lower side, and remains white as it ages. There is a disc present that is yellow in colour before anther dehiscence and yellow orange in colour after.

Origin and Breeding: 'Harvest Snow' originated from a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in Emerald, Victoria, Australia in 1993. The female parent was *Argyranthemum frutescens* variety 'Frosty II' and the male parent an unknown *Argyranthemum frutescens* selection. The variety was selected for its early free flowering inflorescences that have good form and floret colour, and compact growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Harvest Snow' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on May 8, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

CALIBRACHOA
(Calibrachoa Llave & Lex.*)*

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S9'** (see figure 15)
Trade name: Liricashower Blush White
Application number: 99-2027
Application date: 1999/12/20
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeders: Dr. Masao Bessho, & Ms. Toshimi Ohga, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Million Bells Trailing White'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S9' produces a semi erect to horizontal plant growth habit while 'Million Bells Trailing White' produces a horizontal to semi drooping plant growth habit. The shoots are thinner and longer in 'Kakegawa S9' than in 'Million Bells Trailing White'. 'Kakegawa S9' has medium green leaves that are narrow, elliptic in shape, with narrow acute tips, while 'Million Bells Trailing White' has light green leaves that are obovate shaped with obtuse tips. The pedicel in 'Kakegawa S9' is longer than in 'Million Bells Trailing White'. 'Kakegawa S9' has a white flower colour with a light violet ring at the apex of the corolla tube, while 'Million Bells Trailing White' has a white flower colour. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube are medium in 'Kakegawa S9' while they are weak in 'Million Bells Trailing White'.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S9' is a calibrachoa variety which has a semi erect to horizontal growth habit, thin shoot thickness, and short plant height . Shape of the leaves is narrow elliptic with a narrow acute shaped apex. The leaves are medium green in colour with no variegation, and no petioles.

'Kakegawa S9' produces single flowers. The overall flower shape is funnel-form and the sepals are ovate in shape. The sepals are narrow with no anthocyanin present. The pedicel is medium in length and thin. Colour of the corolla lobes of the flowers produced in 'Kakegawa S9' is white with a violet ring at the apex of the medium length corolla tube. The colour of the throat of the corolla is yellow on the inner side and white on the outer side. Prominence of the veins on the inner side of the throat of the corolla is medium while it is weak to medium on the corolla lobes. The anthers are yellowish white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S9' originated from a cross between the female parent, 'Liricashower Rose' and the male parent 'C-15B. The cross for 'Kakegawa S9' took place at the Sakata Seed Corporation's breeding station in Kakegawa, Japan in the summer of 1996. The F_1 seed was sown and yielded 20 plants of which 3 plants were selected and intercrossed in a diallele pattern to produce F_2 seed. In February 1997 the F_2 was sown and yielded 50 plants of which 6 were selected for appealing flower colour and decumbent plant habit. In August 1997 the 6 selected plant lines were vegetatively propagated and tested for easy reproducibility and stability of traits. One of these six lines were selected for vigorous growth, decumbent habit and white flower colour. During the spring and summer of 1998 plants were grown and evaluated for stability of the lines traits at Sakata Seed America in Salinas, California.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S9' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center. There were a minimum of ten plants per variety. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 11: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S9'

	'Kakegawa S9'	'Million Bells Trailing White'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	30.33	26.50
std. deviation	2.58	3.08
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.30	3.24
std. deviation	0.68	0.32
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	0.52	1.18
std. deviation	0.11	0.15
Sepal length (cm)		
mean	11.17	9.20
std. deviation	1.17	1.10
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)	White	white
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
main	white	white
secondary	81A	n/a
Colour of throat (RHS)		
inner side	8A	150C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S24'** (see figure 16)
Trade name: Liricashower Pure White
Application number: 00-2131
Application date: 2000/03/01
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Million Bells Trailing White'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S24' has a shorter shoot length than in 'Million Bells Trailing White'. The leaves of 'Kakegawa S24' are medium green in colour, elliptic in shape, and slightly smaller in size than the leaves of 'Million Bells Trailing White' ,which are light green and obovate in shape. The pedicel length is longer in 'Kakegawa S24' than in 'Million Bells Trailing White'. 'Kakegawa S24' has a darker yellow colour on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'Million Bells Trailing White'.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S24' is a calibrachoa variety which has a horizontal to semi drooping growth habit with thin to medium thickness of shoots that are absent of anthocyanin colouration. Shape of the leaves is elliptic with a obtuse shaped apex. The leaves are medium green in colour with no variegation, and no petioles.

'Kakegawa S24' produces single flowers. The overall flower shape is funnel-form. The sepals are narrow and absent of anthocyanin colouration. The pedicel is medium in length and thin. Colour of the corolla lobes of the flowers produced in 'Kakegawa S24' is white. The colour of the throat of the corolla is yellow on the inner side. Prominence of the veins on the inner side of the throat of the corolla is very weak to weak while it is weak to medium on the corolla lobes. The anthers are yellowish white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S24' is a product of a planned breeding program at Kakegawa, Japan. Selection criteria included creeping branching habit, vigorous growth, abundance of small funnel shaped flowers and pure white petal colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S24' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center. There were a minimum of ten plants per variety. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 12: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S24'

	'Kakegawa S24'	'Million Bells Trailing White'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	21.20	26.50
std. deviation	2.17	3.08
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.32	3.24
std. deviation	0.25	0.32
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	1.02	1.18
std. deviation	0.08	0.15

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S27'** (see figure 17)
Trade name: Liricashower Lemon Yellow
Application number: 00-2132
Application date: 2000/03/01
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Million Bells Trailing White'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S27' has a slightly longer shoot than 'Million Bells Trailing White'. The elliptic shaped leaf of 'Kakegawa S27' is slightly longer and narrower than the obovate shaped leaf of 'Million Bells Trailing White'. The sepal and pedicel length is longer in 'Kakegawa S27' than in 'Million Bells Trailing White'. 'Kakegawa S27' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Million Bells Trailing White'. 'Kakegawa S27' has a yellow flower colour while 'Million Bells Trailing White' has white flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube is absent to very weak in 'Kakegawa S27' while it is weak in 'Million Bells Trailing White'.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S27' is a calibrachoa variety which has a horizontal to semi drooping growth habit with medium thickness of shoots that are absent of anthocyanin colouration. Shape of the leaves is elliptic with a obtuse shaped apex. The leaves are light green in colour with no variegation, and no petioles.

'Kakegawa S27' produces single flowers. The overall flower shape is funnel-form. The sepals are narrow to medium in width and absent of anthocyanin colouration. The pedicel is medium in length and thin. Colour of the corolla lobes of the flowers produced in 'Kakegawa S27' is yellow. The colour of the throat of the corolla is yellow on the inner side. Prominence of the veins on the inner side of the throat of the corolla is absent to very weak while it is weak to medium on the corolla lobes. The anthers are yellowish white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S27' is the product of a planned breeding program in Kakegawa, Japan. Selection criteria included creeping branching habit, vigorous growth, abundance of small funnel shaped flowers, and pale yellow petal colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S27' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center. There were a minimum of ten plants per variety. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 13: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S27'

	'Kakegawa S27'	'Million Bells Trailing White'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	28.33	26.50
std. deviation	3.83	3.08
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.32	3.24
std. deviation	0.29	0.32
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	1.03	1.18
std. deviation	0.11	0.15
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	12.17	9.20
std. deviation	1.94	1.10
Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)		
inner side	5A	white
outer side	2A	white

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S43'** (see figure 18)
Trade name: Colorburst Carmine Red
Application number: 01-2544
Application date: 2001/02/28

Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Colorburst Cherry'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S43' produces plants with longer leaves than 'Colorburst Cherry'. The flowers of 'Kakegawa S43' are purple red in colour with brown purple secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube while those of 'Colorburst Cherry' are lighter purple red with dark purple red secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube. The inner side of the corolla tube for 'Kakegawa S43' is lighter yellow than that for 'Colorburst Cherry'. The outer side of the corolla for 'Kakegawa S43' is light purple in colour while for 'Colorburst Cherry' it is blue pink.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S43' is a calibrachoa variety which has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit and medium plant height. The shoots are medium to thick and have no anthocyanin colouration. Shape of the leaves is obovate with an obtuse shaped apex. The leaves are medium green in colour and there is no petiole. The sepals are medium in width and have no anthocyanin colouration.

'Kakegawa S43' produces single flowers. The pedicels are medium to long and thin to medium in thickness. Colour of the flowers produced be 'Kakegawa S43' is purple red with brown purple secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube on the inner side and light purple on the outer side. Conspicuousness of the veins is moderate to strong on the inner side of the corolla and moderate on the inner side of the corolla tube. The corolla tube is short to medium in length and yellow in colour on the inner side. Colour of the anthers is yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S43' originated from a cross between the female parent, a breeding line obtained from a commercial market in Brazil known as line 'C-13D', and the male parent, variety 'Liricashower Rose'. The cross took place at the Sakata Seed Corporation's breeding station in Kakegawa, Japan during the spring of 1995. In the spring of 1998, the F_1 seed was sown and one plant, designated as line K9-151-'Kakegawa S43', was selected for its trailing, prostrate habit and carmine red flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S43' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm,

center to center, in flats. There were 13 plants per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 14: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S43'

	'Kakegawa S43'	'Colorburst Cherry'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.49	2.73
std. deviation	0.51	0.33
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
primary	57A	66A
secondary	187A	57A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	74C	66C
Colour of throat of corolla on inner side (RHS)	5A	9A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S44'** (see figure 19)
Trade name: Colorburst Lavender Yellow
Application number: 01-2545
Application date: 2001/02/28
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Colorburst Violet'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S44' has slightly longer shoots than 'Colorburst Violet'. The leaf blade is slightly larger and a lighter green colour in 'Kakegawa S44' than in 'Colorburst Violet'. The shape of the apex of the leaf is broad acute for 'Kakegawa S44' while it is obtuse for 'Colorburst Violet'. 'Kakegawa S44' has purple violet coloured flowers with inner corolla veins that have weak to medium conspicuousness, while those of 'Colorburst Violet' are a darker purple colour with darker violet coloured midribs that have a medium to strong conspicuousness. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube nearly absent while it is strong in 'Colorburst Violet'.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S44' is a calibrachoa variety which has a growth habit that is horizontal to semi drooping. The shoots are medium in thickness with weak anthocyanin colouration. The shape of the leaves is elliptic to obovate with a broad acute shaped apex. The leaves are light green in colour with no variegation, and no petioles.

Kakegawa S44' produces single flowers. The overall flower shape is funnel-form. The sepals are narrow in width and absent of anthocyanin colouration. The pedicel is short in length and thin. Colour of the corolla lobes of the flowers produced in 'Kakegawa S44' is violet. The colour of the throat of the corolla is yellow on the inner side. Prominence of the veins on the inner side of the throat of the corolla is absent to very weak while it is weak to medium on the corolla lobes. The anthers are yellowish white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S44' originated from a cross between the female parent 'Liricashower Rose' and a breeding line C-13CDE as the male parent, in the spring of 1995 at the Sakata Seed Corporation breeding station in Kakegawa, Japan. Seed was sown in the spring of 1996 and three F_1 plants were selected for Rose coloured flowers. The three selections were intercrossed and the resulting seed bulked together to produce F_2 seed. In the spring of 1997 the F_2 seed was sown and one plant designated as SK-1169-'Kakegawa S44', was selected for its trailing, prostrate habit and pale lavender flower colour. 'Kakegawa S44' was vegetatively propagated in the fall of 1997 and deemed to be stable and uniform in its traits.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S44' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center. There were a minimum of ten plants per variety. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 15: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S44'

	'Kakegawa S44'	'Colorburst Violet'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.07	3.62
std. deviation	0.66	0.25
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	1.18	1.11
std. deviation	0.15	0.11
Sepal length (cm)		
mean	11.43	12.88
std. deviation	1.13	1.25

Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)		
inner side	80A	80A/81A
Secondary colour	n/a	83A
Outer side	80C/D	81C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S49'** (see figure 20)
Trade name: Liricashower Stonewash
Application number: 01-2546
Application date: 2001/02/28
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Colorburst Violet'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S49' has less of a drooping habit than 'Colorburst Violet'. The shoot is slightly shorter in 'Kakegawa S49 and has absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration while 'Colorburst Violet' has weak anthocyanin colouration. The light green coloured leaves of 'Kakegawa S49' are sligtly shorter than the medium green leaves of 'Colorburst Violet'. 'Kakegawa S49' has longer pedicels and a smaller diameter of the corolla than 'Colorburst Violet'. The flower colour of 'Kakegawa S49' is a lighter purple than 'Colorburst Violet'. The prominence of the veins of the inner side of the corolla tube is weak in 'Kakegawa S49' while it is strong in 'Colorburst Violet'.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S49' is a calibrachoa variety which has a growth habit that is horizontal to semi drooping. The shoots are thin to medium in thickness with absent to very weak anthocyanin colouration. The shape of the leaves is elliptic to obovate with an obtuse shaped apex. The leaves are light green in colour with no variegation, and no petioles.

Kakegawa S49' produces single flowers. The overall flower shape is funnel-form. The sepals are narrow in width and absent of anthocyanin colouration. The pedicel is medium in length and thin. Colour of the corolla lobes of the flowers produced in 'Kakegawa S49' is violet. The colour of the throat of the corolla is yellow on the inner side. Prominence of the veins on the inner side of the throat of the corolla is weak while it is medium on the corolla lobes. The anthers are yellowish white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S49' originated from a cross between the female parent 'Liricashower Rose' and the male parent 'Colorburst Violet' in the spring of 1996 at the Sakata Seed Corporation breeding station in Kakegawa, Japan. Seed from this cross was sown in the spring of 1997 of which 4 plants were selected. The 4 plants were intercrossed and the resulting seed bulked together to produce F_2 seed. The F_2 seed was sown in the summer of 1997 and two plants were selected for having sky blue flower colour. The selections were intercrossed and the resulting F_3 bulked together. In the spring of 1998 the F_3 seed was sown and one plant designated as line K9-119-'Kakegawa S49' was selected for its trailing, prostrate habit and its blue flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S49' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center. There were a minimum of ten plants per variety. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 16: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S49'

	'Kakegawa S49'	'Colorburst Violet'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	28.17	29.50
std. deviation	1.72	2.74
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.07	3.62
std. deviation	0.65	0.25
Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)		
inner side	82B	80A/81A
Outer side	82D	81C
Corolla diameter (cm)		
mean	3.10	3.65
std. deviation	0.23	0.21

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S53'** (see figure 21)
Trade name: Liricashower Deep Blue
Application number: 01-2548
Application date: 2001/02/28
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Liricashower Blue'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S53' has slightly longer shoots and a more erect growth habit than 'Liricashower Blue'. The leaves of 'Kakegawa S53' are slightly smaller than 'Liricashower Blue'. The pedicel of 'Kakegawa S53' is shorter than 'Liricashower Blue'. 'Kakegawa S53' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Liricashower Blue'. The flower colour of "Kakegawa S53' is a darker purple than 'Liricashower Blue'. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is strong in 'Kakegawa S53' while it is medium in 'Liricashower Blue'.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S53' is a calibrachoa variety which has a semi erect to semi drooping growth habit. The shoots are thin to medium in thickness with weak to medium anthocyanin colouration. The shape of the leaves is elliptic to obovate with a broad acute shaped apex. The leaves are medium green in colour with no variegation, and no petioles.

Kakegawa S53' produces single flowers. The overall flower shape is funnel-form. The sepals are narrow in width and absent of anthocyanin colouration. The pedicel is short in length and thin. Colour of the corolla lobes of the flowers produced in 'Kakegawa S53' is violet. The colour of the throat of the corolla is yellow on the inner side. Prominence of the veins on the inner side of the throat and the lobes of the corolla is strong. The anthers are yellowish white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S53' originated from a cross between the female parent a breeding line known as C-13D and 'Liricashower Rose' as the male parent in the spring of 1996, at the Sakata Seed Corporation in Kakegawa, Japan. Seed from this cross was sown in the spring of 1997 and 2 plants were selected. These selections were then crossed with 'Liricashower Blue' and the resulting seed was bulked to produce F_1 seed. This seed was sown in the summer of 1997 and five plants were selected and intercrossed and the resulting seed was bulked to produce F_2 seed. In the spring of 1998 the F_2 seed was sown and 2 plants were selected and intercrossed to produce F_3 seed which was sown in the summer of 1998 of which one plant designated as K9-110-'Kakegawa S53' was selected for its trailing, prostrate habit and dark blue flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S53' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center. There were a minimum of ten plants per variety. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 17: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S53'

	'Kakegawa S53'	'Liricashower Blue'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	25.10	23.33
std. deviation	2.19	1.97
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	2.98	3.36
std. deviation	0.17	0.38
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	0.63	0.71
std. deviation	0.08	0.09
Colour of corolla lobe (RHS)		
inner side	81A	82A
secondary colour	79B	81A
Outer side	81B	82C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEC01062'** (see figure 22)
Trade name: Sweetheart Light Pink
Application number: 01-2919
Application date: 2001/12/11
Applicant: Mr. Nils Klemm
Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S8'

Summary: *'KLEC01062' has longer leaves than 'Kakegawa S8'. The pedicel length is longer in 'KLEC01062' than in 'Kakegawa S8'. 'KLEC01062' has a smaller diameter of the corolla than 'Kakegawa S8'. The corolla tube is longer in 'KLEC01062' than in 'Kakegawa S8'. The conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube is medium in 'KLEC01062' while it is strong in 'Kakegawa S8'. 'KLEC01062' has a lighter pink flower colour than 'Kakegawa S8'. There is an eye zone in 'KLEC01062' while there is not one in 'Kakegawa S8'.*

Description: 'KLEC01062' is a calibrachoa variety with a semi-drooping growth habit. The shoots are thin with medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin. The leaves are light to medium green in colour, elliptic to obovate in shape and have a broadly acute apex. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'KLEC01062' produces single, funnelform, pink flowers which have very thin to thin pedicels. The prominence of the eye zone (marking) at the base of the corolla lobe is strong, while the veins along the midrib are weak to medium. The inside of the corolla tube is yellow and has veins of medium conspicuousness. Anther

colour is yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding History: 'KLEC01062' originated from a controlled cross with 'S 53' as the female parent and an unknown seedling as the male parent, made in 1999, at Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected in 2000 based on unique flower colour, flower size, and branching characteristics. It was evaluated in indoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany in 2001 for fast rooting, fast growth, and early flowering. An outdoor trial was conducted in the summer of 2001 with selection criteria being outdoor performance, quantity of flowers, and resistance to weather, disease, and pests.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEC01062' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10-15 baskets of each variety. Five rooted cuttings of each were transplanted into 50 cm hanging baskets on April 9, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 18: Comparison table for 'KLEC01062'

	'KLEC01062'	'Kakegawa S8'
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.9	2.9
std. deviation	0.4	0.3
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	2.3	1.8
std. deviation	0.4	0.3
Diameter of corolla (cm)		
mean	3.1	3.5
std. deviation	0.1	0.2
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
main	65B	N74C
secondary	N74B(eye zone)	8D(lip)
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	75C-69C	76C
Colour of throat on inner side (RHS)	9A–8A	8B-C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEC01058'** (see figure 23)
Trade name: MiniFamous™ White
Application number: 01-2920
Application date: 2001/12/11

Applicant: Mr. Nils Klemm
Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S24'

Summary: *''KLEC01058' is taller and has a more erect growth habit than 'Kakegawa S24'. The leaves of 'KLEC01058' are larger than 'Kakegawa S24'. The apex of the corolla lobe is rounded/smooth in 'KLEC01058' while it is retuse/notched in 'Kakegawa S24'. The pedicel is longer in 'KLEC01058' than in 'Kakegawa S24'.*

Description: 'KLEC01058' is a calibrachoa variety with a semi drooping to drooping growth habit. The shoots are thin with no anthocyanin colouration present. The leaves are medium to dark green in colour, ovate in shape, and have a broadly acute apex. The sepals are lanceolate in shape, with no anthocyanin present. 'KLEC01058' produces single, funnelform, white flowers which have very thin to thin pedicels. The corolla lobes have a rounded, smooth apex, and the veins on the inner side are very weak to weak in prominence. The inside of the corolla tube has very weak to weak prominence of the veins, a yellow colour, and yellowish white anthers.

Origin and Breeding History: 'KLEC01058' originated from a controlled cross of a female parent 'S 92' and male parent 'S 95' in 1999, in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected in 2000 based on pure white flower colour, flower size and branching characteristics. It was evaluated in indoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany in 2001 for fast rooting, fast growth, and early flowering. An outdoor trial was conducted in the summer of 2001 in Stuttgart, Germany with selection criteria being outdoor performance, quantity of flowers, and resistance to weather disease, and pests.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEC01058' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10-15 baskets of each variety. Five rooted cuttings of each were transplanted into 50 cm hanging baskets on April 9, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 19: Comparison table for 'KLEC01058'

	'KLEC01058'	'Kakegawa S24'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	13.5	9.7
std. deviation	2.1	1.0

Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.1	3.5
std. deviation	0.3	0.5
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	1.4	1.1
std. deviation	0.15	0.15
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	1.9	1.3
std. deviation	0.3	0.4

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEC01056'** (see figure 24)
Trade name: MiniFamous™ Lemon
Application number: 01-2921
Application date: 2001/12/11
Applicant: Mr. Nils Klemm
Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S27'

Summary: *'KLEC01056' has a more spreading less compact growth habit than 'Kakegawa S27'. 'KLEC01056' has longer shoots than 'Kakegawa S27'. The pedicel is shorter in 'KLEC01056' than in 'Kakegawa S27'. 'KLEC01056' has a slightly smaller corolla diameter than 'Kakegawa S27'. The apex of the corolla lobe is rounded/smooth in 'KLEC01056' while it is retuse/notched in 'Kakegawa S27'. 'KLEC01056' has a slightly shorter corolla tube length than 'Kakegawa S27'.*

Description: 'KLEC01056' is a calibrachoa variety with a semi drooping to drooping growth habit. The stems are thin to medium in thickness with no anthocyanin colouration present. The leaves are light to medium green in colour, elliptic in shape and have broadly acute apex. The sepals are lanceolate in shape with no anthocyanin present. 'KLEC01056' produces single, funnelform, yellow flowers, with very thin to thin pedicels. The corolla lobe apex is rounded and smooth, and has weak prominence of the veins on the inner side. The inside of the corolla tube has veins with weak prominence, a yellow colour which emanates out onto the lobe, and yellowish white anthers.

Origin and Breeding History: 'KLEC01056' originated in 1999 from a naturally occurring mutant of the calibrachoa hybrid 'S 95'. It was selected based on unique flower colour and stability. It was evaluated in indoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany in 2000 and 2001 for fast rooting, fast growth, and early flowering. An outdoor trial was conducted in the summer of 2000 in Stuttgart, Germany with selection criteria being outdoor performance, quantity of flowers, and resistance to weather, disease, and pests.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEC01056' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10-15 baskets of each variety. Five rooted cuttings of each were transplanted into 50 cm hanging baskets on April 9, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 20: Comparison table for 'KLEC01056'

	'KLEC01056'	'Kakegawa S27'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	21.0	16.3
std. deviation	3.8	2.2
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	2.0	2.8
std. deviation	0.3	0.5

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEC01061'** (see figure 25)
Trade name: MiniFamous™ Apricot
Application number: 01-2922
Application date: 2001/12/11
Applicant: Mr. Nils Klemm
Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelkist'

Summary: *'KLEC01061' has shorter shoots than 'Sunbelkist'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration in the shoots in of 'KLEC01061' is strong to very strong while it is medium in 'Sunbelkist'. The leaves are longer and narrower for 'KLEC01061' than in 'Sunbelkist'. The corolla lobes of 'KLEC01061' are less pronounced than in 'Sunbelkist'. 'KLEC01061' has anthocyanin present at the base and along the midrib of the sepals while 'Sunbelkist' does not. The prominence of the veins on the corolla lobe is stronger in 'KLEC01061' than in 'Sunbelkist'.*

Description: 'KLEC01061' is a calibrachoa variety with a semi drooping growth habit. The shoots are thin with strong to very strong anthocyanin colouration present. The leaves are medium green in colour, elliptic in shape and have narrowly acute apexes. The sepals have a small width with

anthocyanin present along the midrib and base. 'KLEC01061' produces single, funnelform, apricot flowers, with very thin to thin pedicels. The corolla lobe has medium to strong prominence of the veins on the inner side. The inside of the corolla tube has strong prominence of the veins, a yellow colour, and yellowish white anthers.

Origin and Breeding History: 'KLEC01061' originated in 1999 from a controlled cross between a female parent 'S 16' and an unknown seedling as the male parent. Seedlings were selected in 2000 based on flower colour and intensity, flower size, and branching characteristics. It was evaluated in indoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany in 2001 for fast rooting, fast growth, and early flowering. An outdoor trial was conducted in the summer of 2000 in Stuttgart, Germany with selection criteria being outdoor performance, quantity of flowers, and resistance to weather, disease, and pests.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEC01061' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10-15 baskets of each variety. Five rooted cuttings of each were transplanted into 50 cm hanging baskets on April 9, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 21: Comparison table for 'KLEC01061'

	'KLEC01061'	'Sunbelkist'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	15.1	29.4
std. deviation	2.9	4.6
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.0	3.6
std. deviation	0.5	0.2
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	0.9	1.1
std. deviation	0.1	0.1

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEC01055'** (see figure 26)
Trade name: MiniFamous™ Cherry Pink
Application number: 01-2923
Application date: 2001/12/11
Applicant: Mr. Nils Klemm
Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelchipi'

Summary: *'KLEC01055' has drooping growth habit while 'Sunbelchipi' has a semi erect growth habit. The plant height is shorter in 'KLEC01055' than in 'Sunbelchipi'. 'KLEC01055' has longer shoots than 'Sunbelchipi'. 'KLEC01055' has more prominent veins along the midrib and around the eye zone of the corolla lobe, and inside the corolla throat than 'Sunbelchipi'. The mouth of the corolla tube produces a small lip on the lower lobe in 'KLEC01055' while in 'Sunbelchipi' there is no lip produced.*

Description: 'KLEC01055' is a calibrachoa variety with a drooping growth habit. The shoots are thin with strong anthocyanin colouration present. The leaves are light to medium green in colour, elliptic in shape and have broadly acute apex. The sepals are small in width with no anthocyanin present. 'KLEC01055' produces single, funnelform, purple-red flowers, with very thin to thin pedicels. The inner side of the throat of the flower is bright yellow which emanates out onto the lower lobes in the shape of a lip. The inner side of the corolla lobe has veins with medium to strong prominence. The inside of the corolla tube has medium prominence of the veins, a yellow colour, and purple anthers.

Origin and Breeding History: 'KLEC01055' originated from a controlled cross of a female parent 'P 3' and an unknown seedling as the male parent in 1998, in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected in 2000 based on flower colour, colour intensity, flower shape, branching characteristics, and trailing growth habit. It was evaluated in indoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany in 2001 for fast rooting, fast growth, and early flowering. An outdoor trial was conducted in the summer of 2000 in Stuttgart, Germany with selection criteria being outdoor performance, quantity of flowers, and resistance to weather, disease, and pests.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEC01055' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10-15 baskets of each variety. Five rooted cuttings of each were transplanted into 50 cm hanging baskets on April 9, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 22: Comparison table for 'KLEC01055'

	'KLEC01055'	'Sunbelchipi'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	14.9	25.1
std. deviation	1.3	2.0

Shoot length (cm)		
mean	30.4	25.9
std. deviation	3.1	3.3

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEC01064'** (see figure 27)
Trade name: MiniFamous™ Sweetheart White
Application number: 01-2924
Application date: 2001/12/11
Applicant: Mr. Nils Klemm, Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S9'

Summary: *'KLEC01064' has bigger leaves and thicker shoots than 'Kakegawa S9'. The shape of the apex of the leaf is broad acute in 'KLEC01064' while it is narrow acute in 'Kakegawa S9'. The sepals are longer in 'KLEC01064' than in 'Kakegawa S9'. The eye zone for 'KLEC01064' is incomplete, with the pattern breaking on the lower lobe, while the eye zone is complete for 'Kakegawa S9'. 'KLEC01064' has a pink purple coloured eye zone while 'Kakegawa S9' has blue purple coloured eye zone.*

Description: 'KLEC01064' is a calibrachoa variety with a semi drooping to drooping growth habit. The stems are thin to medium in thickness with a strong anthocyanin colouration present. The leaves are medium green in colour, elliptic in shape and have broadly acute apex. The sepals are small in width with anthocyanin present. 'KLEC01064' produces single, funnelform, white flowers with a purple eye zone, with very thin to thin pedicels. The corolla lobe has medium to strong prominence of the veins on the inner side. The inside of the corolla tube has weak to medium prominence of the veins, stronger near the top, a yellow colour, and yellowish white anthers.

Origin and Breeding History: 'KLEC01064' originated from a controlled cross of a female parent 'S 133' and an unknown seedling as the male parent in 1999, in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedling were selected in 2000 based on flower colour, flower size, and good branching characteristics. It was evaluated in indoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany in 2001 for fast rooting, fast growth, and early flowering. An outdoor trial was conducted in the summer of 2001 in Stuttgart, Germany with selection criteria being outdoor performance, quantity of flowers, and resistance to weather, disease, and pests.

Test and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEC01064' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials included 10-15 baskets of each variety. Five rooted cuttings of each were transplanted into 50 cm hanging baskets on April 9, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 23: Comparison table for 'KLEC01064'

	'KLEC01064'	'Kakegawa S9'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.5	2.6
std. deviation	0.4	0.4
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	1	0.5
std. deviation	0.13	0.08
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	9.0	7.0
std. deviation	1.0	0.7
Colour of eye zone (RHS)	71B	72A-B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S45'** (see figure 28)
Trade name: Liricashower Deep Blue
Application number: 02-3025
Application date: 2002/03/27
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelkubu'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S45' produces plants with longer shoots and longer sepals than 'Sunbelkubu'. The flowers of 'Kakegawa S45' are violet in colour with dark violet secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube while those of 'Sunbelkubu' are lighter violet in colour with darker violet secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube. The outer side of the corolla for 'Kakegawa S45' is violet in colour while for 'Sunbelkubu' it is light blue violet.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S45' is a calibrachoa variety which has a horizontal to semi-drooping growth habit and short to

medium plant height. The shoots are thin to medium in thickness and have no anthocyanin colouration. Shape of the leaves is elliptic to obovate with an obtuse shaped apex. The leaves are light to medium green in colour and there is no petiole. The sepals are narrow to medium in width and have no anthocyanin colouration.

'Kakegawa S45' produces single flowers. The pedicels are medium in length and thin to medium in thickness. Colour of the flowers produced be 'Kakegawa S45' is violet with darker violet secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube on the inner side and lighter violet on the outer side. Conspicuousness of the veins is weak to moderate on the inner side of the corolla and strong on the inner side of the corolla tube. The corolla tube is medium in length and yellow in colour on the inner side. Colour of the anthers is yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S45' originated from a cross between the female parent, a calibrachoa breeding line with rose coloured flowers, and the male parent, variety 'Liricashower Blue'. The cross took place at the Sakata Seed Corporation's breeding station in Kakegawa, Japan in June of 1998. In February of 1999, the second generation was planted in the field at Kakegawa and plants with different shades of blue and red flowers were observed. Two plants were selected for deep blue flower colour and creeping, branching growth habit. The breeder selected one line to be vegetatively propagated and further evaluated in Salinas, California, U.S.A. at the Sakata Seed America Research Station during 2001. This selection was subsequently named 'Kakegawa S45'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S45'were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center, in flats. There were 13 plants per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 24: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S45'

	'Kakegawa S45'	'Sunbelkubu'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	39.67	33.29
std. deviation	2.66	4.07
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	11.50	7.17
std. deviation	1.64	0.75
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
primary	81A	82A
secondary	79A	87A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	81B	84C
Colour of throat of corolla on inner side (RHS)	5B	3B-C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S46'** (see figure 29)
Trade name: Colorburst Yellow
Application number: 02-3026
Application date: 2002/03/27
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunbelki'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S46' produces plants with horizontal to semi-drooping growth habit while those of 'Sunbelki' have a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit. The flowers of 'Kakegawa S46' are light yellow in colour while those of 'Sunbelki' are darker yellow with dark pink red secondary colour along the mid-rib and as speckles at the apex of the corolla tube. The inner side of the corolla tube and outer side of the corolla for 'Kakegawa S46' are lighter yellow in colour than those for 'Sunbelki'. Conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube is weak to moderate for 'Kakegawa S46' while they are strong for 'Sunbelki'.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S46' is a calibrachoa variety which has a horizontal to semi-drooping growth habit and short to medium plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness and have no anthocyanin colouration. Shape of the leaves is elliptic to obovate with a broad acute shaped apex. The leaves are medium green in colour and there is no petiole. The sepals are narrow and have no anthocyanin colouration.

'Kakegawa S46' produces single flowers. The pedicels are medium to long and thin to medium in thickness. Colour of the flowers produced be 'Kakegawa S46' is light yellow on the inner and outer sides. Conspicuousness of the veins is moderate on the inner side of the corolla and weak to moderate on the inner side of the corolla tube. The corolla tube is medium in length and yellow in colour on the inner

side. Colour of the anthers is yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S46' originated from a cross between the female parent, a calibrachoa breeding line known as '7BC-38A' with violet flowers, and the male parent, variety 'Kakegawa S27'. The cross for 'Kakegawa S46' took place at the Sakata Seed Corporation's breeding station in Kakegawa, Japan in November of 1998. In August of 1999, three plants with light yellow flowers were selected, vegetatively propagated and grown to flowering stage in pots. The breeder selected one line to be vegetatively propagated and further evaluated in Salinas, California, U.S.A. at the Sakata Seed America Research Station during 2001. This selection was subsequently named 'Kakegawa S46'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S46' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center, in flats. There were 13 plants per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 25: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S46'

	'Kakegawa S46'	'Sunbelki'*
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
primary	8C	11A
secondary	N/A	46D
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	8D	11C
Colour of throat of corolla on inner side (RHS)	7A	12A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S51'** (see figure 30)
Trade name: Colorburst Strawberry
Application number: 02-3027
Application date: 2002/03/27
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S52' and 'Sunbelkist'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S51' produces plants of medium height while those of 'Sunbelkist are tall. 'Kakegawa S51' has smaller leaves and shorter sepals than the reference varieties. The flowers of 'Kakegawa S51' are light purple red in colour with dark purple red secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube while those of 'Sunbelkist' are yellow with variable streaks and speckles of bright pink red and dark pink red secondary colour along the mid-rib and throughout the corolla and those of 'Kakegawa S52' are light purple red with red secondary colour at the apex of the corolla.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S51' is a calibrachoa variety which has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit and medium plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness and have no anthocyanin colouration. Shape of the leaves is elliptic to obovate with an obtuse shaped apex. The leaves are medium to dark green in colour and there is no petiole. The sepals are narrow and have no anthocyanin colouration.

'Kakegawa S51' produces single flowers. The pedicels are medium in length and thin to medium in thickness. Colour on the inner side of the flowers produced be 'Kakegawa S51' is light purple red with dark purple red secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube. The outer side of the corolla is light red pink in colour. Conspicuousness of the veins is moderate to strong on the inner side of the corolla and moderate on the inner side of the corolla tube. The corolla tube is short to medium in length and yellow in colour on the inner side. Colour of the anthers is yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S51' originated from a cross between the female parent, a calibrachoa breeding line known as 'K7-1172' with red flowers, and the male parent, a calibrachoa breeding line known as '97-1101-1' with white flowers and a ring at the corolla throat. The cross took place at the Sakata Seed Corporation's breeding station in Kakegawa, Japan in November of 1998. One plant line was selected for its dark pink flowers, red corolla throat and yellow corolla tube. In February of 2000, the selection was evaluated in greenhouses in Japan. The selection was further evaluated in Salinas, California, U.S.A. at the Sakata Seed America Research Station during 2001. This selection was subsequently named 'Kakegawa S51'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S51' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center, in flats. There were 13 plants per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 26: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S51' and 'Kakegawa S52'

	'Kakegawa S51'	'Kakegawa S52'	'Sunbelkist'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	32.57	33.00	39.17
std. deviation	3.05	2.89	2.93
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	2.64	3.09	3.70
std. deviation	0.30	0.36	0.39
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	0.54	0.74	1.06
std. deviation	0.11	0.08	0.13
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	7.50	10.03	10.17
std. deviation	1.38	1.41	0.98
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)			
primary	58D	54B-C	12A
secondary	53A	45B	variable 66A to 46D
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)			
	49C	161D/164D	11C
Colour of throat of corolla on inner side (RHS)			
	7A	12A	9A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S52'** (see figure 31)

Trade name: Liricashower Coral Vein

Application number: 02-3028

Application date: 2002/03/27

Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan

Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Kakegawa S51' and 'Sunbelkist' (see table 26)

Summary: *'Kakegawa S52' produces plants with shorter shoots than those of 'Sunbelkist'. 'Kakegawa S52' has larger leaves than 'Kakegawa S51' and smaller leaves than 'Sunbelkist'. Kakegawa S52' has longer sepals than 'Kakegawa S51'. Flower colour for 'Kakegawa S52' is light purple red with red secondary colour at the apex of the corolla while for 'Sunbelkist, it is yellow with variable streaks and speckles of bright pink red and dark pink red secondary colour along the mid-rib and throughout the corolla and for 'Kakegawa S51', it is light purple red in colour with dark purple red secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S52' is a calibrachoa variety which has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit and medium to tall plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness and have no anthocyanin colouration. Shape of the leaves is elliptic to obovate with an obtuse shaped apex. The leaves are medium green in colour and there is no petiole. The sepals are narrow and have no anthocyanin colouration.

'Kakegawa S52' produces single flowers. The pedicels are medium in length and thin to medium in thickness. Colour of the flowers produced be 'Kakegawa S52' is light purple red with red secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube on the inner side and light yellow brown on the outer side. Conspicuousness of the veins is moderate to strong on the inner side of the corolla and moderate on the inner side of the corolla tube. The corolla tube is short to medium in length and yellow in colour on the inner side. Colour of the anthers is yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S52' originated from a cross between the female parent, a calibrachoa breeding line known as 'K7-1160' with orange red flowers and erect growth habit, and the male parent, a calibrachoa breeding line with white flowers and a ring at the corolla throat and mounding growth habit. The cross took place at the Sakata Seed Corporation's breeding station in Kakegawa, Japan in November of 1998. Two plants with coral coloured flowers were selected. In 2000, these plant lines were vegetatively propagated and grown to flowering stage in greenhouses in Japan. The breeder selected one line for flower colour and abundance to be further propagated and evaluated in Salinas, California, U.S.A. at the Sakata Seed America Research Station during 2001. This selection was subsequently named 'Kakegawa S52'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S52' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center, in flats. There were 13 plants per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Kakegawa S54'** (see figure 32)
Trade name: Colorburst Crystal Pink
Application number: 02-3029
Application date: 2002/03/27
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Masao Bessho, Shizuoka, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Colorburst Rose'

Summary: *'Kakegawa S54' produces plants with smaller, darker green leaves than those of 'Colorburst Rose'. Flower colour for 'Kakegawa S54' is light purple pink with darker purple pink secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube while for 'Colorburst Rose', it is darker purple pink with no secondary colour. Colour of the outer side of the corolla for 'Kakegawa S54' is light blue pink while it is violet for 'Colorburst Rose'.*

Description: 'Kakegawa S54' is a calibrachoa variety which has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit and medium plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness and have no anthocyanin colouration. Shape of the leaves is elliptic to obovate with a narrow acute shaped apex. The leaves are dark green in colour and there is no petiole. The sepals are narrow to medium in width and have no anthocyanin colouration.

'Kakegawa S54' produces single flowers. The pedicels are medium in length and thin to medium in thickness. Colour of the flowers produced be 'Kakegawa S54' is light purple pink with darker purple pink secondary colour at the apex of the corolla tube on the inner side and light blue pink on the outer side. Conspicuousness of the veins on the inner sides of the corolla and corolla tube is weak. The corolla tube is short to medium in length and yellow in colour on the inner side. Colour of the anthers is yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kakegawa S54' originated from a cross between the female parent, a calibrachoa breeding line known as 'K7-1159' with bluish red flowers and erect growth habit, and the male parent, a calibrachoa breeding line with white flowers and a ring at the corolla throat and mounding growth habit. The cross took place at the Sakata Seed Corporation's breeding station in Kakegawa, Japan in November of 1998. One plant with bluish pink petals and a yellow corolla tube was selected. In February of 2000, the selection was evaluated in greenhouses in Japan. The selection was further evaluated in Salinas, California, U.S.A. at the Sakata Seed America Research Station during 2001. This selection was subsequently named 'Kakegawa S54'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kakegawa S54' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of plants grown in 10 cm pots spaced 12.5 cm, center to center, in flats. There were 13 plants per variety. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 27: Comparison table for 'Kakegawa S54'

	'Kakegawa S54'	'Colorburst Rose'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.01	3.77
std. deviation	0.31	0.23
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	0.71	1.14
std. deviation	0.09	0.24
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
primary	74C	74A
secondary	74A	N/A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	73D	75B
Colour of throat of corolla on inner side (RHS)	3B	3B

* reference variety

CANOLA
(*Brassica rapa* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'ACS-C16'**
Application number: 00-2287
Application date: 2000/05/24
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Breeders: Kevin C. Falk, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Parkland' and 'Tobin' (see table 27 on page 49)

Summary: *'ACS-C16' has longer pedicels than both reference varieties, 'AC Parkland' and 'Tobin'. The leaves of*

'ACS-C16' are not as lobed as they are in 'AC Parkland'. The plants of 'ACS-C16' are taller than those of 'Tobin'.

Description: 'ACS-C16' is an open-pollinated spring Polish canola population. The cotyledons are narrow. The leaves are light green with few to a medium number of leaf lobes. The leaf margins are rounded with very shallow to shallow dentation. The flowers of 'ACS-C16' are yellow. The silique is very short, the beak is long to very long and the pedicel is short to medium in length. Plants are short and seed colour is mixed yellow-brown. 'ACS-C16' has low glucosinolate and erucic acid levels. It is susceptible to Alternaria black spot (*Alternaria brassicae* and *Alternaria raphani*), susceptible to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*), highly susceptible to Sclerotinia stem rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) and moderately resistant to white rust (*Albugo candida* race 7a).

Origin and Breeding History: 'ACS-C16' was derived through natural sexual crosses between 'Tobin' and a strain closely related to the variety, 'Horizon'. The initial cross was made in 1985. The F_2 seed was sown in a composite crossing block in Melfort, Saskatchewan in 1993. Following three years of recurrent selection, an equal bulk of 500 seeds from 23 individual plants were screened for low erucic acid content using the half-seed method. 'ACS-C16' was selected based on plant vigour, seed oil and meal protein contents, and low glucosinolate content.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'ACS-C16' were conducted at the Elora Research Station, Elora, Ontario during the summers of 2000 and 2002. Trials consisted of 4 rows/plot, 2 reps/entry with each rep 1.5m wide by 5m long.

Proposed denomination:	**'ACS-C17'**
Application number:	00-2288
Application date:	2000/05/24
Applicant:	Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Breeders:	Kevin C. Falk & Gerhard Rakow, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Parkland' and 'Tobin' (see table 27 on page 49)

Summary: *The silique and beak of 'ACS-C17' are shorter than those of the reference varieties, 'AC Parkland' and 'Tobin'. The leaves of 'ACS-C17' are more lobed than they are in 'Tobin'. The plant height of 'ACS-C17' is taller than 'Tobin'.*

Description: 'ACS-C17' is an open-pollinated spring Polish canola population. The cotyledons are narrow to medium in width. The leaves are light green with few to a medium number of leaf lobes. The leaf margins are rounded with shallow to medium depth dentation. The flowers of 'ACS-C17' are yellow. The silique is very short, the beak is long and the pedicel is short. Plants are short and seed colour is mixed yellow-brown. 'ACS-C17' has medium glucosinolate and low erucic acid levels. It is susceptible to Alternaria black spot (*Alternaria brassicae* and *Alternaria raphani*), moderately susceptible to Blackleg (*Leptosphaeria maculans*), highly susceptible to Sclerotinia stem rot (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) and moderately resistant to white rust (*Albugo candida*).

Origin and Breeding History: Blackleg resistance present in *Brassica juncea* L. was introgressed into *B. rapa* L. through sexual crosses. Interspecific plants were backcrossed to 'Tobin' and selfed in the greenhouse. F_2 plants were screened for blackleg resistance using both the cotyledon and stem inoculation methods. These plants were backcrossed to 'AC Parkland'. Approximately 100 of these F_2 plants were interpollinated and harvested in the greenhouse and subsequently sown in the field. Ten of the most blackleg resistant plants were selected from the field and used to grow 200 plants. This process was repeated during the 1991, 1992, 1993 and 1994 growing seasons. In 1995, the C_5 generation ('ACS-C17') was selected based on blackleg resistance, agronomic performance, oil and protein content and canola quality.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'ACS-C17' were conducted at the Elora Research Station, Elora, Ontario in the summers of 2000 and 2002. Trials consisted of 4 rows/plot, 2 reps/entry with each rep 1.5m wide by 5m long.

Table 28: Comparison table for 'ACS-C16' and 'ACS-C17'

	'ACS-C16'a	'ACS-C17'b	'AC Parkland'*	'Tobin'*
Cotyledon width (mm)				
mean	19.04	19.35	18.83	19.44
significance			ns	ns
Number of lobes				
mean	2.8	3.35	3.35	3.03
significance			p<0.01a	p<0.01b
Silique length (mm)				
mean	44.71	40.5	45.21	43.47
significance			p<0.01b	p<0.01b
Beak length (mm)				
mean	15.57	13.71	15.32	14.96
significance			p<0.01b	p<0.01b
Pedicel length (mm)				
mean	20.46	18.63	19.05	17.76
significance			p<0.01a	p<0.01a
Plant height (cm)				
mean	105.57	109.37	104.82	92.90
significance			ns	p<0.001

* reference varieties
p - probability value
ns - not significant

Means are based on a two year average of 60 plant parts for silique traits, 30 plants for leaf and petal characteristics and 50 cotyledon measurements. Differences are significant at the 5% probability level based on LSD values.

CHERRY
(*Prunus avium* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Sumste'** (see figure 33)
Trade name: Samba
Application number: 01-2765
Application date: 2001/06/19
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Van', 'Summit', 'Sumnue' (tradename Cristalina) and 'Sumele' (see table 29 on page 51)

Summary: *'Sumste' is a sweet cherry variety which has spurry trees whereas the reference varieties have normal type trees. The fruit of 'Sumste' are significantly smaller than 'Summit' and 'Sumele' and are rounded cordate in shape. The fruit of 'Summit' and 'Sumele' are cordate shaped, while 'Van' has kidney shaped fruit and 'Sumnue' is a flattened cordate shape. The colour of the fruit skin in 'Sumste' is wine red to mahogany whereas 'Van' and 'Sumnue' have mahogany to black coloured skin. 'Sumste' fruit have higher acidity than the reference varieties. The flowering date of 'Sumste' is significantly earlier than all the reference varieties. The fruit of 'Sumste' mature, on average, significantly later than 'Sumnue', slightly later than 'Sumele' and 'Van' and slightly before 'Summit'. 'Sumste' has low fruit set compared with the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Sumste' is a sweet cherry variety which has spurry trees that are upright in habit. The one-year old shoots have little or no anthocyanin colouration and are erect in attitude. The internodes of the one-year shoots are moderately long, pubescence is weak and there is a small to medium number of lenticels. The vegetative buds are large and conical in shape and are slightly to clearly held out from the shoot. The bud support is moderately large. On the current year's shoots the pubescence is weak and anthocyanin is absent or

very weak.

The leaves of 'Sumste' are horizontal in relation to the shoot and are elliptical with a rounded (U-shaped) base. The angle of the leaf tip is acute and the shape of the apex is acuminate. The profile of the leaf is concave to flat. 'Sumste' has little or no pubescence on the lower side of the leaf and the upper side is medium green, moderately glossy with no anthocyanin. The margins are biserrate, with medium to deep indentations. Before leaf fall the leaves are yellow green. The petioles of 'Sumste' have anthocyanin colouration and usually two nectaries which are red to purple and kidney shaped.

'Sumste' has medium flowering density and produces single flowers in clusters. The buds are white. The flower pedicel is moderately thick with no pubescence. 'Sumste' has small to medium sized, round petals which are touching. 'Sumste' produces pollen. The pistil is normal and the ovary has no pubescence.

'Sumste' produces medium to large sized fruit which are a rounded cordate shape. In lateral view 'Sumste' fruit are round with the largest diameter towards the middle. There are many light coloured, small dots on the skin. The fruit skin is a wine red to mahogany colour and the suture has low prominence. The fruit juice of 'Sumste' is dark red purple to black in colour and the flesh is dark red to purple. Firmness of the fruit is intermediate to firm, acidity is high and sweetness is medium high. 'Sumste' is moderately to strongly juicy. The fruit apex is flat to slightly pointed and susceptibility to rain induced cracking is moderately low.

The stone of 'Sumste' is large and semi-adherent to the flesh. In lateral view it is symmetrical and spherical and in front view it is elliptic. In basal view the stone is round elliptical. The keel is moderately developed.

'Sumste' has a moderately low precocity of fruit bearing. Leaf bud burst is simultaneous to the beginning of full flowering. The variety is not self-fertile. Time of flowering is very early and the fruit matures mid-season. Fruit setting of 'Sumste' is low.

Origin and Breeding: 'Sumste' originated from a cross made at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Summerland, B.C. in 1975. It resulted from a cross between 2S-84-10 (compact Stella 35A) and very compact Stella 16A-7, both selections from the Summerland breeding program. The seedling cross was designated 13S-36-18 in 1983. Five propagations were made on *Prunus avium* rootstock and planted out in a trial block at the Summerland Research Centre. Evaluation on the selection began upon fruiting. The variety was selected based on maturity date, fruit size, firmness, field splits, fruit shape, skin and flesh colour, fertility, lustre and productivity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Sumste' were conducted by PICO (okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd.) at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Summerland, B.C. during 2000 and 2001. The trials consisted of five trees of each of the candidate and reference varieties, budded on *Prunus avium* rootstock. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements.

Proposed denomination:	**'Sumele'** (see figure 34)
Trade name:	Satin
Application number:	01-2766
Application date:	2001/06/19
Applicant:	Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, British Columbia
Agent in Canada:	okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Van', 'Summit', 'Sumnue' (tradename Cristalina) and 'Sumste' (see table 29 on page 51)

Summary: *'Sumele' is a sweet cherry variety that has larger fruit than 'Van', 'Sumnue' and 'Sumste'. The fruit of 'Sumele' are cordate in shape, similar to 'Summit', whereas the fruit of 'Van' are kidney shaped, those of 'Sumnue' are a flattened cordate shape and Sumste' is round cordate. 'Sumele' fruit are more firm than either 'Summit' or 'Sumnue'. 'Sumele' flowers before 'Summit' and the fruit matures after 'Sumnue' and before 'Van', 'Sumste' and 'Summit'.*

Description: 'Sumele' is a sweet cherry variety which has upright to spreading trees. The one-year old shoots have little or no anthocyanin colouration and are erect in attitude. The internodes of the one-year shoots are long, pubescence is weak and there is a medium number of lenticels. The vegetative buds are moderately large and conical in shape and are slightly held out from the shoot. The bud support is moderately large. On the current year's shoots the pubescence is weak and anthocyanin is absent or very weak.

The leaves of 'Sumele' are horizontal in relation to the shoot and are broad elongate with a rounded base. The angle of the leaf tip is acute and the shape of the apex is cuspidate to acuminate. The profile of the leaf is concave to flat. 'Sumele' has little or no pubescence on the lower side of the leaf and the upper side is medium to dark green, moderately glossy with very weak anthocyanin. The margins are dentate, with shallow to medium indentations. Before leaf fall the leaves are yellow green. The petioles of 'Sumele' have anthocyanin

colouration and usually more than two nectaries which are red to purple and kidney shaped.

'Sumele' has medium flowering density and produces single flowers in clusters. The buds are white. The flower pedicel is moderately thick with no pubescence. 'Sumele' has small to medium sized, round petals which are touching to overlapping. 'Sumele' produces pollen. The pistil is normal and the ovary has no pubescence.

'Sumele' produces very large sized fruit which are cordate in shape. In lateral view 'Sumele' fruit are round with the largest diameter towards the middle. There are few light coloured, small dots on the skin. The fruit skin is a wine red to black in colour and the suture has low prominence. The fruit juice of 'Sumele' is dark red purple in colour and the flesh is red to dark red. The fruit is firm and sweetness is medium. 'Sumele' is moderately juicy. The fruit apex is moderately flat and susceptibility to rain induced cracking is moderately low.

The stone of 'Sumele' is large and semi-adherent to the flesh. In lateral view it is asymmetrical and spherical and in front view it is elliptical to rounded. In basal view the stone is round. The keel is very strongly developed.

'Sumele' has a moderately high precocity of fruit bearing. Leaf bud burst is simultaneous to the beginning of full flowering. The variety is not self-fertile. Time of flowering is early and the fruit matures very early. Fruit setting of 'Sumele' is medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Sumele' originated from a cross made at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Summerland, B.C. in 1976. It was a cross between 'Lapins' and 2N-39-05, a selection from the Summerland breeding program. The seedling cross was designated 13N-06-49 in 1984. Five propagations were made on *Prunus avium* rootstock in 1987 and planted out in a trial block at the Summerland Research Centre in 1989. Evaluation on the selection began upon fruiting. The variety was selected based on maturity date, fruit size, firmness, field splits, fruit shape, skin and flesh colour, fertility, lustre, precocity and productivity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Sumele' were conducted by PICO (okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd.) at the Pacific Agri-Food Research Centre, Summerland, B.C. during 2000 and 2001. The trials consisted of five trees of each of the candidate and reference varieties, budded on *Prunus avium* rootstock. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 20 measurements.

Table 29: Comparison table for 'Sumste' and 'Sumele'

	'Sumste'	'Sumele'	'Van'*	'Summit'*	'Sumnue'*
Leaf length (mm)					
mean	170.9	147.4	174.4	160.7	170.3
std. deviation	9.2	8.3	9.1	10.4	9.7
Leaf width (mm)					
mean	71.4	72.8	72.8	75.4	72.5
std. deviation	7.7	9.8	5.8	5.9	5.7
Petiole length (mm)					
mean	31.3	29.5	34.3	39.4	31.4
std. deviation	3.7	3.9	3.8	5.8	3.8
Diameter of flower (mm)					
mean	34.8	39.8	39.4	38.1	37.1
std. deviation	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.6	1.4
Average fruit weight (g)					
mean	10.6	11.9	10.7	12.4	10.8
number measured	50	50	50	50	50
Length of fruit stalk (mm)					
mean	49.2	45.3	46.0	61.4	46.7
std. deviation	5.2	5.5	5.1	5.8	4.8

* reference varieties

COREOPSIS
(*Coreopsis hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: **'Limerock Ruby'** (see figure 35)
Application number: 01-2946
Application date: 2001/12/18
Applicant: Limerock Plant Farm, Inc., Lincoln, Rhode Island, USA
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington, Ontario
Breeder: Mary Ann Faria

Variety used for comparison: 'American Dreams'

Summary: *'Limerock Ruby' differs from the reference variety, 'American Dreams', in flower and foliage colour, ray floret colour and flower head diameter. The ray florets of 'Limerock Ruby' are deep red-purple whereas they are a solid soft pink-purple (mauve) in 'American Dream'. The foliage of 'Limerock Ruby' is a darker green than that of 'American Dreams'. The diameter of the inflorescence and disc florets of 'Limerock Ruby' are larger than those of 'American Dreams'.*

Description: 'Limerock Ruby' is a vegetatively propagated perennial coreopsis variety with an upright, bushy to spreading growth habit with a medium to high degree of branching. The smooth, light green stems are medium in thickness with very weak anthocyanin colouration and very sparse pubescence. The pinnately compound leaves are opposite in arrangement, have 2-5 leaflets per leaf which are linear in shape with a blunt acute apex, attenuate base and entire margins. They are medium green with very sparse pubescence at the base of the upper surface. There is no variegation of the leaves. Leaf petioles are absent. The peduncle has no anthocyanin colouration or pubescence.

'Limerock Ruby' flowers almost continuously, starting late spring. The inflorescence of 'Limerock Ruby' is a flower head which are both terminal and axillary in location. Flower attitude is semi-erect with few ray florets. The ray florets are touching with a straight to very weakly incurving longitudinal axis of majority. The florets are obovate with an emarginate apex and very weak pubescence along the ribs/veins. Disc florets are present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Limerock Ruby' was discovered in August, 1998 at Limerock Plant Farm, Inc., Rhode Island, USA. It arose as a chance seedling from random cross-pollination of unidentified selections of *Coreopsis rosea* and *Coreopsis verticillata*. The selection was based on its unique ray and disc floret colouration. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Limerock Ruby' were conducted in the greenhouse at Yoder Canada Ltd. during the spring/summer of 2002. Trials consisted of a minimum of 15 plants/variety with one cutting/11 cm square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 30: Comparison table for 'Limerock Ruby'

	'Limerock Ruby'	'American Dreams'*
Leaf blade length (mm)		
mean	68.5	44.4
std. deviation	11.31	6.90
Peduncle length (mm)		
mean	49.3	21.6
std. deviation	11.35	6.11
Inflorescence diameter (mm)		
mean	29.2	21.7
std. deviation	1.99	2.21
Floret length (mm)		
mean	12.3	10.2
std. deviation	1.06	0.63
Ray floret, main colour (RHS)		
upper side	187B-C	N74C fades to 77C
lower side	186B-C	N74D fades to 77D
Disc diameter (mm)		
mean	7.4	6.1
std. deviation	0.52	0.57

* reference variety

COREOPSIS
(*Coreopsis rosea* L. (var.) *scabra*)

Proposed denomination: **'Sweet Dreams'** (see figure 35)
Application number: 01-2532
Application date: 2001/01/30
Applicant: Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio, USA
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington, Ontario

Breeder: Mark Alan Leonard, New Castle, California, USA

Variety used for comparison: 'American Dreams'

Summary: *'Sweet Dreams' differs from the reference variety, 'American Dreams', in flower and foliage colour, ray floret colour and markings, and flower head diameter. The ray florets of 'Sweet Dreams' are bi-coloured (white at the outer edge with a red-purple toward the base) whereas they are a solid soft pink-purple (mauve) in 'American Dream'. The foliage of 'Sweet Dreams' is a darker green than that of 'American Dreams'. The diameter of the inflorescence and disc florets of 'Sweet Dreams' are larger than those of 'American Dreams'.*

Description: 'Sweet Dreams' is a vegetatively propagated perennial coreopsis variety with a bushy, rounded to spreading growth habit with a medium degree of branching. The smooth, light green stems are medium in thickness with weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and very sparse pubescence. The pinnately compound leaves are opposite in arrangement, have 2-4 leaflets per leaf which are linear in shape with a blunt acute apex, attenuate base and entire margins. They are medium green and smooth on both surfaces. There is no variegation of the leaves. Leaf petioles are absent. The peduncle has no anthocyanin colouration or pubescence.

'Sweet Dreams' flowers almost continuously, starting late spring. The inflorescence of 'Sweet Dreams' is a flower head which are both terminal and axillary in location. Flower attitude is semi-erect with few ray florets. The ray florets are open to touching with a straight to very weakly incurving longitudinal axis of majority. The florets are obovate with an emarginate apex and very weak pubescence along the ribs/veins. Disc florets are present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Sweet Dreams' is a naturally occurring mutation of 'American Dreams'. It was discovered in a group of flowering plants of the parent cultivar in Loomis, California, USA in July, 1996. Selection of this variety was based on its unique ray floret colouration.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Sweet Dreams' were conducted in the greenhouse at Yoder Canada Ltd. during the spring/summer of 2002. Trials consisted of a minimum of 15 plants/variety with one cutting/11 cm square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 31: Comparison table for 'Sweet Dreams'

	'Sweet Dreams'	'American Dreams'*
Leaf blade length (mm)		
mean	52.1	44.4
std. deviation	4.98	6.90
Peduncle length (mm)		
mean	50.6	21.6
std. deviation	13.52	6.11
Inflorescence diameter (mm)		
mean	30.4	21.7
std. deviation	3.89	2.21
Floret length (mm)		
mean	12.1	10.2
std. deviation	1.45	0.63
Ray floret, main colour (RHS)		
upper side	155D centre & apex; streaks, random spots 72B-71A	N74C fades to 77C
lower side	155D with veins 155A; streaks 72C-D, as dark as 71A	N74D fades to77D
Secondary colour of ray floret (RHS)		
upper side	59A-71A at base	n/a
lower side	77A at base	n/a
Disc diameter (mm)		
mean	7.4	6.1
std. deviation	0.52	0.57

* reference variety

DAHLIA
(*Dahlia* sp.)

Proposed denomination: **'Gallery Leonardo'** (see figure 36)
Application number: 99-1974
Application date: 1999/12/16
Applicant: Fa. Gerb. Verwer, Lisse, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Decorette'

Summary: *'Gallery Leonardo' produces a shorter plant than 'Decorette'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration in*

the stem is weaker in 'Gallery Leonardo' than in 'Decorette'. 'Gallery Leonardo' has no anthocyanin colouration in the petiole while 'Decorette' does. 'Gallery Leonardo' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Decorette'. The flower colour of 'Gallery Leonardo' is light salmon while it is an apricot colour in 'Decorette'. 'Gallery Leonardo' has smaller ray florets than 'Decorette'. The length of the peduncle from the base of the flower to the top pair of leaves shorter in 'Gallery Leonardo' than in 'Decorette'. 'Gallery Leonardo' has more involucral bracts than 'Decorette'.

Description: 'Gallery Leonardo' has an upright growth habit. The stem is medium green in colour and has weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration present. The stem is straight and has absent or very sparse pubescence. The leaf is a compound type. The terminal leaflets are ovate to elliptic in shape with dentate margins. The leaf has more of a supple texture, weak glaucosity and no pubescence on the upper surface. The leaves are medium green in colour. The petiole has no wings present and there is no anthocyanin colouration.

The flowers are a decorative type. They are located above the foliage and are angled 30 to 60 degrees with the stem. The flowers are bicoloured light salmon and yellow. The ray florets have no markings and pointed to notched tips. There is a disc present which is yellow in colour. The involucral bracts are elliptic in shape and yellowish to light green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Gallery Leonardo' was a selection made in 1995 from a mutation observed in *Dahlia* 'Decorette'. Selection criteria were plant height, early flowering & longevity, plant health, compact branching plants, and vibrant flower colour. It is maintained in the vegetative state, and reproduced by vegetative cuttings in Lisse, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Gallery Leonardo' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of ten plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots, under partial shade conditions. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 32: Comparison table for 'Gallery Leonardo'

	'Gallery Leonardo'	'Decorette'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	22.75	28.86
std. deviation	2.82	3.34
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	8.16	9.10
std. deviation	0.43	0.36
Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)	33D/39C	23B/24B
Colour of lower side of ray floret (RHS)	29D	23C
Ray floret length (mm)		
mean	40.13	49.43
std. deviation	1.81	1.72
Ray floret width (mm)		
mean	10.71	15.86
std. deviation	0.49	1.21
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	2.61	6.22
std. deviation	0.23	0.54

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Gallery Monet'** (see figure 37)
Application number: 99-1975
Application date: 1999/12/16
Applicant: Fa. Gerb. Verwer
Lisse, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Aspen'

Summary: *'Gallery Monet' produces a shorter plant than 'Aspen'. The leaves of 'Gallery Monet' are smaller than 'Aspen'. 'Gallery Monet' has a dark green leaf colour while 'Aspen' has a light to medium green leaf colour. The flower diameter and depth is smaller in 'Gallery Monet' than in 'Aspen'. 'Gallery Monet' has an angle of the flower to the stem of < 30 degrees, while in 'Aspen' it is > 60 degrees. There are violet coloured markings along the veins of the ray floret in 'Gallery Monet' while 'Aspen' has no markings on the ray florets. 'Gallery Monet' has smaller ray florets than 'Aspen'. The ray florets of 'Gallery Monet' are flat while in 'Aspen' the ray florets are twisted. 'Gallery Monet' has a shorter length of peduncle from the base of the flower to the top pair of leaves than 'Aspen'.*

Description: 'Gallery Monet' has an upright growth habit. The stem is medium green in colour and has no anthocyanin present. The stem is straight in shape with absent or very sparse pubescence. The leaf type is compound. The terminal leaflets are ovate to elliptic in shape with dentate margins. The leaf has more of a supple texture, weak glaucosity and absent or very sparse pubescence on the upper surface. The leaves are dark green in colour. The petiole has no wings present and there is no anthocyanin.

The flowers are a decorative type. They are located above the foliage and are angled less than 30 degrees with the stem. The

flowers are white in colour and have no secondary colour. The ray florets have violet striped markings along the veins and blunt tips. There is a yellow disc present. The involucral bracts are elliptical in shape and yellowish to light green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Gallery Monet' was a selection made in 1996 from a seedling population that resulted from a cross pollination between *Dahlia* 'Art Deco' as the female parent and an unnamed open pollinated seedling selection of *Dahlia*. Selection criteria were plant height, early flowering and longevity, plant health, compact branching plants, and vibrant flower colour. It is maintained in the vegetative state, and reproduced by vegetative cuttings in Lisse, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Gallery Monet' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario, during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of ten plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots, under partial shade conditions. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 33: Comparison table for 'Gallery Monet'

	'Gallery Monet'	'Aspen'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	24.5	27.17
std. deviation	1.41	2.04
Leaf blade lengh (cm)		
mean	6.65	8.80
std. deviation	0.21	0.24
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	3.08	4.77
std. deviation	0.43	0.30
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	8.73	10.67
std. deviation	0.25	0.56
Flower depth (cm)		
mean	3.10	5.23
std. deviation	0.28	0.43
Ray floret length (mm)		
mean	39.57	53.34
std. deviation	0.98	2.43
Ray floret width (mm)		
mean	16.50	19.86
std. deviation	1.38	0.70
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	2.44	5.85
std. deviation	0.19	1.53

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Gallery Rembrandt'** (see figure 38)
Application number: 99-1977
Application date: 1999/12/16
Applicant: Fa. Gerb. Verwer
Lisse, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Berliner Kleene'

Summary: *'Gallery Rembrandt' produces a shorter plant than 'Berliner Kleene'. There is no anthocyanin colouration in the stem of 'Gallery Rembrandt' while there is in 'Berliner Kleene'. 'Gallery Rembrandt' has a compound leaf type while 'Berliner Kleene' has a simple leaf type. The leaves are smaller in 'Gallery Rembrandt' than in 'Berliner Kleene'. 'Gallery Rembrandt' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Berliner Kleene'. The angle of the flower to the stem is greater in 'Gallery Rembrandt' than 'Berliner Kleene'. 'Gallery Rembrandt' has a bicoloured flower while 'Berliner Kleene' a monocoloured flower. The flower colour of 'Gallery Rembrandt' is a blue pink while 'Berliner Kleene' has a orange red flower colour. 'Gallery Rembrandt' has smaller ray florets than 'Berliner Kleene'. There is a disc floret present in 'Gallery Rembrandt' but not in 'Berliner Kleene'. 'Gallery Rembrandt' has a shorter peduncle from the base of the flower to the top pair of leaves than 'Berliner Kleene'. The number of involucral bracts is greater in 'Gallery Rembrandt' than 'Berliner Kleene'.*

Description: 'Gallery Rembrandt' has an upright growth habit. The stem is medium green in colour and has no anthocyanin present. The stem is straight and has absent or very sparse pubescence. The terminal leaflets are elliptic in shape with dentate margins. There is weak glaucosity and absent to very sparse pubescence on the upper surface of the leaf. The leaves are medium green in colour. The petiole has no wings present and no anthocyanin colouration.

The flowers are a decorative type. They are located above the foliage and are angled more than 30 degrees with the stem. The flowers are bicoloured, purple with a yellow to white base. The ray florets have no markings and blunt tips. There is a disc present. The involucral bracts are elliptical in shape and yellowish to light-green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Gallery Rembrandt' was a selection made in 1995 from a seedling population from the cross pollination of two unnamed open pollinated *Dahlia* seedling selections. Selection criteria were plant height, early flowering and longevity, plant health, vibrant flower colour and compact branching plants. It is maintained in the vegetative state, and

reproduced by vegetative cuttings in Lisse, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Gallery Rembrandt' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of ten plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots, under partial shade conditions. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 34: Comparison table for 'Gallery Rembrandt'

	'Gallery Rembrandt'	'Berliner Kleene'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	24.38	31.14
std. deviation	2.50	2.12
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	7.74	9.31
std. deviation	0.54	0.46
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	4.32	6.30
std. deviation	0.46	0.49
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	8.38	9.87
std. deviation	0.24	0.21
Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)		
primary	64C	41C/40D
secondary	yellow/white	n/a
Colour of lower side of ray floret (RHS)		
	64D	39D
Ray floret length (mm)		
mean	41.57	48.17
std. deviation	1.51	2.32
Ray floret width (mm)		
mean	14.00	20.67
std. deviation	2.28	2.34

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Gallery Renoir'** (see figure 39)
Application number: 99-1978
Application date: 1999/12/16
Applicant: Fa. Gerb. Verwer
Lisse, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Bluesette'

Summary: *'Gallery Renoir' produces a shorter plant than 'Bluesette'. The leaf type in 'Gallery Renoir' is compound while in 'Bluesette' it is simple. 'Gallery Renoir' has a darker green leaf colour than 'Bluesette'. Anthocyanin colouration is present in the petiole of 'Gallery Renoir' while not in the petiole of 'Bluesette'. 'Gallery Renoir' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Bluesette'. The ray florets are smaller in 'Gallery Renoir' than in 'Bluesette'. 'Gallery Renoir' has a shorter peduncle length from the base of the flower to the top pair of leaves than 'Bluesette'. The number of involucral bracts is fewer in 'Gallery Renoir' than 'Bluesette'.*

Description: 'Gallery Renoir' has an upright growth habit. The stem is medium green in colour and has weak anthocyanin present. The stem is straight and has absent or very sparse pubescence. The terminal leaflets are ovate in shape with dentate margins. The leaf has weak glaucosity and no pubescence on the upper surface. The leaves are dark green in colour. The petiole has no wings present and has weak anthocyanin present.

The flowers are a decorative type. They are located above the foliage and are angled less than 30 degrees with the stem. The flowers are pink/red in colour. The ray florets have no markings and pointed tips. There is no disc present. The involucral bracts are elliptic in shape and yellowish to light green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Gallery Renoir' was a selection made in 1995 from a seedling population that resulted from a cross pollination between *Dahlia* 'Tout a Toi' as the female parent and the *Dahlia* 'Oriental Dream' as the male parent. Selection criteria were plant height, early flowering & longevity, plant health, compact branching plants, and vibrant flower colour. It is maintained in the vegetative state, and reproduced by vegetative cuttings in Lisse, The Netherlands.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Gallery Renoir' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of ten plants per variety grown in 15 cm pots under partial shade conditions. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 35: Comparison table for 'Gallery Renoir'

	'Gallery Renoir'	'Bluesette'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	21.86	26.00
std. deviation	1.86	2.83
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	8.29	9.22
std. deviation	0.35	0.34
Colour of upper side of ray floret (RHS)		
	66D	66C

Colour of lower side of ray floret (RHS)	63C	68D
Ray floret length (mm)		
mean	41.00	45.33
std. deviation	1.69	2.66
Ray floret width (mm)		
mean	13.75	17.05
std. deviation	1.04	0.71
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	3.25	6.69
std. deviation	0.57	1.02

* reference variety

FABA BEAN
(*Vicia faba* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Snowbird'**
Application number: 01-2872
Application date: 2001/11/15
Applicant: Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: St. Denis Seed Farms Inc., Legal, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Scirocco'

Summary: *'Snowbird' is a faba bean variety that produces plants with more stem nodes, up to and including the first flowering node, than the reference variety 'Scirocco'. 'Snowbird' does not have tannin whereas in 'Scirocco' tannins are present. The flower of 'Snowbird' does not have a wing melanin spot and there is no stem anthocyanin, both characteristics which are present in 'Scirocco'. The seed pods of 'Snowbird' are shorter than those of the reference variety and the seed weight is lighter.*

Description: 'Snowbird' is a faba bean variety which has no seed tannin and which produces plants with medium green foliage. The variety flowers mid-season and there is no stem anthocyanin. The wing of the flower has no melanin spot and there is no anthocyanin colouration in the flower standard. The growth type is mainly determinate. In longitudinal section the dry seed is elliptic in shape and the colour of the testa immediately after harvest is grey beige. There is no black pigmentation of the hilum.

Origin and Breeding: 'Snowbird' originated from a selection from the crossing of the varieties Alfred B x 8103. The original cross was made in 1989. In 1990 a single plant was selected in the F_2, followed by line selection and replicated yield trials. The experimental number for 'Snowbird' was Cebeco 96921. The breeding process was carried out at the applicant's breeding station in Lelystad, The Netherlands. In the breeding of 'Snowbird' the selection criteria were yield, resistance to disease, resistance to lodging and earliness in maturity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Snowbird' were conducted at Westlock, Alberta during 2001 and 2002. The trials consisted of 4 replicates per variety. Each plot was planted in 4 rows, spaced at 28cm, seeded to 6m and trimmed to 4m. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 30 measurements.

Table 36: Comparison table for 'Snowbird'

	'Snowbird'	'Scirocco'*
Length of leaflet (basal pair at second flowering node) (cm)		
mean	5.50	5.42
std. deviation	0.40	0.38
Width of leaflet (cm)		
mean	2.97	3.19
std. deviation	0.40	0.30
Flower length (cm)		
mean	2.67	2.65
std. deviation	0.14	0.18
Plant height (cm)		
mean	58.4	56.8
std. deviation	3.08	2.73
Number of stem nodes up to and including first flowering		
mean	10.85	6.38
std. deviation	0.74	0.58
Length of pod (without beak) (cm)		
mean	4.9	6.1
std. deviation	0.45	1.39
Width of pod (cm)		
mean	1.1	1.3
std. deviation	0.08	0.21
Seed weight (g/1000 seeds)	611	674

* reference variety

FLAX
(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Lightning'** (see figure 40)
Application number: 01-2565
Application date: 2001/03/19
Applicant: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds, Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Watson', 'AC McDuff', 'CDC Bethune' and 'Norlin' (see table 37 on page 59)

Summary: *'Lightning' is an oilseed flax variety that has weak sepal dotting, whereas there is no sepal dotting in any of the four reference varieties. The filament of 'Lightning' is white at the top, while it is blue at the top in 'AC McDuff' and 'CDC Bethune'. The style of 'Lightning' is white at the base and blue at the base of 'AC McDuff', 'AC Watson' and 'CDC Bethune'. The stigma colour is white in 'Lightning' and light violet in 'AC McDuff'. The seeds of 'Lightning' are larger than those of 'AC McDuff', 'CDC Bethune' and 'Norlin'. 'Lightning' has higher oil content than 'AC Watson' and 'CDC Bethune'.*

Description: 'Lightning' is an oilseed flax variety. The hypocotyls of the seedlings have very weak or no anthocyanin colouration. The flowers are medium sized and flattened disk shape, with no longitudinal folding of the petals. Sepal dotting is absent to weak. The flowers of 'Lightning' are medium blue and the filament is white at the top and at the base. The anther is blue, with clear pollen. The style is white to blue at the base and white at the top, with a white stigma.

'Lightning' matures mid-season and produces a medium sized capsule which is semi-dehiscent. Ciliation of the false septa is absent. The seeds are medium brown and large in size.

'Lightning' is resistant to flax wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lini*). The variety is immune to North American flax rust races.

'Lightning' has fair resistance to shattering, capsule loss and lodging. It has a moderate capability to produce basal branching.

Origin and Breeding: 'Lightning', which was tested under the experimental number FP1069, was developed at the Morden Research Station, Morden, Manitoba, from the cross 'AC McDuff' / 'AC Watson', made in 1992. In the development of FP1069, the F_2 and subsequent generations were advanced using the pedigree method with selection pressure for oil content, oil quality, lodging resistance and rust resistance. Single plant selection was made in the F_3 and F_5 generations. An F_7 line, designated M4165, was selected and evaluated in preliminary yield trials in 1995 and for *Fusarium* wilt in the *Fusarium* wilt nurseries in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The line was evaluated as FP1069 in the 1996 Flax Joint Project test at 10 locations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in the Flax Cooperative test from 1997 to 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Lightning' were conducted at the Morden Research Station, Morden, Manitoba, during 2000 and 2001. The trials consisted of 2 replicates of 4-row plots. The plots were 5.5 metres long and the rows were spaced at 30cm. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 50 measurements per year.

Proposed denomination: **'Hanley'** (see figure 41)
Application number: 01-2700
Application date: 2001/05/07
Applicant: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: SeCan Assoication, Ottawa, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'AC Watson', 'AC Emerson', 'CDC Bethune' and 'Norlin' (see table 37 on page 59)

Summary: *'Hanley' is an oilseed flax variety that has weak to medium sepal dotting, whereas sepal dotting is absent in all of the reference varieties. The filament of 'Hanley' is blue at the top, whereas it is white at the top in 'AC Watson', 'AC Emerson' and 'Norlin'. 'Hanley' has a light violet stigma, while 'AC Emerson', 'Norlin' and 'CDC Bethune' have a white stigma. Ciliation of the false septa is present in 'Hanley' and absent in 'AC Watson' and 'CDC Bethune'.*

Description: 'Hanley' is an oilseed flax variety. The hypocotyls of the seedlings have very weak or no anthocyanin colouration. The flowers are medium sized and flattened disk shape, with no longitudinal folding of the petals. Sepal dotting is weak to medium. The flowers of 'Hanley' are medium blue and the filament is blue at the top and white at the base. The anther is blue, with clear pollen. The style is white at the bottom and at the top, with a light violet stigma.

'Hanley' matures mid-season and produces a medium sized capsule which is semi-dehiscent. Ciliation of the false septa is

present. The seeds are medium brown and medium in size.

'Hanley' is resistant to flax wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lini*). The variety is immune to North American flax rust races.

'Hanley' has good resistance to shattering, capsule loss and lodging. It has a moderate capability to produce basal branching.

Origin and Breeding: 'Hanley', which was tested under the experimental number FP1094, was developed at the Morden Research Station, Morden, Manitoba, from the cross 'Flanders' / 'AC Emerson', made in 1991. In the development of FP1094, the F_2 and subsequent generations were advanced using the pedigree method with selection pressure for oil content, oil quality, lodging resistance, chlorosis tolerance and rust resistance. Single plant selection was made in the F_3 and F_5 generations. An F_7 line, designated M4119, was selected and evaluated in preliminary yield trials in 1995 and for *Fusarium* wilt in the *Fusarium* wilt nurseries in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The line was evaluated as FP1094 in the 1997 Flax Joint Project test at 10 locations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in the Flax Cooperative test from 1998 to 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Hanley' were conducted at the Morden Research Station, Morden, Manitoba, during 2000 and 2001. The trials consisted of 2 replicates of 4-row plots. The plots were 5.5 metres long and the rows were spaced at 30cm. Measured characteristics were based on a minimum of 50 measurements per year.

Table 37 : Comparison table for 'Lightning' and 'Hanley'

	'Lightning'	'Hanley'	'AC Watson'*	'AC Emerson'*	'AC McDuff'*	'CDC Bethune'*	'Norlin'*
Plant height (cm)							
mean	63.8	56.7	59.1	61.9	63.6	62.8	59.9
std. deviation	5.6	6.6	5.4	8.4	6.1	6.6	4.8
Length of main axis (cm)							
mean	67.0	56.7	59.1	61.8	63.8	62.8	59.7
std. deviation	5.8	6.5	5.4	8.4	6.3	6.6	4.8
Length of petal (mm)							
mean	13.7	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.1	13.2	14.0
std. deviation	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.1
Width of petal (mm)							
mean	9.5	10.2	9.7	10.3	9.4	10.4	10.7
std. deviation	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Days to capsule maturity (75% of capsules brown)							
mean	92.3	91.5	90.0	90.8	92.5	91.3	92.0
Seed weight (g/1000 seeds)							
mean	6.2	5.7	6.1	6.1	5.4	5.7	5.8

* reference varieties

FUCHSIA
***(Fuchsia tryphilla* L.)**

Proposed denomination: **'John Ridding'** (see figure 42)
Trade name: Firecracker
Application number: 99-2077
Application date: 1999/12/22
Applicants: John Ernest and Valerie Ridding, Torton, Kidderminister, England
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Gartenmeister'

Summary: *'John Ridding' produces smaller plants with shorter peduncles than those of 'Gartenmeister'. The upper side of the leaves of 'John Ridding' are variegated light to medium green in colour with cream and pink while those of 'Gartenmeister' are not variegated.*

Description: 'John Ridding' is a fuchsia variety with upright, bushy growth habit which becomes arching at full flower and has a moderate degree of branching. The stems are medium thick and have strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The upper side of the leaf blades are variegated light to medium green in colour with a large amount of light yellow/cream and pink secondary colour on leaf margins and blue pink secondary colouration on the veins and leaf base. The lower side of the leaf blades is predominantly purple in colour with a moderate amount of secondary colouration. The secondary colour is medium green on the margins and pink on the leaf bases. Incisions of the margin of the leaf blade are absent.

Time of beginning of flowering for 'John Ridding' is mid-season. There are five, triangular shaped sepals per flower. The attitude of the sepals is semi-erect and for the apex of the sepals it is straight. The sepals are red pink in colour on the outer and inner sides. The sepals are longer in relation to the length of the petals. 'John Ridding' produces single, four petaled flowers. The attitude of the petals is erect and for the apex of the petals it is reflexed. The petals are orange red in colour on the outer and inner sides. The hypanthium is red pink in colour and the style and filaments are pink. The ovary is ventricose in shape and has moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: 'John Ridding' was discovered as a variegated sport of *Fuchsia tryphylla* L. variety 'Thalia' in March of 1992. The sport was rooted, grown into a mature plant and observed to determine the stability of the variegation.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'John Ridding' were conducted in a polyhouse under shade at BioFlora Inc. in St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. Sixteen (16) rooted cuttings were received and transplanted into 4 X 5 inch pots. The trial consisted of 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 38: Comparison table for 'John Ridding'

	'John Ridding'	'Gartenmeister'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	30.8	41.0
std. deviation	4.66	3.33
Plant width (cm)		
mean	34.3	50.3
std. deviation	4.67	5.33
Peduncle length (mm)		
mean	10.5	12.5
std. deviation	0.707	1.178
Leaf blade colour on upper side (RHS)		
primary	148B-C	147A
secondary	11C with pink tones on leaf margins & base; 67B veins & leaf base	N/A
Leaf blade colour on lower side (RHS)		
primary	N186D	N186D
secondary	137A-148B margins & 67B leaf base	137A
Sepal colour on inner and outer sides (RHS)	43C/52C	43C/52C
Petal colour on inner and outer sides (RHS)	40C	40C
Hypanthium colour (RHS)	43C-D/52B-C	43C-D/52B-C

* reference variety

MEXICAN GIANT HYSSOP
(*Agastache mexicana*)

Proposed denomination: **'Red Fortune'** (see figure 43)
Application number: 99-1750
Application date: 1999/08/06
Applicant: Dick Degenhardt, Boskoop, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Dick Degenhardt, Boskoop, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Pink Panther'

Summary: *'Red Fortune' produces a bigger plant than 'Pink Panther'. The stem and leaves of 'Red Fortune' are a lighter green colour than 'Pink Panther'. 'Red Fortune' has no anthocyanin colouration present in the stem or petiole while there is in 'Pink Panther'. 'Red Fortune' has a longer, and narrower leaf blade with a different shaped base than 'Pink Panther'. 'Red Fortune' has a more compact inflorescence than 'Pink Panther'. The flower colour of 'Red Fortune' is pink while it is more of a blue pink for 'Pink Panther'. 'Red Fortune' has longer florets than 'Pink Panther'.*

Description: 'Red Fortune' is a perennial that has an upright bushy growth habit, with a medium to dense degree of branching. It is propagated vegetatively. The stem is medium green in colour, medium in thickness, square in shape with no anthocyanin colouration. The stem has no glaucosity and sparse to medium pubescence. The leaf is a simple type arranged oppositely . The leaf is lanceolate in shape with a acute shaped apex, and an obtuse shaped base. The leaf blade margin is crenate to serrate. The upper side of the leaf is medium green in colour with no variegation, or glaucosity and medium pubescence. The lower side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with sparse to medium pubescence. There is a petiole present that has no anthocyanin colouration.

'Red Fortune' flowers continuously starting mid to late in the season, for a moderate to long amount of time. The inflorescence spike is found both axillary and terminally with an erect attitude. The corolla shape is bilabiate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Red Fortune' was selected in 1996 by the breeder at Boskoop, The Netherlands from a seed bed of *Agastache mexicana* seedlings that were developed from various crosses of unnamed *Agastache* seedling selections. Selection criteria was its purple red flower colour, and its large inflorescence size.

Tests and Trials: Were conducted in the summer of 2002 at Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of ten plants of each variety field grown, where plants within the row were approximately 0.4 m apart and the rows being 1.0 m apart. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements unless otherwise indicated.

Table 39 : Comparison table for 'Red Fortune'

	'Red Fortune'	'Pink Panther'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	64.43	61.43
std. deviation	3.60	3.69
Plant width (cm)		
mean	44.75	41.05
std. deviation	7.07	3.16
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.53	4.06
std. deviation	0.53	0.13
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.51	3.18
std. deviation	0.29	0.22
Inflorescence length (cm)		
mean	17.32	19.43
std. deviation	2.91	2.76
Floret length (cm)		
mean	2.30	2.08
std. deviation	0.40	0.17
Flower colour of opened flowers (RHS)	67B/C	80B/C

* reference variety

HELIOPSIS
(*Heliopsis helianthoides* L. var. *scabra*)

Proposed denomination: **'Loraine Sunshine'** (see figure 44)
Synonym: Helhan
Application number: 99-2011
Application date: 1999/12/20
Applicant: Hanson's Rhinelander Floral Co., Rhinelander, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Summer Sun'

Summary: *'Loraine Sunshine' differs from the reference variety, 'Summer Sun', in plant height and growth habit, leaf blade variegation, size of the inflorescence and floret disc, and ray floret size and number. The plants of 'Loraine Sunshine' are more compact with an upright to bushy growth habit whereas the plants of 'Summer Sun' are taller with a more narrow, upright growth habit. The leaves of 'Loraine Sunshine' are variegated whereas they are not in 'Summer Sun'. The inflorescence of 'Loraine Sunshine' is smaller, has fewer, shorter ray florets and a smaller floret disc than 'Summer Sun'.*

Description: 'Loraine Sunshine' is a vegetatively propagated perennial heliopsis variety with an upright, bushy growth habit with a weak degree of branching. The medium-thick smooth stems are light green with weak to medium anthocyanin colouration and sparse pubescence. The simple leaves are opposite, ovate in shape with an acute to cuspidate apex and serrate margins. The leaf base ranges from cuneate to truncate, occasionally auriculate. They are light green on both surfaces with stiff, coarse hairs of medium density on the upper surface and fine hairs of light to medium density on the lower surface. The leaves of 'Loraine Sunshine' are variegated with large white interveinal areas. Leaf petioles are present. The peduncle has no anthocyanin colouration with medium to strong density of pubescence.

'Loraine Sunshine' flowers almost continuously, starting mid-season. The inflorescence of 'Loraine Sunshine' is a flower head which are both terminal and axillary in location. Flower attitude is semi-erect with a medium amount of ray florets. The ray florets are touching with a weakly incurving longitudinal axis of majority. The florets are obovate to oblong with an emarginate to dentate apex. Disc florets are present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Loraine Sunshine' was discovered in 1992 as a chance seedling from unidentified parents. It was discovered at the premises of Hanson's Rhinelander Floral in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, USA.. Selection was based on the unique appearance of the foliage.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Loraine Sunshine' were conducted in the greenhouse at Yoder Canada Ltd. during the spring/summer of 2002. Trials consisted of a minimum of 12-13 plants/variety with one cutting/5-6 inch square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 40: Comparison table for 'Loraine Sunshine'

	'Loraine Sunshine'	'Summer Sun'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	43.5	71.3
std. deviation	7.34	17.67
Leaf blade length (mm)		
mean	82.7	111.6
std. deviation	7.82	11.01
Leaf blade width (mm)		
mean	53.9	74.7
std. deviation	5.71	10.02
Inflorescence diameter (mm)		
mean	48.9	64.6
std. deviation	4.12	1.43
Number of ray florets (where ray florets are <25)		
mean	14.1	over 25
std. deviation	2.33	
Ray floret length (mm)		
mean	22.7	29.5
std. deviation	2.41	3.84
Ray floret (RHS)		
upper side	brighter than 14A	brighter than 14A
lower side	12A	14B
Disc diameter (mm)		
mean	12.8	18.5
std. deviation	2.1	4.06

* reference variety

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull.)

Proposed denomination: **'Balcebsafo'** (see figure 45)
Trade name: Celebrette Salmon Frost
Application number: 00-2159
Application date: 2000/03/23
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Celebration Light Salmon'

Summary: *The leaves of 'Balcebsafo' are smoother than those of 'Celebration Light Salmon' which are puckered between the veins. 'Balcebsafo' produces flowers which are red pink along the margin and outer third of the petals fading*

to light blue pink near the base of all the petals while flower colour for 'Celebration Light Salmon' is darker red pink on the margin and outer half of petals fading to light blue pink near the base of all the petals. The eye zone of 'Balcebsafo' is purple in colour while it is purple red for 'Celebration Light Salmon'.

Description: 'Balcebsafo' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is very strong. Intensity of green colouration on the upper side of the leaves is moderate and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is very strong .

'Balcebsafo' has single flowers which are red pink in colour along the margin and outer third of the petals fading to light blue pink secondary colour near the base of all the petals. The very small sized eye zone is purple in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is very strong. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcebsafo' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. in 1997. The female/seed parent, a New Guinea impatiens plant designated '1199', was crossed with the male/pollen parent, a New Guinea impatiens plant variety 'Toga'. The initial plant selection based on large flower size and compact growth habit was made in 1997.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcebsafo' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 41: Comparison table for 'Balcebsafo'

	'Balcebsafo'	'Celebration Light Salmon'*
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)		
primary	52C at margin & outer third of petals	lighter than 52A at margin & outer half of petals
secondary	47A	56D
Flower colour of lower side (RHS)		
	52C	52B
Eye zone colour (RHS)		
	56D	N57A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kidomia'** (see figure 46)
Trade name: Adomia
Application number: 01-2594
Application date: 2001/04/05
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch
Encinitas, California
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Ludwig Kientzler
Binger Strasse
Gensingen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Kijaun' (Juan Light Pink)

Summary: *'Kidomia' produces a larger plant than 'Kijuan'. The anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoot is medium in 'Kidomia' while strong in 'Kijuan'. The colour of the leaf blade for 'Kidomia' is medium green with yellow markings along the midrib, while for 'Kijuan' it is a dark green with no markings. 'Kidomia' has a variegated leaf while 'Kijuan' does not. The petiole length is shorter in 'Kidomia' than in 'Kijuan'. 'Kidomia' has a wider flower diameter than 'Kijuan'. 'Kidomia' has a darker pink flower colour than 'Kijuan'. The pedicel length is longer in 'Kidomia' than in 'Kijuan'. The flower spur curvature is weak in 'Kidomia' while it is strong in 'Kijuan'.*

Description: 'Kidomia' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with leaves that are elliptic in shape. The upper side of the leaves have medium green ground colour with yellow markings along the midrib. The mid-rib on the upper surface of the leaf blade has absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and the midrib and veins on the lower surface have medium anthocyanin colouration. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the petiole is medium.

'Kidomia' produces single flowers which are blue pink in colour with a secondary colour of light blue pink on the petals around the base. The eye zone for 'Kidomia' is small and purple red in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and the flower spur is weak to medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kidomia' is a product of a planned cross breeding program in Gensingen, Germany in March of 1999. It was selected for its variegated foliage, pink flower colour, branching habit, and position of flowers above the foliage. It is being maintained in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kidomia' were conducted in Ed Sobkowichs' Greenhouses Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario in the summer of 2002. The trial included 12 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties, all grown in 4 inch pots. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 42: Comparison table for 'Kidomia'

	'Kidomia'	'Kijuan'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	20.67	15.33
std. deviation	1.97	1.21
Plant width (cm)		
mean	22.83	21.33
std. deviation	3.49	3.27
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	17.57	36.50
std. deviation	4.69	4.32
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.57	5.32
std. deviation	0.27	0.19
Flower colour (RHS)		
primary upper side	62A	62D
secondary upper side	62D	62C
lower side	62B	62C/D
Colour of eye zone (RHS)	66A	66B
Pedicel length (mm)		
mean	53.83	37.83
std. deviation	3.92	2.48

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kiadime'** (see figure 47)
Trade name: Tadime
Application number: 01-2595
Application date: 2001/04/05
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch
Encinitas, California
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Ludwig Kientzler
Binger Strasse
Gensingen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Kiped' (Pedro-Rose)

Summary: *'Kiadime' produces a slightly larger plant than 'Kiped'. The colour of the leaf blade for 'Kiadime' is green with yellow orange markings along the midrib, while for 'Kiped' it is a dark green with no markings. 'Kiadime' has medium intensity of red colouration between the veins on the lower side of the leaf while 'Kiped' does not. 'Kiadime' has a variegated leaf while 'Kiped' does not. The petiole length of 'Kiadime' is longer than 'Kiped'. 'Kiadime' has a darker reddish-violet flower colour than 'Kiped'. The depth of incision of the lower flower petal is deep in 'Kiadime' while it is shallow in 'Kiped'. The degree of curvature in the flower spur is stronger in 'Kiadime' than in 'Kiped'.*

Description: 'Kiadime' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with leaves that are elliptic in shape. The upper side of the leaves have dark green ground colour with yellow red markings. The mid-rib on the upper surface of the leaf blade has absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and the veins on the lower surface have medium anthocyanin. The intensity of red colouration between the veins on the lower side of the leaf is medium. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the petiole is weak.

'Kiadime' produces single flowers which are reddish violet in colour with red overtones along the margin and mid-rib of the petals as secondary colour. The eye zone for 'Kiadime' is small and red in colour. The depth of incision of the lower flower petal is deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is weak.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kiadime' is a product of a planned cross breeding program in Gensingen, Germany in March 1999. It was selected for its early flowering, good branching habit, and reddish variegated leaves. It is bing maintained in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kiadime' were conducted in Ed Sobkowichs' Greenhouses Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario in the summer of 2002. The trial included 12 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties, all grown in 4 inch pots. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 43: Comparison table for 'Kiadime'

	'Kiadime'	'Kiped'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	18.05	17.70
std. deviation	1.91	1.72
Plant width (cm)		
mean	25.45	23.33
std. deviation	0.55	1.63
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	38.51	21.17
std. deviation	11.47	5.49

Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	5.95	4.82
std. deviation	0.14	0.29
Flower colour (RHS)		
primary upper side	57A/45B/C	58B
secondary upper side	45B	67C
lower side	45C	58C
Colour of eye zone (RHS)		
	57A	66A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kiotoa'** (see figure 48)
Trade name: Omotoa
Application number: 01-2596
Application date: 2001/04/05
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch
Encinitas, California
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Ludwig Kientzler
Binger Strasse
Gensingen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Kirau' (Raul-Scarlet Red)

Summary: *'Kiotoa' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which produces larger plants and leaves than 'Kirau'. The upper third of the shoots of 'Kiotoa' have a weak to medium anthocyanin colouration while in 'Kirau' it is very strong. The colour of the leaf blade for 'Kiotoa' is green with yellow markings along the midrib, while for 'Kirau' it is a dark green with no markings. 'Kiotoa' has a variegated leaf while 'Kirau' does not. The anthocyanin colouration on the midrib and veins of the lower surface of the leaf is weak in 'Kiotoa' while it is medium to strong in 'Kirau'. 'Kiotoa' has a slightly bigger flower diameter than 'Kirau'. The degree of curvature is slightly less in the flower spur of 'Kiotoa' than in 'Kirau'.*

Description: 'Kiotoa' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with leaves that are elliptic in shape. The upper side of the leaves have medium green ground colour with yellow markings. The mid-rib on the upper surface of the leaf blade has absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration and the veins on the lower surface have weak anthocyanin. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the petiole is medium.

'Kiotoa' produces single flowers which are dark red in colour The eye zone for 'Kiotoa' is small and purple red in colour. The depth of incision of the lower flower petal is medium to deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is weak and in the flower spur it is weak to medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kiotoa' is a product of a planned cross breeding program in Gensingen, Germany in March 1999. It was selected for its true red flower colour, early flowering, variegated leaves, and good branching habits. It is being maintained in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kiotoa' were conducted in Ed Sobkowichs' Greenhouses Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario in the summer of 2002. The trial included 12 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties, all grown in 4 inch pots. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 44: Comparison table for 'Kiotoa'

	'Kiotoa'	'Kirau'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	18.86	14.17
std. deviation	2.54	1.17
Plant width (cm)		
mean	23.3	19.0
std. deviation	1.86	1.26
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	9.43	8.33
std. deviation	0.63	0.66
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	4.22	3.28
std. deviation	0.34	0.37
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	5.70	5.15
std. deviation	0.30	0.36
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	45B/C	43A
lower side	44B	43B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kiquilla'** (see figure 49)
Trade name: Blanquilla
Application number: 01-2599
Application date: 2001/04/05
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch
Encinitas, California
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Ludwig Kientzler
Binger Strasse
Gensingen, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Kijos' (Pizzazz White)

Summary: *'Kiquilla' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety which produces larger plants than 'Kijos'. The colour of the leaf blade for 'Kiquilla' is green with yellow markings along the midrib, while for 'Kijos' it is a dark green with no markings. 'Kiquilla' has longer petioles and pedicels than 'Kijos'. The depth of incision of the lower petal is deeper in 'Kiquilla' than in 'Kijos'. The degree of curvature of the flower spur in 'Kiquilla' is stronger than in in 'Kijos'.*

Description: 'Kiquilla' is a New Guinea Impatiens variety with leaves that are elliptic in shape. The upper side of the leaves have medium green ground colour with yellow markings. 'Kiquilla' is absent of any anthocyanin colouration other than the upper third of the shoots where it is weak and very weak in the upper side of the petiole.

'Kiquilla' produces single flowers which are white in colour The is no eye zone for 'Kiquilla'.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kiquilla' is a product of a planned cross breeding program in Gensingen, Germany in March 1999. It was selected for its white flower colour and variegated leaves. It is maintained in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kiquilla' were conducted in Ed Sobkowichs' Greenhouses Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario in the summer of 2002. The trial included 12 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties, all grown in 4 inch pots. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 45: Comparison table for 'Kiquilla'

	'Kiquilla'	'Kijos'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	23.57	16.83
std. deviation	3.51	1.72
Plant width (cm)		
mean	27.17	22.93
std. deviation	2.04	2.21
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	34.17	19.50
std. deviation	10.03	4.85
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	white	white

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcebimho'** (see figure 50)
Trade name: Celebrette Hot Rose Improved
Application number: 01-2616
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Celebration Hot Pink'

Summary: *'Balcebimho' produces shorter plants with smaller leaves and shorter petioles than 'Celebration Hot Pink'. Flower colour for 'Balcebimho' is dark purple red while it is lighter purple red for 'Celebration Hot Pink'.*

Description: 'Balcebimho' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is very strong. Intensity of green colouration on the upper side of the leaves is moderate and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is moderate.

'Balcebimho' has single flowers which are dark purple red in colour with no secondary colouration. The medium sized eye zone is bright purple in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is moderate for the pedicel and the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcebimho' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. in March of 1997. The female/seed parent, variety 'Paradise Moala', characterized by its dark red flowers and dark green foliage, was crossed with the male/pollen parent, variety ' Celebration Raspberry Rose', characterized by its dark red flowers with a white eye zone and medium green foliage. The initial plant selection based on large flower size and compact growth habit was made in July of 1997.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcebimho' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 46: Comparison table for 'Balcebimho' and 'Balcebpurp'

	'Balcebimho'	'Balcebpurp'	'Celebration Hot Pink'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	8.9	10.2	13.1
std. deviation	1.4	0.68	1.3
Plant width (cm)			
mean	23.4	21.7	26.2
std. deviation	1.9	2.0	2.3
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	10.3	11.0	12.7
std. deviation	0.8	0.78	1.0
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	3.7	3.3	4.9
std. deviation	0.2	0.3	0.4
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	9.2	13.5	15.5
std. deviation	2.2	2.2	3.6
Flower colour (RHS)			
upper side	darker than N57A	closest to 67A	N57A
lower side	58B	67C with base of 53B	58C
Eye zone colour (RHS)	N74A	N/A	65B-C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balceblali'** (see figure 51)
Trade name: Celebrette Lavender
Application number: 01-2617
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Paradise Toga'

Summary: *'Balceblali' has shorter petioles than 'Paradise Toga'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots for 'Balceblali' is weak to moderate while it is very strong for 'Paradise Toga'. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower side of the leaf blade, the upper side of the petiole, the pedicel and the flower spur is absent while it is of moderate to strong intensity for those of 'Paradise Toga'. Flower colour for 'Balceblali' is light violet while for 'Paradise Toga' it is light purple with a darker purple overtone.*

Description: 'Balceblali' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is weak to moderate. Intensity of green colouration on the upper side of the leaves is weak to moderate and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is absent.

'Balceblali' has single flowers which are light violet in colour with no secondary colouration. The medium sized eye zone is light blue violet in colour. Depths of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep to deep. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is absent. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balceblali' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. in May of 1997. The female/seed parent, variety 'Paradise Moorea', characterized by its white flowers and dark green foliage, was crossed with the male/pollen parent, a proprietary New Guinea impatiens plant designated '7510D', characterized by its rose pink flowers and dark green foliage. The initial plant selection based on large flower size and compact growth habit was made in September of 1997.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balceblali' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants of the candidate variety and 6 plants of the reference variety. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 47: Comparison table for 'Balceblali'

	'Balceblali'	'Paradise Toga'*
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	4.3	8.4
std. deviation	1.8	2.3
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	N78C	N74C with overtone of N74B
lower side	84C	N74D with overtone of N74C
Eye zone colour (RHS)	76C	69C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcebpurp'** (see figure 52)
Trade name: Celebrette Purple
Application number: 01-2618
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Celebration Hot Pink' (see table 46 on page 67)

Summary: *'Balcebpurp' produces smaller plants with smaller leaves than 'Celebration Hot Pink'. The leaves of 'Balcebpurp' have a yellow marking while those of 'Celebration Hot Pink' have no marking. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower side of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is very weak while it is moderate for those of 'Celebration Hot Pink'. Flower colour for 'Balcebpurp' is bright purple with no eye zone while for 'Celebration Hot Pink' it is bright purple red with a small to medium sized, light blue pink eye zone.*

Description: 'Balcebpurp' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is moderate. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaves is strong and there is a yellow marking. The lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is very weak.

'Balcebpurp' has single flowers which are bright purple in colour with no secondary colouration. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is shallow to medium deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is moderate to strong for the pedicel and strong for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcebpurp' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. in April of 1998. The female/seed parent, variety 'Balcebwium' (Celebrette Wild Plum), characterized by its dark purple flowers and dark green foliage, was crossed with the male/pollen parent, variety 'Celebration Light Salmon', characterized by its light salmon flowers and medium green, variegated foliage. The initial plant selection based on large flower size and compact growth habit was made in August of 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcebpurp' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Balcebred'** (see figure 53)
Trade name: Celebrette Red
Application number: 01-2619
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Celebration Cherry Red'

Summary: *'Balcebred' produces smaller plants with smaller leaves than 'Celebration Cherry Red'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is strong for 'Balcebred' while it is weak to moderate for 'Celebration Cherry Red'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is moderate to strong for 'Balcebred' while it is weak to moderate for those of 'Celebration Cherry Red'.*

Description: 'Balcebred' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is strong. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaves is moderate to strong and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is moderate to strong.

'Balcebred' has single flowers which are red in colour with a slight blue tone and no secondary colouration. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration for the pedicel and flower spur is moderate to strong. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcebred' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. in April of 1998. The female/seed parent, variety 'Paradise Moala', characterized by its dark red flowers and dark green foliage, was crossed with the male/pollen parent, variety ' Celebration Raspberry Rose', characterized by its dark rose coloured flowers with a white eye zone and medium green foliage. The initial plant selection based on large flower size and compact growth habit was

made in August of 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcebred' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 48: Comparison table for 'Balcebred' and 'Balcelreim'

	'Balcebred'	'Balcelreim'	'Celebration Cherry Red'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	9.7	9.8	13.5
std. deviation	1.0	0.92	1.2
Plant width (cm)			
mean	21.2	21.8	28.0
std. deviation	3.3	4.0	2.1
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	9.5	8.34	11.1
std. deviation	0.66	0.47	0.82
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	3.1	3.4	3.8
std. deviation	0.2	0.36	0.23
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	13.8	8.3	11.5
std. deviation	2.5	1.2	2.3
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	5.9	5.6	6.3
std. deviation	0.47	0.28	0.33
Flower colour (RHS)			
upper side	slightly bluer than 45B	darker than 45B	slightly less orange than 45B
lower side	46C	54D	53C
Eye zone colour (RHS)			
	N/A	54D	N/A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcelbono'** (see figure 54)
Trade name: Celebration Bonfire Orange Improved
Application number: 01-2621
Application date: 2001/04/11

Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Celebration Bonfire Orange'

Summary: *'Balcelbono' produces smaller plants with shorter leaves and smaller flowers than 'Celebration Bonfire Orange'. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is red for 'Balcelbono' while it is green for 'Celebration Bonfire Orange'. Flower colour for 'Balcelbono' is orange red with red pink secondary colour mainly on the upper petal while for 'Celebration Bonfire Orange' it is orange red with no secondary colour.*

Description: 'Balcelbono' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is very strong. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaves is moderate to strong and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is red and strong in intensity. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is strong.

'Balcelbono' has single flowers which are orange red in colour with red pink secondary colour mainly on the upper petal. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is strong for the pedicel and moderate to strong for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcelbono' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. in August of 1997. The female/seed parent, variety 'Paradise Anguilla', characterized by its cherry rose flowers and dark green foliage, was crossed with the male/pollen parent, a proprietary New Guinea impatiens plant designated '716', characterized by its bright rose flowers and dark green foliage. The initial plant selection based on large flower size and compact growth habit was made in March of 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcelbono' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 49: Comparison table for 'Balcelbono'

	'Balcelbono'	'Celebration Bonfire Orange'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	10.4	12.4
std. deviation	1.2	1.1
Plant width (cm)		
mean	20.3	30.1
std. deviation	2.1	2.5
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	10.3	11.4
std. deviation	0.6	0.7
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	5.3	6.2
std. deviation	0.4	0.5
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)		
primary	N30A	N30A
secondary	48D	N/A
Flower colour of lower side (RHS)		
	41C	40B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcelneon'** (see figure 55)
Trade name: Celebration Neon Salmon
Application number: 01-2622
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'BFP-844' (Celebrette Pink Jewel)

Summary: *'Balcelneon' produces plants with longer leaves, larger flowers and longer pedicels than 'BFP-844'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoots is very strong for 'Balcelneon' while it is strong for 'BFP-844'. The flowers of 'Balcelneon' are darker pink red in colour than those of 'BFP-844'. The depth of the incision on the lower petals is medium deep for 'Balcelneon' while it is shallow for 'BFP-844'.*

Description: 'Balcelneon' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is very strong. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaves is moderate to strong and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is moderate. The veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade have weak intensity of anthocyanin.

'Balcelneon' has single flowers which are pink red in colour with no secondary colouration. The small to medium sized eye zone is purple red in colour. The depth of the incision on the lower petals is medium deep to deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is moderate to strong for the pedicel and weak to moderate for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak to moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcelneon' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. in August of 1997. The female/seed parent, variety 'Paradise Toga', characterized by its lavender flowers and dark green foliage, was crossed with the male/pollen parent, variety 'BFP-605 Orange' (Celebration Orange), characterized by its bright orange flowers and dark green foliage. The initial plant selection based on large flower size and freely branching and vigorous growth habit was made in March of 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcelneon' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 50: Comparison table for 'Balcelneon'

	'Balcelneon'	'BFP-844'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	9.3	8.2
std. deviation	0.8	0.6
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	5.8	4.9
std. deviation	0.6	0.3
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	4.5	3.3
std. deviation	0.6	0.3
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	52A to 58B	52B
lower side	55A	55A
Eye zone colour (RHS)		
	55A	53A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcelreim'** (see figure 56)
Trade name: Celebration Red Improved
Application number: 01-2623
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Celebration Cherry Red' (see table 48 on page 69)

Summary: *'Balcelreim' produces smaller plants with shorter leaves, shorter pedicels and smaller flowers than 'Celebration Cherry Red'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoots is strong for 'Balcelreim' while it is weak to moderate for 'Celebration Cherry Red'. The flowers of 'Balcelreim' are darker red in colour than those of 'Celebration Cherry Red'. The flowers of 'Balcelreim' have a medium sized eye zone while those of 'Celebration Cherry Red' have none.*

Description: 'Balcelreim' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is strong. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaves is moderate to strong and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is moderate to strong. The veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade have weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin.

'Balcelreim' has single flowers which are red in colour with no secondary colouration. The medium sized eye zone is red in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is strong. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcelreim' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. in August of 1997. The female/seed parent, variety 'Celebration Cherry Star', characterized by its red and white bi-colour flowers and dark bronze foliage, was crossed with the male/pollen parent, a proprietary New Guinea impatiens plant designated '7647-1', characterized by its orange bi-colour flowers and dark green foliage. The initial plant selection based on large flower size and freely branching and vigorous growth habit was made in March of 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcelreim' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Balcelsuna'** (see figure 57)
Trade name: Celebration Sunset Apricot
Application number: 01-2624
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'BFP-796' (Celebration Apricot)

Summary: *'Balcelsuna' produces plants with longer leaves, longer petioles and larger flowers than 'BFP-796'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots, the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is strong for 'Balcelsuna' while it is absent for those of 'BFP-759'. The flowers of 'Balcelsuna' are darker red orange in colour than those of 'BFP-796'.*

Description: 'Balcelsuna' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is strong. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaves is moderate to strong and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is strong.

'Balcelsuna' has single flowers which are red orange in colour with no secondary colouration. The medium sized eye zone is purple in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep to deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is absent to weak for the pedicel and strong for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is strong to very strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcelsuna' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Arroyo Grande, California, U.S.A. in April of 1998. The female/seed parent, a proprietary New Guinea impatiens plant designated '2079B', characterized by its salmon flowers with dark eye zone and medium green foliage, was crossed with the male/pollen parent, variety 'Paradise Grenada', characterized

by its salmon flowers and dark green foliage. The initial plant selection based on large flower size and freely branching and vigorous growth habit was made in August of 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcelsuna' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 51: Comparison table for 'Balcelsuna'

	'Balcelsuna'	'BFP-796'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	12.4	11.4
std. deviation	0.92	0.65
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	18.7	9.1
std. deviation	3.5	1.7
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	7.5	6.6
std. deviation	0.33	0.41
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	43B	40B
lower side	43C	49A
Eye zone colour (RHS)		
	61B	55B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Flame'** (see figure 58)
Trade name: Sonic Flame
Application number: 02-3070
Application date: 2002/05/02
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Balcelbono' (Celebration Bonfire Orange Improved)

Summary: *'Fisnics Flame' produces taller, more narrow plants with wider leaves, shorter pedicels and larger flowers than 'Balcelbono'. Flower colour on the lower side of the petals for 'Fisnics Flame' is bright orange red while it is lighter orange red for 'Balcelbono'. The flowers of 'Fisnics Flame' have no eye zone while those of 'Balcelbono' have an eye zone which is purple red in colour with pink tones. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicels is weak for 'Fisnics Flame' while it is strong for 'Balcelbono'.*

Description: 'Fisnics Flame' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is moderate. The upper side of the leaves are medium to dark green in colour and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is red in colour and of strong intensity. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is strong for the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and moderate to strong for the upper side of the petiole.

'Fisnics Flame' has single flowers which are bright orange-red in colour with no secondary colouration. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is weak for the pedicel and moderate to strong for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Flame' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, variety 'Kazachok', and the male parent, variety 'Lycia', made in Hillscheid, Germany in 1999. The resultant seed was sown in Olhao, Portugal and selections were made in the winter of 1999/2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics Flame' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics Flame' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 52: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Flame'

	'Fisnics Flame'	'Balcelbono'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	27.5	17.1
std. deviation	1.509	1.764

Plant width (cm)		
mean	33.0	36.7
std. deviation	3.712	3.041
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	4.02	3.21
std. deviation	0.175	0.300
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.86	5.63
std. deviation	0.334	0.208
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	3.90	4.56
std. deviation	0.533	0.445
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	N30A-B closest to N30B	N30B lighter than 40C
lower side		
Eye zone colour (RHS)	N/A	53B with tones of 55A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Lilav'** (see figure 59)
Trade name: Sonic Light Lavender
Application number: 02-3071
Application date: 2002/05/02
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Balcelilae' (Celebration Light Lavender Improved)

Summary: *'Fisnics Lilav' produces plants which are more narrow than those of 'Balcelilae'. Flower colour for 'Fisnics Lilav' is light lavender with darker lavender tones while for 'Balcelilae', it is darker lavender with light lavender on the upper petal. 'Fisnics Lilav' has longer pedicels than those of 'Balcelilae'. Anthocyanin colouration for the flower spur of 'Fisnics Lilav' is absent while it is of weak intensity for 'Balcelilae'. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate for 'Fisnics Lilav' while it is strong for 'Balcelilae'.*

Description: 'Fisnics Lilav' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots and upper side of the leaf blades is absent. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaves is weak to moderate and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is green in colour. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is absent.

'Fisnics Lilav' has single flowers which are light lavender in colour with darker lavender tones and no secondary colouration. The medium to large sized eye zone is white in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep to deep. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is absent. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Lilav' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, variety 'Harmony White', and the male parent, variety 'Riviera Pink Eye', made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics Lilav' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics Lilav' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 53: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Lilav'

	'Fisnics Lilav'	'Balcelilae'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	32.5	36.2
std. deviation	2.799	3.360
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	6.27	4.25
std. deviation	0.548	0.375
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	77C with darker tones of N78C	lighter than N78B with N78D on upper petal
lower side	69C	N78D-77D

Eye zone colour (RHS)		
	155B	155B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics White'** (see figure 60)
Trade name: Sonic New White
Application number: 02-3072
Application date: 2002/05/02
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Sugar' and 'Moorea'

Summary: *'Fisnics White' produces taller plants than 'Moorea' and shorter leaves than 'Sugar'. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaves is weak to moderate for 'Fisnics White' while it is weak for 'Sugar'. Flower colour for 'Fisnics White' is white with no secondary colour while for 'Moorea', it is white with very light pink towards the base of all petals and light blue pink secondary colour mainly on the upper petal. The flowers of 'Fisnics White' have an eye zone which is very light pink in colour while the reference varieties have no eye zone. Anthocyanin colouration of the flower spur is absent for 'Fisnics White' while it is of weak intensity, mostly at the tip of the flower spurs, for 'Moorea'.*

Description: 'Fisnics White' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots and upper side of the leaf blades is absent. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaves is weak to moderate and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is green in colour. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is absent.

'Fisnics White' has single flowers which are white in colour with no secondary colouration. The very small sized eye zone is very light pink in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep to deep. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is absent. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak to moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics White' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, hybrid seedling '98-4069-21', and the male parent, variety 'Sugar', made in Hillscheid, Germany in 1999. The resultant seed was sown in Olhao, Portugal and selections were made in the winter of 1999/2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics White' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics White' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 54: Comparison table for 'Fisnics White'

	'Fisnics White'	'Sugar'*	'Moorea'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	18.0	18.6	14.8
std. deviation	1.491	0.699	0.789
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	8.34	9.68	8.70
std. deviation	0.738	0.727	0.823
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)			
primary	white	white	white with N155B toward base of petals
secondary	N/A	N/A	69A with tones Of N66B
Flower colour of lower side (RHS)	white	white	white
Eye zone colour (RHS)	blush of N155B	N/A	N/A

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Purple'** (see figure 61)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 105'**
Trade name: Sonic Purple
Application number: 02-3073
Application date: 2002/05/02
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia

Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Danharpl' (Harmony Purple) and 'Kipete'

Summary: *'Fisnics Purple' produces shorter plants than 'Danharpl' and larger flowers than 'Kipete'. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green for 'Fisnics Purple' while it is red for 'Danharpl'. 'Fisnics Purple' has longer leaves and longer pedicels than those of the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Fisnics Purple' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is strong. The upper side of the leaves are medium green in colour and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the lower side of the leaf blades is strong to very strong for the midrib and moderate to strong for the veins. The upper side of the petiole has strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base only.

'Fisnics Purple' has single flowers which are bright purple in colour with no secondary colouration. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is strong. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak to moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Purple' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, variety 'Danharpl' (Harmony Purple), and the male parent, variety 'Noctua', made in Hillscheid, Germany in 1999. The resultant seed was sown in Olhao, Portugal and selections were made in the winter of 1999/2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics Purple' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics Purple' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 55: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Purple'

	'Fisnics Purple'	'Danharpl'*	'Kipete'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	16.8	21.3	17.0
std. deviation	0.919	1.947	1.054
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	10.58	8.37	8.96
std. deviation	0.977	0.574	0.683
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	6.07	5.74	5.22
std. deviation	0.302	0.295	0.274
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	6.07	5.21	4.88
std. deviation	0.604	0.284	0.388
Flower colour (RHS)			
upper side	N74A	N66A-N74A	N74A-N66A
lower side	N66B	N57C with 61C margins	67B

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Lired'** (see figure 62)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 116'**
Trade name: Sonic New Red
Application number: 02-3075
Application date: 2002/05/02
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'BFP-684 Scarlet' (Celebrette Scarlet)

Summary: *'Fisnics Lired' produces taller plants than 'BFP-684 Scarlet'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib on the lower surface of the leaf blade is strong for 'Fisnics Lired' while it is absent for 'BFP-684 Scarlet'. 'Fisnics Lired' has moderate intensity of anthocyanin on the veins on the lower side of the leaf blade and on the upper side of the petiole while 'BFP-684 Scarlet' has no anthocyanin on the veins and weak anthocyanin on the petiole. Flower colour*

for 'Fisnics Lired' is red while it is lighter red for 'BFP-684 Scarlet'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is moderate to strong for 'Fisnics Lired' while it is very weak to weak for 'BFP-684 Scarlet'.

Description: 'Fisnics Lired' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is weak to moderate. The upper side of the leaves are medium to dark green in colour and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is strong for the midrib and moderate for the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and moderate for the upper side of the petiole.

'Fisnics Lired' has single flowers which are red in colour with no secondary colouration. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep to deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is moderate to strong for the pedicel and strong for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Lired' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, variety 'Fisnics Scarlet Blush', and the male parent, variety 'Harmony Fuchsia', made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics Lired' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics Lired' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 56: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Lired'

	'Fisnics Lired'	'BFP-684 Scarlet'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	21.6	16.1
std. deviation	955	0.738
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	45B	closest to 44B
lower side	43B fading to 45C	43A-B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Sweet Orange'** (see figure 63)

Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 118'**

Trade name: Sonic Sweet Orange

Application number: 02-3076

Application date: 2002/05/02

Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia

Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Kinepor' (Orange Neptis)

Summary: *'Fisnics Sweet Orange' produces larger plants with longer, darker green leaves and longer pedicels than 'Kinepor'. Flower colour for 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' is red pink in colour with dark orange red secondary colour on most of the upper petal and along the midrib of all petals while for 'Kinepor', it is light blue pink with darker orange red secondary colour on most of the upper petal and along the midrib of all petals.*

Description: 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is very strong. The leaves are dark to very dark green in colour and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is red in colour and of strong to very strong intensity. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is strong to very strong.

'Fisnics Sweet Orange' has single, bicolored flowers which are red pink in colour with dark orange red secondary colour on most of the upper petal and along the midrib of all petals. The small to medium sized eye zone is dark purple red in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep to deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and the tip of the flower spur is weak to moderate. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, hybrid

seedling number 98-4090–10, and the male parent, variety 'Harmony Flame', made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 57: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Sweet Orange'

	'Fisnics Sweet Orange'	'Kinepor'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	27.9	20.7
std. deviation	0.994	1.494
Plant width (cm)		
mean	41.2	35.7
std. deviation	3.550	1.703
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	10.98	8.65
std. deviation	0.898	0.622
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	5.76	3.70
std. deviation	0.479	0.216
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)		
primary	38A-49A	55C-56A
secondary	N30A-B	N30A
Flower colour of lower side (RHS)	32A	32A
Eye zone colour (RHS)	53B	53B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Scarlet'** (see figure 64)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 119'**
Trade name: Sonic Scarlet
Application number: 02-3077
Application date: 2002/05/02
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Harmony Scarlet'

Summary: *'Fisnics Scarlet' produces larger plants with longer leaves and larger flowers than 'Harmony Scarlet'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is weak to very weak for the midrib and absent for the veins on the lower side of the leaf blade of 'Fisnics Scarlet' while it is strong for the midrib and veins on the lower side of the leaf blades of 'Harmony Scarlet'. Flower colour for 'Fisnics Scarlet' is orange red in colour while it is lighter orange red for 'Harmony Scarlet'.*

Description: 'Fisnics Scarlet' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is weak on the upper third of the shoots and moderate to strong at the leaf nodes. The leaves are light to medium green in colour and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the lower surface of the leaf blade is very weak to weak for the midrib and absent for the veins. The upper side of the petiole has weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin.

'Fisnics Scarlet' has single flowers which are orange red in colour with no secondary colouration. The small sized eye zone is light and dark purple red in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is weak for the pedicel and weak to moderate for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Scarlet' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, variety 'Harmony Light Orchid', and the male parent, variety 'Harmony Scarlet', made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics Scarlet' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics Scarlet' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 58: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Scarlet'

	'Fisnics Scarlet'	'Harmony Scarlet'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	27.5	17.5
std. deviation	0.972	0.972
Plant width (cm)		
mean	36.9	33.4
std. deviation	2.331	2.591
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	9.39	7.84
std. deviation	0.732	0.752
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.68	5.78
lower side	0.793	0.215
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	N30A	lighter than N30A
lower side	40B-C	33A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Hot Pink'** (see figure 65)

Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 122'**

Trade name: Sonic Hot Pink

Application number: 02-3078

Application date: 2002/05/02

Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia

Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Celebrette Hot Rose'

Summary: *'Fisnics Hot Pink' produces taller plants than 'Celebrette Hot Rose'. Colour of the leaf blade for 'Fisnics Hot Pink' is dark green while it is light to medium green for 'Celebrette Hot Rose'. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is red for 'Fisnics Hot Pink' while it is green for 'Celebrette Hot Rose'. Flower colour for 'Fisnics Hot Pink' is bright purple red with bright purple on all petals while for 'Celebrette Hot Rose', it is bright purple red with red tones.*

Description: 'Fisnics Hot Pink' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoots is moderate. The leaves are dark green in colour and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is red in colour and strong in intensity. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade is strong. The upper side of the petiole has moderate to strong intensity of anthocyanin.

'Fisnics Hot Pink' has single flowers which are bright purple red in colour with bright purple on all petals and no secondary colouration. The small to medium sized eye zone is dark purple red in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is deep to very deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is moderate to strong. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak to moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Hot Pink' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, hybrid seedling no. 98-4098-2, and the male parent, hybrid seedling no. 98-4012-19, made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics Hot Pink' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics Hot Pink' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 59: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Hot Pink'

	'Fisnics Hot Pink'	'Celebrette Hot Rose'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	20.6	15.0
std. deviation	2.066	0.943
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	N66A with N74A on all petals	N66A with tones of 46B
lower side	58B	58B fading to 52A-B
Eye zone colour (RHS)	53B with N66A	65C with N74A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic White'** (see figure 66)

Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 126'**

Trade name: Super Sonic New White

Application number: 02-3079

Application date: 2002/05/02

Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia

Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'BFP-857' (Celebration White) and 'Fisnics White' (Sonic New White)

Summary: *'Fisupnic White' produces larger plants than the reference varieties. 'Fisupnic White' has shorter leaves and larger flowers than 'BFP-857'. The flowers of 'Fisupnic White' have no eye zone while those of the reference varieties have very small eye zones.*

Description: 'Fisupnic White' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoots is absent. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaves is weak to moderate and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is green in colour. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade have is absent. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole is weak.

'Fisupnic White' has single flowers which are white in colour with a very faint greenish hue on the upper petal. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep to deep. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is absent. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak to moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic White' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, hybrid seedling no. 4098-11, and the male parent, hybrid seedling no. 98-4069-21, made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisupnic White' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisupnic White' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 60: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic White'

	'Fisupnic White'	'BFP-857'*	'Fisnics White'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	25.7	15.0	18.0
std. deviation	1.251	0.942	1.491
Plant width (cm)			
mean	36.4	33.4	34.0
std. deviation	2.591	1.265	2.357
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	8.22	9.57	8.34
std. deviation	0.827	1.223	0.738
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	6.74	6.16	6.54
std. deviation	0.306	0.299	0.295
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)			
primary	white with 155C on upper petal	white	white
secondary	N/A	pink blush lighter than 73D	N/A

Flower colour of lower side (RHS)			
	white	white	white
Eye zone colour (RHS)			
	N/A	N57D fading outward	slight blush of N155B

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Salmon Ice'** (see figure 67)

Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 128'**

Trade name: Sonic Salmon Ice

Application number: 02-3080

Application date: 2002/05/02

Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland

Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia

Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'BFP-650 Peach' (Celebrette Peach) and 'Celebrette Light Salmon Improved'

Summary: *'Fisnics Salmon Ice' produces smaller plants than 'BFP-650 Peach'. 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' has longer leaves and larger flowers than the reference varieties. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green for 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' while it is red for 'BFP-650 Peach'. 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' has no anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower side of the leaf blade while those of 'BFP-650 Peach' have strong to very strong intensity of anthocyanin and those of 'Celebrette Light Salmon Improved' have strong intensity of anthocyanin. Flower colour for 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' is light blue pink with red pink secondary colour mainly on the upper petal and all petal margins while it is red to orange red for 'BFP-650 Peach' and red to red pink for 'Celebrette Light Salmon Improved'.*

Description: 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoots is absent. The upper side of the leaves are light to medium green in colour and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is green in colour. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade is absent. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole is weak to moderate.

'Fisnics Salmon Ice' has single flowers which are light blue pink in colour with red pink secondary colour mainly on the upper petal and all petal margins. The small to medium sized eye zone is light blue pink in colour and located on the lateral petals only. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is very weak to weak for the pedicel and moderate for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak to moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, variety 'Fisimp 100', and the male parent, variety 'Harmony White', made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 61: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Salmon Ice'

	'Fisnics Salmon Ice'	'BFP-650 Peach'*	'Celebrette Light Salmon Imroved'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	16.0	17.9	17.3
std. dev.	0.943	1.287	0.675
Plant width (cm)			
mean	33.8	39.5	37.8
std. dev.	2.201	2.635	2.700
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	9.25	8.36	8.76
std. dev.	0.793	0.620	0.546
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	6.38	5.20	5.81
std. dev.	0.301	0.221	0.608
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)			
primary	56B-C	41A-B	43B-A
secondary	48C-D	N/A	N/A

Flower colour of lower side (RHS)		
49A	40B	52C with tones of 43C
Eye zone colour (RHS)		
64D on laterals only	N66B center & 69A	N66B center & N155D

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Hot Rose'** (see figure 68)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 129'**
Trade name: Sonic Hot Rose
Application number: 02-3081
Application date: 2002/05/02
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Balcebpurp' (Celebrette Purple)

Summary: *'Fisnics Hot Rose' produces taller plants with larger flowers and longer pedicels than 'Balcebpurp'. Incisions on the lower petals of the flowers for 'Fisnics Hot Rose' are deep to very deep while those for 'Balcebpurp' are moderate to deep.*

Description: 'Fisnics Hot Rose' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is weak on the upper third of the shoots and moderate to strong at the leaf nodes. The leaves are medium green in colour with a yellow to light green marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the lower side of the leaf blade is weak to moderate at the base of the midrib and absent for the veins. The upper side of the petiole has moderate intensity of anthocyanin.

'Fisnics Hot Rose' has single flowers which are bright purple in colour at the base of the petals and purple red towards the center and margins. Secondary colouration is absent and there is no eye zone. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is deep to very deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is weak to moderate for the pedicel and moderate to strong for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Hot Rose' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, variety 'Fisimp 171', and the male parent, hybrid seedling no. 98-4173-9, made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics Hot Rose' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics Hot Rose' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 62: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Hot Rose'

	'Fisnics Hot Rose'	'Balcebpurp'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	22.89	15.4
std. deviation	2.234	1.075
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	7.10	6.28
std. deviation	0.156	0.187
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	5.21	4.01
std. deviation	0.396	0.345
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	N66A with N74B base	N66A
lower side	58C with 52A in midrib zone	58C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic Salmon'** (see figure 69)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 132'**
Trade name: Super Sonic New Salmon
Application number: 02-3082
Application date: 2002/05/02

Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Danharsal' (Harmony Salmon) and 'Fisimp 406' (Super Sonic Salmon 2001)

Summary: *'Fisupnic Salmon' produces larger plants and larger flowers than 'Danharsal'. 'Fisupnic Salmon' has longer leaves and longer pedicels than the reference varieties. Flower colour for 'Fisupnic Salmon' is orange red while it is red pink with lighter red pink shading for 'Danharsal' and light red pink for 'Fisimp 406'.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Salmon' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoots is weak to moderate. The upper side of the leaves are medium to dark green in colour and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is red in colour and of strong intensity. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is strong to very strong.

'Fisupnic Salmon' has single flowers which are orange red in colour with no secondary colouration. The small sized eye zone is dark red purple in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is weak for the pedicel and weak to moderate for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Salmon' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, variety 'Danharsal' (Harmony Salmon), and the male parent, variety 'Pascua', made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisupnic Salmon' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisupnic Salmon' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 63: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Salmon'

	'Fisupnic Salmon'	'Danharsal'*	'Fisimp 406'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	24.3	17.9	23.6
std. deviation	1.252	0.994	1.430
Plant width (cm)			
mean	41.3	36.2	37.2
std. deviation	1.947	2.486	2.860
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	10.76	9.95	9.73
std. deviation	0.875	0.662	0.615
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	6.84	5.89	6.55
std. deviation	0.353	0.357	0.237
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	5.30	4.69	4.42
std. deviation	0.533	0.307	0.598
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)	N30A	43C with 52C	lighter than 43C
Flower colour of lower side (RHS)	40A	lighter than 52C	lighter than 43C

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic Coral Ice'** (see figure 70)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 150'**
Trade name: Super Sonic New Coral Ice
Application number: 02-3083
Application date: 2002/05/02
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisimp 207' (Super Sonic Coral Ice 2001)

Summary: *'Fisupnic Coral Ice' produces larger plants with longer leaves than 'Fisimp 207'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower side of the leaf blade is strong for 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' while it is very weak to weak for the midrib and absent for the veins of 'Fisimp 207'. Flower colour for 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' is dark pink red with purple red towards the center and white at the base of the lateral and lower petals while for 'Fisimp 207', it is red with dark pink red towards the center and light blue pink at the base of the lateral and lower petals.*

Description: 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoots is weak to moderate. The upper side of the leaves are light to medium green in colour and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade is strong. The upper side of the petiole has moderate to strong intensity of anthocyanin.

'Fisupnic Coral Ice' has single flowers which are dark pink red in colour with purple red towards the center and no secondary colouration. The large to very large sized eye zone is bright purple red in colour surrounded by white. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep to deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is strong. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak to moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, hybrid seedling no. 98-4070-2, and the male parent, variety 'Fisnics Scarlet Blush', made in Hillscheid, Germany in 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, the cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 64: Comparison table for 'Fisupnic Coral Ice'

	'Fisupnic Coral Ice'	'Fisimp 207'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	26.5	19.1
std. deviation	1.581	0.737
Plant width (cm)		
mean	44.1	37.4
std. deviation	2.644	1.578
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	12.53	10.29
std. deviation	1.080	1.169
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	52A with 58C towards center and N155B at base of lower & lateral petals	44B-50A with 52A towards center and 65A-B at base of lower & lateral petals
lower side	52B-C	lighter than 52A
Eye zone colour (RHS)		
	N66B	N66B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Pastel'** (see figure 71)
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 159'**
Trade name: Sonic New Pastel
Application number: 02-3084
Application date: 2002/05/02
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Ms. Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisimp 162' (Sonic Pastel 2001)

Summary: *'Fisnics Pastel' produces taller plants with larger flowers than 'Fisimp 162'. The size of the eye zone is small for 'Fisnics Pastel' while it is medium sized for 'Fimip 162'.*

Description: 'Fisnics Pastel' is a New Guinea impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration on the upper third of the shoots is weak. The leaves are medium green in colour and there is no marking. The lower side of the leaf blades between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin

colouration on the lower surface of the leaf blade is very weak to weak for the midrib and weak to moderate for the veins. The upper side of the petiole and half way up the midrib has moderate to strong intensity of anthocyanin.

'Fisnics Pastel' has single flowers which are white in colour with light blue pink secondary colour mainly on the upper petal and all petal margins. The small sized eye zone is blue pink in colour. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is deep to very deep. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is moderate for the pedicel and moderate to strong for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak to moderate.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fisnics Pastel' originated from a hybridization between the female parent, hybrid seedling no. 98-4069-25, and the male parent, hybrid seedling 98-4069-21, made in Hillscheid, Germany in the spring of 2000. The resultant seed was sown in Galdar, Gran Canaria and selections were made in the autumn of 2000 based on flower and foliage colour. Vegetative cuttings from the selected seedling were further trial cultivated in Hillscheid, Germany. The final selection of 'Fisnics Pastel' was based on growth characteristics and plant habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fisnics Pastel' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included 15 plants per variety. All plants were grown from unrooted cuttings. Once rooted, cuttings were transplanted into 9 cm pots and 10 weeks later, repotted into 15 cm pots. The pots were spaced 12 inches apart, from pot center. The plants were grown in a peat-perlite mix (60:40), and fertilized with a balanced fertilizer once per week. Plants were shaded when light levels were above 5000 f.c. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 65: Comparison table for 'Fisnics Pastel'

	'Fisnics Pastel'	'Fisimp 162'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	23.7	17.5
std. deviation	1.337	0.527
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	7.15	6.53
std. deviation	0.354	0.313
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)		
primary	N155B	N155B
secondary	69A with darker areas of 73C	69A with darker areas of 73C
Flower colour of lower side (RHS)		
	N155B	N155B
Eye zone colour (RHS)		
	68B & 68A at base	N66C & N66B at base

* reference variety

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: **'Balfaflila'** (see figure 72)
Trade name: Fanfare™ Light Lavender
Application number: 01-2625
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balfaflav' (Fanfare™ Lavender)

Summary: *'Balfaflila' differs from the reference variety, 'Balfaflav' in plant width, anthocyanin colouration of the leaves and flower colour. The plants of 'Balfaflila' are narrower than those of 'Balfaflav'. 'Balfaflila' has no anthocyanin colouration on the midrib, veins or petiole of the leaves whereas it is medium to strong in 'Balfaflav'. The flowers of 'Balfaflila' are lighter violet than the flowers of 'Balfaflav'.*

Description: 'Balfaflila' is a hybrid impatiens variety. There is no anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of shoots. The upper side of the leaves are dark green with no marking. On the lower side of the leaf blade, it is green between the veins. There is no anthocyanin colouration along the midrib or veins. There is no anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the petiole.

'Balfaflila' has single flowers which are pale violet with no secondary colouration with a small to medium-sized eye zone. The depth of the incision on the lower petals is medium. The pedicel has very weak anthocyanin colouration. The flower spur has a medium degree of curvature with no anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfaflila' originated in a controlled breeding program in Cartago, Costa Rica. It was developed by

crossing a breeding selection of *Impatiens flaccida* (small lavender flowers and a loose, spreading growth habit) with pollen bulked from *Impatiens hawkeri* collected from the Java Series F1 hybrid. The initial selection was made in September, 1998. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balfaflila' were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Albert, Alberta during the spring/summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 10+ plants per variety grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 66: Comparison table for 'Balfaflila'

	'Balfaflila'	'Balfaflav'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	39.85	46.1
std. deviation	1.2	4.18
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	4.4	5.1
std. deviation	0.2	0.3
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	N78D with 78C overlay	N78B with veins of 78A
lower side	76A	78D with veins of 78A
Eye zone colour (RHS)		
upper & lateral petals	76B	75C
lower petals	61A just above base, base - 76B	60B
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	3.8	4.8
std. deviation	0.49	0.40

* reference variety

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

Proposed denomination: **'Balfieblus'** (see figure 73)
Trade name: Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle
Application number: 01-2626
Application date: 2002/04/11

Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle'

Summary: *'Balfieblus' differs from the reference variety, 'Fiesta Pink Ruffle' in flower colour. The flowers of 'Balfieblus' are a lighter pink than the flowers of 'Fiesta Pink Ruffle'.*

Description: 'Balfieblus' is a double impatiens variety with no anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of shoots. The upper side of the leaves are medium green with no marking. On the lower side of the leaf blade, it is green between the veins with no anthocyanin colouration along the midrib or veins. There is no anthocyanin colouration on the upper surface of the petiole.

'Balfieblus' has double pale red-purple flowers with no secondary colouration or eye zone. The pedicel has no anthocyanin colouration. The flower spur has a weak to medium degree of curvature with no anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfieblus' was developed by crossing an impatiens plant designated '500-1-1-3-3' with another impatiens plant designated '867A'. The cross was made in February, 1998 at Elburn, Illinois USA. The initial selection was made in September, 1998. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balfieblus' were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Albert, Alberta during the spring/summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 10+ plants per variety grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 67: Comparison table for 'Balfieblus'

	'Balfieblus'	'Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle'*
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	3.7	3.3
std. deviation	0.3	0.14
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	69C	55B
lower side	69C	55C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balfiedeor'** (see figure 74)
Trade name: Fiesta™ Deep Orange
Application number: 01-2627
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balfieorce' (Fiesta™ Orange Spice)

Summary: *'Balfiedeor' differs from the reference variety, 'Balfieorce' in plant size, anthocyanin colouration on the lower leaf surface and flower colour. The plants of 'Balfiedeor' are slightly shorter and are narrower than those of 'Balfieorce'. 'Balfiedeor' has medium to strong patches of anthocyanin colouration on the lower leaf surfaces whereas there is none in 'Balfieorce'. The flowers of 'Balfiedeor' are more red than the flowers of 'Balfieorce'.*

Description: 'Balfiedeor' is a double impatiens variety with weak to medium anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of shoots. The upper side of the leaves are weak to medium green with no markings. On the lower side of the leaf blade, there are medium to strong patches of anthocyanin colouration between the veins. There is no anthocyanin colouration along the midrib or veins. There is weak anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the leaf petiole.

'Balfiedeor' has double orange red flowers with no secondary colouration or eye zone. There is no anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel. The flower spur has a medium degree of curvature with very weak anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfiedeor' was developed by crossing an impatiens plant designated '3029-1-1-1' with another impatiens plant designated '332D'. The cross was made in February, 1998 at Elburn, Illinois USA. The initial selection was made in December, 1998. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balfiedeor' were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Albert, Alberta during the spring/summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 10+ plants per variety grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 68: Comparison table for 'Balfiedeor'

	'Balfiedeor'	'Balfieorce'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	9.1	10.8
std. deviation	1.40	0.35
Plant width (cm)		
mean	23.1	28.3
std. deviation	2.7	1.9
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	43B	N30B
lower side	43C	41C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balfieplos'** (see figure 75)
Trade name: Fiesta™ Apple Blossom
Application number: 01-2628
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle

Summary: *'Balfieplos' differs from the reference variety, 'Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle' in flower size and colour. The flowers of 'Balfieplos' are slightly larger than those of 'Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle'. The flowers of 'Balfieplos' are lighter pink than the flowers of 'Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle'. In addition, 'Balfieplos' also has secondary colour on its petal edges and an eye zone whereas 'Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle' has neither.*

Description: 'Balfieplos' is a double impatiens variety with no anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of shoots. The upper side of the leaves are medium to dark green with no markings. There is no anthocyanin colouration on either leaf surface, along the midrib or veins or on the upper side of the leaf petiole.

'Balfieplos' has double light pink flowers with secondary colouration on the edges of the petals and a small eye zone. There is no anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel. The flower spur has a weak to medium degree of curvature with no anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfieplos' was developed by crossing an impatiens plant designated '487c-2-1' with another impatiens plant designated '3032-1-1-5-2-1'. The cross was made in October, 1999 at Elburn, Illinois USA. The

initial selection was made in March, 2000. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balfieplos' were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Albert, Alberta during the spring/summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 10+ plants per variety grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 69: Comparison table for 'Balfieplos'

	'Balfieplos'	'Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle'*
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	3.9	3.3
std. deviation	0.49	0.14
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	69C	55B
secondary colour of upper side	70A	n/a
lower side	N155B	55C
eye zone	66A	n/a

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'Balfiesaci'** (see figure 76)
Trade name:	Fiesta™ Salmon Chiffon
Application number:	01-2629
Application date:	2001/04/11
Applicant:	Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada:	Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise'

Summary: *'Balfiesaci' differs from the reference variety, 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise' in flower size and colour, as well as anthocyanin colouration on the shoot, petiole and pedicel. The flowers of 'Balfiesaci' are larger and more orange than those of 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise'. 'Balfiesaci' has weak anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of shoots whereas 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise' has none. 'Balfiesaci' has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration of the upper side of the petiole and pedicel whereas it is very weak in 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise'.*

Description: 'Balfiesaci' is a double impatiens variety with weak anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of shoots. The upper side of the leaves are medium green with no markings. There is no anthocyanin colouration on either leaf surface, along the midrib or veins. There is weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the leaf petiole.

'Balfiesaci' has double salmon pink flowers with no secondary colouration or eye zone. There is weak to medium anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel. The flower spur has a weak to medium degree of curvature with weak anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfiesaci' was developed by crossing an impatiens plant designated '3092c-1' with another impatiens plant designated '3047-1-3-2'. The cross was made in June, 1999 at Elburn, Illinois USA. The initial selection was made in September, 1999. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balfiesaci' were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Albert, Alberta during the spring/summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 10+ plants per variety grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 70: Comparison table for 'Balfiesaci'

	'Balfiesaci'	'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	11.1	13.6
std. deviation	1.3	1.3
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	4.2	3.2
std. deviation	0.26	0.15
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	43C with base of 41A	52B
lower side	38B with veins of 43C	49D with 52C at margins

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'Balolecher'** (see figure 77)
Trade name:	Fiesta™ Ole Cherry
Application number:	01-2630
Application date:	2001/04/11
Applicant:	Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada:	Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fiesta™ Salsa Red'

Summary: *'Balolecher' differs from the reference variety, 'Fiesta™ Salsa Red' in plant growth habit, flower size and colour. The plants of 'Balolecher' are shorter and narrower than those of 'Fiesta™ Salsa Red'. The flowers of 'Balolecher' are smaller with more pink tones than those of 'Fiesta™ Salsa Red'.*

Description: 'Balolecher' is a double red impatiens variety with medium anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of shoots. The upper side of the leaves are medium to dark green with no markings. There is no anthocyanin colouration on either leaf surface, along the midrib or veins. There is weak to medium anthocyanin colouration on the upper side of the leaf petiole.

'Balolecher' has double red flowers with no secondary colouration or eye zone. There is very weak anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel. The flower spur has a medium degree of curvature with weak anthocyanin colouration.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balolecher' was developed by crossing an impatiens plant designated '3065c-3' with another impatiens plant designated '370-1-3-4'. The cross was made in February, 1998 at Elburn, Illinois USA. The initial selection was made in July, 1998. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balolecher' were conducted in a greenhouse in St. Albert, Alberta during the spring/summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 10+ plants per variety grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from 10 plants of each variety.

Table 71: Comparison table for 'Balolecher'

	'Balolecher'	'Fiesta™ Salsa Red'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	10.1	14.6
std. deviation	1.4	1.1
Plant width		
mean	23.4	34.2
std. deviation	1.5	3.4
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.4	5.4
std. deviation	0.35	0.38
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	3.4	3.8
std. deviation	0.18	0.20
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	52A	45B
lower side	52D	44D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balolefro'** (see figure 78)
Trade name: Fiesta™ Olé Frost
Application number: 01-2631
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'BFP-7812'

Summary: *'Balolefro' produces plants which are more narrow than those of 'BFP-7812'. Intensity of green colouration on the upper side of the leaf blade is strong for 'Balolefro' while it is very weak for 'BFP-7812'. Flower colour for 'Balolefro' is white while it is white with pale pink colouration of younger petals for 'BFP-7812'.*

Description: 'Balolefro' is a double flower type impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is absent. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaf blade is strong and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is absent.

'Balolefro' has double flowers which are white in colour with no secondary colouration. There is no eye zone. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is absent. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is very weak.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balolefro' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Elburn, Illinois, U.S.A. in September of 1998. The female/seed parent, an impatiens plant designated '3006-1-1', was crossed with the male/pollen parent, an impatiens plant designated '3032-1'. The initial plant selection based on compact growth habit and uniform, double flowers was made in January of 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balolefro' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included a minimum of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics

were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 72: Comparison table for 'Balolefro'

	'Balolefro'	'BFP-7812'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	17.0	29.0
std. deviation	1.9	2.1
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	155C	N155D
lower side	155C	N155D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balolesal'** (see figure 79)
Trade name: Fiesta™ Olé Salmon
Application number: 01-2632
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise'

Summary: *'Balolesal' produces smaller plants with shorter leaves and shorter petioles than those of 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is moderate for 'Balolesal' while it is absent for 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise'. Intensity of the green colouration on the upper side of the leaf blade is weak to moderate for 'Balolesal' while it is moderate to strong for 'Fiesta Salmon Sunrise'. Flower colour for 'Balolesal' is red pink with an orange tint while it is red pink for 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise'.*

Description: 'Balolesal' is a double flower type impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is moderate. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaf blade is weak to moderate and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is absent.

'Balolesal' has double flowers which are red pink in colour with an orange tint and darker, orange tinted red pink secondary colour at the base of all petals. The small sized eye zone is dark purple red in colour. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel and flower spur is absent. Curvature of the flower spur is absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balolesal' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Elburn, Illinois, U.S.A. in June of 1999. The female/seed parent, an impatiens plant designated '3039c-1', was crossed with the male/pollen parent, an impatiens plant designated '3111-1-9'. The initial plant selection based on compact growth habit and uniform, double flowers was made in October of 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balolesal' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included a minimum of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 73: Comparison table for 'Balolesal'

	'Balolesal'	'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	9.4	13.6
std. deviation	1.3	1.3
Plant width (cm)		
mean	19.8	28.0
std. deviation	2.3	1.8
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.0	5.0
std. deviation	0.5	0.4
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	3.9	11.5
std. deviation	1.2	1.3
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)		
primary	43C	52B
secondary	43B	N/A
Flower colour of lower side (RHS)	49A	49D
Eye zone colour (RHS)	53A	N/A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balolestop'** (see figure 80)
Trade name: Fiesta™ Olé Stardust Pink
Application number: 01-2633
Application date: 2001/04/11

APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balfiesala'

Summary: *'Balolestop' has longer petioles than those of 'Balfiesala'. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is absent for 'Balolestop' while it is of weak to moderate intensity for 'Balfiesala'. Intensity of the green colouration on the upper side of the leaf blade is moderate to strong for 'Balolestop' while it is weak to moderate for 'Balfiesala'. Flower colour for 'Balolestop' is red pink with light blue violet to white secondary colour at the base and middle zone of all petals while for 'Balfiesala' it is bright purple violet with light blue violet to white secondary colour at the base and middle zone of all petals.*

Description: 'Balolestop' is a double flower type impatiens variety. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is absent. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaf blade is moderate to strong and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is absent.

'Balolestop' has double flowers which are red pink with light blue violet to white secondary colour at the base and middle zone of all petals. There is no eye zone. There are no incisions on the lower petals. Anthocyanin colouration is absent for the pedicel and of weak intensity for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is weak.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balolestop' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Elburn, Illinois, U.S.A. in November of 1999. The female/seed parent, an impatiens plant designated '3180c-1', was crossed with the male/pollen parent, an impatiens plant designated '3154-1-3'. The initial plant selection based on compact growth habit and uniform, double flowers was made in January of 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balolestop' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included a minimum of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 74: Comparison table for 'Balolestop'

	'Balolestop'	'Balfiesala'*
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	13.7	8.9
std. deviation	1.8	2.2
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)		
primary	N66B	N78A to N74A
secondary	N69D	69D
Flower colour of lower side (RHS)		
	69D	closest to N78B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balpixbros'** (see figure 81)
Trade name: Pixie™ Burgundy Rose
Application number: 01-2634
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fify Vio'

Summary: *Anthocyanin colouration of the upper side of the petioles is absent for 'Balpixbros' while it is of weak intensity for 'Fify Vio'. Flower colour for 'Balpixbros' is dark purple red while it is bright purple for 'Fify Vio'.*

Description: 'Balpixbros' is a mini impatiens variety. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is absent. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaf blade is moderate and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is absent.

'Balpixbros' has single flowers which are dark purple red in colour with no secondary colouration. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is shallow to medium deep. Anthocyanin colouration is absent for the pedicel and of moderate intensity for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balpixbros' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Elburn, Illinois, U.S.A. in November of 1999. The female/seed parent, variety 'Mini Mini Red', was crossed with the male/pollen parent, an impatiens plant designated 'SD01033-2'. The initial plant selection based on compact

growth habit and uniform, small, single flowers was made in January of 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balpixbros' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included a minimum of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 75: Comparison table for 'Balpixbros'

	'Balpixbros'	'Fify Vio'*
Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	closest to 53B	N74A
lower side	61C	N74B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balpixreco'**
Trade name: Pixie™ Red Bicolor
Application number: 01-2636
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fify Red'

Summary: *'Balpixreco' produces taller plants than 'Fify Red'. Flower colour for 'Balpixreco' is red with white secondary colour on the tips of the petals while it is darker red with no secondary colour for 'Fify Red'. Incisions on the lower petals are shallow for 'Balpixreco' and absent for 'Fify Red'.*

Description: 'Balpixreco' is a bi-colour, mini impatiens variety. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is moderate. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaf blade is moderate and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green and red. Intensity of red colouration between the veins is weak to moderate. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is very weak for the midrib and absent for the veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade. The upper side of the petiole has weak intensity of anthocyanin.

'Balpixreco' has single flowers which are red in colour with white secondary colour on the tips of the petals. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incision on the lower petals is shallow. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is moderate for the pedicel and strong for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balpixreco' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Elburn, Illinois, U.S.A. in July of 1999. The female/seed parent, variety 'Mini Mini Red', was crossed with the male/pollen parent, an impatiens plant designated 'SD01033-2'. The initial plant selection based on compact growth habit and uniform, small, single flowers was made in October of 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balpixreco' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included a minimum of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 76: Comparison table for 'Balpixreco' and 'Balpixred'

	'Balpixreco'	'Balpixred'	'Fify Red'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	11.2	12.7	8.3
std. deviation	1.40	0.57	1.12
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)			
primary	43A	45B	45B
secondary	155B	N/A	N/A
Flower colour of lower side (RHS)	43C	44C	51A-B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balpixred'**
Trade name: Pixie™ Red
Application number: 01-2637
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fify Red' (see table 76)

Summary: *'Balpixred' produces taller plants than 'Fify Red'. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots and the pedicels is absent for 'Balpixred' while it is of moderate intensity for those of 'Fify Red'. Colour of the lower side of the*

flowers is red for 'Balpixred' while it is dark pink red for 'Fify Red'. Incisions on the lower petals of 'Balpixred' are moderately deep while they are absent on those of 'Fify Red'.

Description: 'Balpixred' is a mini impatiens variety. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is absent. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaf blade is moderate and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is absent.

'Balpixred' has single flowers which are red in colour with no secondary colouration. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incisions on the lower petals is medium deep. Anthocyanin colouration is absent for the pedicel and of moderate intensity for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balpixred' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Elburn, Illinois, U.S.A. in November of 1999. The female/seed parent, variety 'Mini Mini Red', was crossed with the male/pollen parent, an impatiens plant designated 'SD01033-2'. The initial plant selection based on compact growth habit and uniform, small, single flowers was made in January of 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balpixred' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included a minimum of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Balpixropi'** (see figure 82)
Trade name: Pixie™ Rose Pink
Application number: 01-2638
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fify Blush Pink'

Summary: *'Balpixropi' produces larger plants with larger flowers than 'Fify Blush Pink'. Flower colour for 'Balpixropi' is blue pink with darker blue pink overtone while for 'Fify Blush Pink', the upper petal is light blue violet and the lower and lateral petals are light purple red. The pedicel and flower spur of 'Balpixropi' have strong and moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration, respectively, while those of 'Fify Blush Pink' have weak and very weak intensity of anthocyanin.*

Description: 'Balpixropi' is a mini impatiens variety. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is absent. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaf blade is moderate and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is absent.

'Balpixropi' has single flowers which are blue pink in colour with darker blue pink overtone. There is a small sized eye zone present. Incisions on the lower petals are absent. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is strong for the pedicel and moderate for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balpixropi' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Cartoga, Costa Rica in July of 1999. The female/seed parent, an unknown impatiens plant, was crossed with the male/pollen parent, a mix of pollen from the Super Elfin impatiens series. The initial plant selection based on compact growth habit and uniform, small, single flowers was made in October of 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balpixropi' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included a minimum of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 77: Comparison table for 'Balpixropi'

	'Balpixropi'	'Fify Blush Pink'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	12.3	8.6
std. deviation	1.68	1.51
Plant width (cm)		
mean	30.4	20.5
std. deviation	2.52	4.79
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	2.5	1.8
std. deviation	0.14	0.17

Flower colour (RHS)		
upper side	67C with 67B overtone	upper petal - 69D lower & lateral petals - N57D
lower side	67D with 67C	N57C with N57D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balpixsang'** (see figure 83)
Trade name: Pixie™ Salmon Orange
Application number: 01-2639
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fify Orange'

Summary: *'Balpixsang' produces shorter plants than 'Fify Orange'. Flower colour for 'Balpixsang' is red with dark purple red at the base of the lower petals while for 'Fify Orange' it is orange red with purple red at the base of the lower petals.*

Description: 'Balpixsang' is a mini impatiens variety. Anthocyanin colouration of the upper third of the shoots is absent. Intensity of green colouration of the upper side of the leaf blade is moderate and there is no marking. Colour of the lower side of the leaf blade between the veins is green. Anthocyanin colouration of the midrib and veins on the lower surface of the leaf blade and the upper side of the petiole is absent.

'Balpixsang' has single flowers which are red in colour with dark purple red secondary colour at the base of the lower petals. There is no eye zone. Depth of the incision on the lower petals is very shallow. Anthocyanin colouration of the pedicel is absent and of moderate intensity for the flower spur. Degree of curvature of the flower spur is strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balpixsang' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program at Elburn, Illinois, U.S.A. in November of 1999. The female/seed parent, variety 'Mini Mini Orange', was crossed with the male/pollen parent, an impatiens plant designated '3111-1-9'. The initial plant selection based on compact growth habit and uniform, small, single flowers was made in January of 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balpixsang' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta in the summer of 2002. The trial included a minimum of 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 78: Comparison table for 'Balpixsang'

	'Balpixsang'	'Fify Orange'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	6.3	8.0
std. deviation	0.6	1.2
Flower colour of upper side (RHS)		
primary	40A	N30A
secondary	53A	61C
Flower colour of lower side (RHS)		
	43C	41C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fify Blush Pink'** (see figure 84)
Trade name: Firefly Blush Pink
Application number: 01-2734
Application date: 2001/05/23
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta
Breeder: Mitchell Hanes, Morgan Hill, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Fify Salmon'

Summary: *'Fify Blush Pink' has larger leaves than 'Fify Salmon'. Flower colour for 'Fify Blush Pink' is blue pink fading to light blue pink while it is red pink fading to lighter red pink for 'Fify Salmon'. 'Fify Blush Pink' has blue pink secondary colour on the mid-rib of the upper petal while the flowers of 'Fify Salmon' have no secondary colour. The eye zone for 'Fify Blush Pink' is purple red in colour while that for 'Fify Salmon' is purple.*

Description: 'Fify Blush Pink' is a miniature impatiens variety. The upper third of the shoots have weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are medium green in colour with no anthocyanin and no marking present. The lower surface of the leaves between the veins is green in colour. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is absent for the mid-rib and veins on the lower surface of the leaves and weak for the upper side of the petiole.

'Fify Blush Pink' has single flowers. Colour of the flowers is blue pink fading to light blue pink with blue pink secondary colour on the mid-rib of the upper petal. The medium sized eye zone is purple red in colour. Depth of the incision on the lower petals is shallow. There is very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the top of the pedicel. The flower spur has weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration at the base and absent to very weak anthocyanin at the tip. Curvature of the flower spur is moderate to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fify Blush Pink' originated from the cross of a breeding line known as 'IMN-1807-6' to a flowered breeding line known as 'IMO-2574-1'. The cross took place in Andijk, The Netherlands in 1997. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant habit was made in 1998. 'Fify Blush Pink' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Fify Blush Pink' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 79: Comparison table for 'Fify Blush Pink'

	'Fify Blush Pink'	'Fify Salmon'*
Leaf blade length (mm)		
mean	44.3	37.0
std. deviation	4.2	3.3
Leaf blade width (mm)		
mean	25.7	17.8
std. deviation	2.9	1.9
Flower colour on upper side (RHS)		
primary	N66C fading to 65C	52C fading to 43C
secondary	N66C	N/A
Flower colour on lower side (RHS)	N66C-D	52C-D
Colour of eye zone (RHS)	N66B	67A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fify Burg'** (see figure 85)
Trade name: Firefly Burgundy
Application number: 01-2735
Application date: 2001/05/23

Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta
Breeder: Mitchell Hanes, Morgan Hill, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Fify Red'

Summary: *'Fify Burg' has larger leaves and smaller flowers than 'Fify Red'. The flower colour for 'Fify Burg' is red purple while it is red for 'Fify Red'.*

Description: 'Fify Burg' is a miniature impatiens variety. The upper third of the shoots have weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are medium green in colour with no anthocyanin and no marking present. The lower surface of the leaves between the veins is green in colour with very weak to weak, occasional spots of anthocyanin. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the mid-rib is very weak. Anthocyanin colouration of the veins on the lower surface of the leaves is absent. The upper side of the petiole has weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin.

'Fify Burg' has single flowers which are red purple in colour. 'Fify Burg' has a no eye zone. Depth of the incision on the lower petals is shallow. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration is very weak for the pedicel and moderate for the flower spur. Curvature of the flower spur is moderate to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'Fify Burg' originated from the cross of a breeding line known as 'IMN-1442-2' to a flowered breeding line known as 'IMO-2574-1'. The cross took place in Andijk, The Netherlands in 1997. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant habit was made in 1998. 'Fify Burg' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Fify Burg' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 80: Comparison table for 'Fify Burg'

	'Fify Burg'	'Fify Red'*
Leaf blade length (mm)		
mean	51.9	47.5
std. deviation	7.8	5.5

Leaf blade width (mm)		
mean	28.0	25.2
std. deviation	3.5	2.5
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	20.4	31.3
std. deviation	0.8	1.4
Flower colour on upper side (RHS)		
	71B-C	45B - 46B
Flower colour on lower side (RHS)		
	71D	46D

* reference variety

LAVATERA
(*Lavatera* hybrid)

Proposed denomination: **'White Angel'** (see figure 86)
Application number: 99-1877
Application date: 1999/11/25
Applicant: Jan Lommerse
Noordwijkerhout,
The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Barnsley' (see table 81 on page 96)

Summary: *'White Angel' produces a bigger plant than 'Barnsley'. The anthocyanin colouration in the stem is absent to very weak in 'White Angel' while it is medium to strong in 'Barnsley'. 'White Angel' has a ovate to orbicular shaped leaf with palmate lobing that is wider than the ovate shaped leaf with less lobing of 'Barnsley'. In 'White Angel' the shape of the leaf apex is acute and the leaf base is truncate, while in 'Barnsley' the shape of the leaf apex is acute to obtuse, and the base is obtuse in shape. The leaf of 'White Angel' is a dark green while in 'Barnsley' it is a medium green. The inflorescence of 'White Angel' is longer than 'Barnsley'. The flower petals of 'White Angel' are very open while they are touching in 'Barnsley'. The flower buds of 'White Angel' are a light pink before they open while in 'Barnsley' they are a white colour. The flower colour of 'White Angel' is a translucent white with a faint pink secondary colour along the base of the petals, while 'Barnsley' has a white colour with a prominent darker pink secondary colour along the base when it first fully opens. The flower colour of 'Barnsley' fades to pink with age while 'White Angel' does not.*

Description: 'White Angel' is a vegetatively propagated perennial Lavatera hybrid with an upright bushy growth habit that has medium to dense degree of branching. The stem has a dark green colour with a smooth shape, medium thickness, sparse to medium pubescence, and no anthocyanin colouration, or glaucosity. The leaf type is simple, dark green in colour, and arranged in an opposite fashion. The leaf blade is ovate to orbicular in shape with an acute shaped apex, a truncate shaped base, sparse in pubescence on the upper and lower sides, and has no glaucosity, or variegation. The margin of the leaf blade is crenate to dentate. The leaf has a petiole which is absent to very weak in anthocyanin colouration.

'White Angel' has an raceme inflorescence type that starts flowering mid season almost continuously for a moderate amount of time. The flowers are erect in attitude and positioned both terminally and axillary on the inflorescence. The petals of the flower are very few in number with a very open arrangement. The shape of the petal is obovate with an emarginate shaped apex, that is absent or very sparse in pubescence on the upper side. The colour of the flower petals is white with a faint pink secondary colour along the base.

Origin and Breeding: 'White Angel' was selected from a seedling population of a controlled cross between the female parent a *Lavatera cachemiriana* and a *Lavatera thuringiaca* as the male parent in 1995 at Hummelo, The Netherlands. The selection criteria were hardiness, improved floral and foliage traits.

Tests and Trials: Conducted at Oxford Station, Ontario in the summer of 2001. Ten plants of each variety grown under field conditions, with plants spaced 0.5m apart within the row, and each row space 1 m apart.

Proposed denomination: **'White Satin'** (see figure 87)
Application number: 99-1878
Application date: 1999/11/25
Applicant: Jan Lommerse
Noordwijkerhout,
The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Barnsley' (see table 81 on page 96)

Summary: *'White Satin' produces a bigger plant than 'Barnsley'. The anthocyanin colouration in the stem is absent to very weak in 'White Satin' while it is medium to strong in 'Barnsley'. 'White Satin' has a ovate to orbicular shaped leaf with palmate lobing that is wider than the ovate shaped leaf*

with less lobing of 'Barnsley'. In 'White Satin' the shape of the leaf apex is acute and the leaf base is truncate, while in 'Barnsley' the shape of the leaf apex is acute to obtuse, and the base is obtuse in shape. The leaf of 'White Satin' is a dark green while in 'Barnsley' it is a medium green. The inflorescence of 'White Satin' is longer than 'Barnsley'. The flower petals of 'White Satin' are overlapping while they are touching in 'Barnsley'. The flower colour of 'White Satin' is a white with a very light pink secondary colour along the base of the petals, while 'Barnsley' has a white colour with a prominent darker pink secondary colour along the base when it first fully opens. The flower colour of 'Barnsley' fades to pink with age while 'White Satin' does not.

Description: 'White Satin' is a vegetatively propagated perennial Lavatera hybrid with an upright bushy growth habit that has medium to dense degree of branching. The stem has a dark green colour with a smooth shape, medium thickness, sparse to medium pubescence, and no anthocyanin colouration, or glaucosity. The leaf type is simple, dark green in colour, and arranged in an opposite fashion. The leaf blade is ovate to orbicular in shape with an acute shaped apex, a truncate shaped base, sparse in pubescence on the upper and lower sides, and has no glaucosity, or variegation. The margin of the leaf blade is crenate to dentate. The leaf has a petiole which is absent to very weak in anthocyanin colouration.

'White Satin' has an raceme inflorescence type that starts flowering mid season almost continuously for a moderate amount of time. The flowers are erect in attitude and positioned both terminally and axillary on the inflorescence. The petals of the flower are very few in number with a overlapping arrangement. The shape of the petal is obovate with an emarginate shaped apex, that is absent or very sparse in pubescence on the upper side. The colour of the flower petals is white with a very light pink secondary colour along the base.

Origin and Breeding: 'White Satin' was selected from a seedling population of a controlled cross between the female parent a *Lavatera cachemiriana* and a *Lavatera thuringiaca* as the male parent in 1995 at Hummelo, The Netherlands. The selection criteria were hardiness, improved floral and foliage traits.

Tests and Trials: Conducted at Oxford Station, Ontario in the summer of 2001. Ten plants of each variety grown under field conditions, with plants spaced 0.5m apart within the row, and each row space 1 m apart.

Table 81: Comparison table for 'White Angel', 'White Satin'

	'White Angel'	'White Satin'	'Barnsley'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	109.67	107.77	78.50
std. deviation	15.93	17.45	9.91
Plant width (cm)			
mean	73.57	71.13	53.06
std. deviation	7.93	6.96	5.42
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	6.47	4.81	4.64
std. deviation	0.38	0.57	0.42
Inflorescence length (cm)			
mean	52.50	53.21	38.09
std. deviation	6.03	5.83	5.26
Flower petal colour (RHS)			
primary	white	white	white/fades to 62B after opening
secondary	62C/D	62C/D	57C

* reference variety

LILAC
(*Syringa reticulata* (Blume) Hara.)

Proposed denomination: **'Golden Eclipse'** (see figure 88)
Application number: 01-2536
Application date: 2001/02/26
Applicant: J.C. Bakker & Sons Ltd., St. Catharines, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Ivory Silk'

Summary: *'Golden Eclipse' has medium anthocyanin in the young shoot while 'Ivory Silk' has very weak anthocyanin. The one year old shoot of 'Golden Eclipse' has reddish-brown bark on the sunny side while 'Ivory Silk' has greenish-grey bark. 'Golden Eclipse' has variegated leaves while the leaves of 'Ivory Silk' have no variegation.*

Description: 'Golden Eclipse' has an upright-bushy growth habit and is medium in height. The density of the crown is medium. The young shoot has medium anthocyanin present and very sparse pubescence. The one year old shoot is reddish-brown in colour on the sunny side and has a medium number of lenticels. The vegetative bud has absent or very

sparse pubescence.

The leaf is simple in form and ovate in shape. The tip is acute and the base is rounded in shape. The profile in cross section is slightly convex. The leaf blade is variegated. The main colour of the upper surface is dark green and the variegation is light yellow. The lower leaf surface is light green in colour with greenish-yellow variegation. The leaf blade margin has very weak undulation and no glaucosity or pubescence on the upper and lower surface of the blade. The upper surface has weak to medium glossiness and the leaf texture is leathery.

'Golden Eclipse' blooms late in the season and the flower buds are mainly terminal in position. The panicle has a semi-erect attitude and the florets are single. The floret has four corolla lobes which are flat to reflexed in cross section. The corolla lobe has a rounded tip and the corolla tube is funnel form. The corolla tube is very short (up to one-half the diameter of the corolla). The florets are white in colour. The stamens are the same length as the corolla tube and the anthers are white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Golden Eclipse' originated from a mutation discovered among a crop of 20,000 seedlings of *Syringa reticulata*. The variety was discovered in 1995 in St. Catharines, Ontario. The variety is maintained by budding onto the rootstock of *Syringa reticulata*.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Golden Eclipse' were conducted at J.C. Bakker & Sons Ltd., St. Catharines, Ontario in 2001 and 2002. The trial consisted of approximately 5,000 plants of the candidate variety and 25,000 of the reference variety. The trees were spaced 21 inches apart.

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia foetens* Venten.)

Proposed denomination: **'Tiktoc'** (see figure 89)
Tradename: Compact Innocence
Application number: 99-2063
Application date: 1999/12/22
Applicant: Outeniqua Nursery
Emerald, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd.
Abbotsford, B. C.
Breeder: Amanda Fick
George East, South Africa

Variety used for comparison: 'Innocence'

Summary: *'Tiktoc' produces a shorter plant with less of an erect growth habit than 'Innocence'. The leaves and spurs of 'Tiktoc' are shorter than 'Innocence'. 'Tiktoc' has greater density of pubescence on the inner side of the calyx than 'Innocence'. The reflexing of the central lobes on the upper lip is stronger in 'Tiktoc' than in 'Innocence'. 'Tiktoc' has smaller central lobes on the upper lip than 'Innocence'. The palate size is smaller in 'Tiktoc' than in 'Innocence'.*

Description: 'Tiktoc' has a semi-erect growth habit. Plant density is medium and there are a high number of branches. The leaf margin is serrate and the shape of the blade is lanceolate. The leaves are medium green in colour and have no petiole present.

'Tiktoc' flowers very early in the season. The calyx has medium pubescence on the inner side. The spur is straight to slightly curved and shorter in length than the lower lip. The flowers of 'Tiktoc' are white in colour. The central lobes on the upper lip of the corolla have weak undulation of the margin. The central and lateral lobes on the upper lip have weak to medium reflexing. The lower lip of the corolla has medium undulation of the margin and medium to strong reflexing. The palate is yellow in colour and small in size.

Origin and Breeding: 'Tiktoc' originated from a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in George East, South Africa. The variety was selected for its flower production and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Tiktoc' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on May 18, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 82: Comparison table for 'Tiktoc'

	'Tiktoc'	'Innocence'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	27.8	39
std. deviation	1.9	1.6
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	2.5	3.4
std. deviation	0.3	0.4
Spur length (mm)		
mean	3.8	6.1
std. deviation	0.8	0.3

* reference variety

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia fructicans*)

Proposed denomination: **'Hubbird'** (see figure 90)
Tradename: Blue Bird
Application number: 99-2071
Application date: 1999/12/22
Applicant: Raymond Hubbard, Landscove, Devon, UK
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, B. C.
Breeder: Raymond Hubbard, Landscove, Devon, UK

Variety used for comparison: 'Penmys' (Blueberry Sachet)

Summary: *'Hubbird' has a greater number of branches and has a greater plant density than 'Penmys'. 'Hubbird' produces a taller plant than 'Penmys'. The leaf and peduncle is slightly longer in 'Hubbird' than in 'Penmys'. 'Hubbird' has a shorter spur than 'Penmys'. The central lobes on the upper lip of 'Hubbird' have weaker undulation of the margin, and weaker reflexing than 'Penmys'. 'Hubbird' has shorter, wider central lobes than 'Penmys'.*

Description: 'Hubbird' has a semi-erect growth habit. Plant density is medium to dense and there are a medium to high number of branches. The leaf margin is slightly serrate and the shape of the blade is ovate. The leaves are medium green in colour and have no petiole present.

'Hubbird' flowers very early in the season. The calyx has sparse to medium pubescence on the inner side with strong pubescence along the margins of the calyx. The spur is slightly curved and shorter to equal in length than the lower lip. The flowers of 'Hubbird' are violet in colour. The central lobes on the upper lip have weak to medium undulation of the margin and medium reflexing, while the lateral lobes have weak reflexing. The lower lip of the corolla has weak to medium undulation of the margin and medium reflexing. The palate is yellow in colour and small to medium in size.

Origin and Breeding: 'Hubbird' originated from a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in Landscove, Devon, United Kingdom. The variety was selected for its flower production and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Hubbird' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on May 18, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 83: Comparison table for 'Hubbird'

	'Hubbird'	'Penmys'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	35.3	23.6
std. deviation	1.3	1.9
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.1	2.7
std. deviation	0.3	0.4
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	1.5	1.2
std. deviation	0.1	0.2
Spur length (mm)		
mean	7.0	9.0
std. deviation	0.5	0.3

* reference variety

NEMESIA
(*Nemesia caerulea*)

Proposed denomination: **'Nemli'** (see figure 91)
Application number: 01-2586
Application date: 2001/03/20
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch, Encinitas, California, USA
Breeder: K. R. W. Hammett, Auckland, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Bluebird'

Summary: *'Nemli' has narrower leaves and shorter peduncles than 'Bluebird'. 'Nemli' has lighter green leaves and lighter blue-violet flowers than 'Bluebird'.*

Description: 'Nemli' has a semi-erect to spreading growth habit. Plant density is medium and there are a medium to high number of branches. The leaf margin is dentate and the shape of the blade is lanceolate. The leaves are light to medium green in colour.

'Nemli' flowers early in the season. The calyx has sparse

pubescence on the inner side. The spur is slightly curved and shorter in length than the lower lip. The flowers of 'Nemli' are bluish violet in colour with darker colouration towards the base of the upper lip. The central lobes on the upper lip have weak undulation of the margin and weak reflexing. The lateral lobes on the upper lip have weak reflexing. The lower lip of the corolla has medium undulation of the margin and weak reflexing. The palate is pale yellow in colour and small in size.

Origin and Breeding: 'Nemli' originated from a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in Massey, Auckland, New Zealand. The variety was selected for its flower production and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Nemli' were conducted in Grimsby, Ontario in 2002. The trials consisted of thirteen plants per variety grown in 10 cm pots. Pots were spaced in flats on 12.5 cm centres. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 84: Comparison table for 'Nemli' and 'Nemplum'

	'Nemli'	'Nemplum'	'Bluebird'*
Leaf length (mm)			
mean	28.97	35.00	28.36
std. deviation	3.14	4.24	1.37
Leaf width (mm)			
mean	13.64	15.87	16.00
std. deviation	1.37	1.37	1.68
Peduncle length (mm)			
mean	47.17	48.83	65.20
std. deviation	11.20	16.20	21.98
Spur length (mm)			
mean	4.38	4.55	6.71
std. deviation	0.53	0.55	0.52
Colour of central lobes on upper lip of corolla (RHS)	85A	81A (fading to 87A/B)	87B
Colour of lateral lobes on upper lip of corolla (RHS)	85A	81A	87B
Colour of lower lip of corolla (RHS)	84B	81A	87B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Nemplum'** (see figure 92)
Application number: 01-2587
Application date: 2001/03/20

Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch, Encinitas, California, USA
Breeder: K. R. W. Hammett, Auckland, New Zealand
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Bluebird' (see table 84)

Summary: *'Nemplum' has longer leaves which are a lighter green colour than the leaves of 'Bluebird'. 'Nemplum' has shorter peduncle length than 'Bluebird'. The spur of 'Nemplum' is longer than the lower corolla lobe while the spur of 'Bluebird' is equal in length to the lower lobe. The upper corolla lobe of 'Nemplum' has more reflexing than 'Bluebird'. 'Nemplum' has slightly darker blue violet flower colour and a larger palate than 'Bluebird'.*

Description: 'Nemplum' has a semi-erect to spreading growth habit. Plant density is medium and there are a medium to high number of branches. The leaf margin is dentate and the shape of the blade is lanceolate. The leaves are light to medium green in colour.

'Nemplum' flowers early in the season. The calyx has sparse pubescence on the inner side. The spur is slightly curved and longer in length than the lower lip. The flowers of 'Nemplum' are bluish violet in colour with darker colouration towards the base of the upper lip. The central lobes on the upper lip have weak undulation of the margin and medium to strong reflexing. The lateral lobes on the upper lip have medium reflexing. The lower lip of the corolla has medium undulation of the margin and weak reflexing. The palate is yellow in colour and medium to large in size.

Origin and Breeding: 'Nemplum' originated from a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in Massey, Auckland, New Zealand. The variety was selected for its flower size and growth habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Nemplum' were conducted in Grimsby, Ontario in 2002. The trials consisted of thirteen plants per variety grown in 10 cm pots. Pots were spaced in flats on 12.5 cm centres. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

NIEREMBERGIA
(*Nierembergia gracilis x N. caerulea*)

Proposed denomination: **'Sunnicobu'** (see figure 93)
Trade name: Fairy Bells Lilac
Application number: 01-2712
Application date: 2001/05/11
Applicant: Suntory Limited, Osaka, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Yasuyuki Murakami, Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Purple Robe'

Summary: *'Sunnicobu' has a more pendulous growth habit with a sparser foliage density than 'Purple Robe'. The flowers of 'Sunnicobu' are a lighter violet colour than the flowers of 'Purple Robe'.*

Description: 'Sunnicobu' is a vegetatively propagated, annual nierembergia variety. The growth habit is pendulous and there is dense branching. The stems are medium green in colour and have no anthocyanin colouration. There is weak glaucosity on the stems and sparse pubescence. The stems are small in diameter and smooth.

'Sunnicobu' has sparse foliage density. The leaves are alternate in arrangement and simple. The leaf blade is linear in shape with an acute apex and cuneate to attenuate shaped base. The leaf blade margin is entire. There is no pubescence on the upper and lower side. The leaf blade has very weak glaucosity on the upper side. The upper and lower side of the leaf is medium green in colour and there is no variegation.

The peduncle has no anthocyanin colouration or pubescence. The sepals are fused at the base and have acuminate shaped tips which have absent to very weak recurvature. The sepal margin is entire and there is no pubescence or glaucosity on the upper and lower side.

'Sunnicobu' flowers early and almost continuously for a long period of time. The flowers are simple and terminal in position with an erect attitude. The five corolla lobes are partially fused and medium in size with entire margins and absent to very weak undulation. The corolla is rotate in shape and has no pubescence on the inner and outer side. The inner and outer side of the corolla is violet in colour. The colour of the throat on the inner side is yellow bordered with a bluish-violet colour. 'Sunnicobu' has long pedicels.

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunnicobu' originated from the cross of a wild type of *N. gracilis*, native to Argentina, as the female parent and a wild type of *N. caerulea*, cultivated in the United Kingdom, as the male parent. The controlled crossing was conducted in June 1995 at the Hakushu Nursery Center of Suntory Ltd. in Japan. By spring of 1996 ten seedlings were selected for their compact, tufted plant habit and flower colour. 'Sunnicobu' was selected from this group.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Sunnicobu' were conducted at Boisbriand, Quebec in 2002. The trials consisted of 9 plants grown in 25 cm. hanging baskets. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart.

Table 85: Comparison table for 'Sunnicobu'

	'Sunnicobu'	'Purple Robe'*
Colour of inner side of corolla (RHS)	76A	88A
Colour of throat on inner side of corolla (RHS)	7A	6A
Colour of border on throat on inner side of corolla (RHS)	92A	90B
Colour of outer side of corolla (RHS)	76B	86C

* reference variety

OAT
(*Avena sativa L.*)

Proposed denomination: **'Murphy'**
Previous denomination: 'LAO-485-003'
Application number: 00-2246
Application date: 2000/05/09
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Lacombe Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association Nepean, Ontario
Breeder: Dr. Solomon Kibite AAFC-Lacombe Lacombe, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'CDC Pacer'

Summary: *Juvenile plants of 'Murphy' have erect growth habit while those of 'CDC Pacer' have semi erect growth*

habit. The lower leaf sheath of 'Murphy' is pubescent while the lower leaf sheath of 'CDC Pacer' is smooth. 'Murphy' has a dark green leaves at the boot- stage while 'CDC Pacer' has a light green leaves. The flag leaf in 'Murphy' is usually drooping while the flag leaf of 'CDC Pacer' is intermediate. The flag leaf of 'Murphy' is slightly narrower than that of 'CDC Pacer'. The portion of the stem immediately above and below the upper culm node is pubescent in 'Murphy' while it is variable (i.e. may be pubescent or smooth) in 'CDC Pacer'. 'Murphy' heads later and is taller than 'CDC Pacer'. 'Murphy' has an intermediate panicle shape while 'CDC Pacer' has an equilateral shaped panicle. The panicle of 'Murphy' is more dense and larger is size than 'CDC Pacer'. 'Murphy' has a longer and narrower panicle than 'CDC Pacer'. The length and number of the panicle branches in 'Murphy' is greater than in 'CDC Pacer'. 'Murphy' has a narrower rachilla with shallower grooves than 'CDC Pacer'. The lemma of 'Murphy' is awnless or has very infrequent awns while 'CDC Pacer' has a higher frequency of awns. The kernels of 'Murphy' are slender while those of 'CDC Pacer' are mid plump.

Description: 'Murphy' is a hulled spring forage oat variety. The seedlings have a green coleoptiles, and short to medium length hypocotyls. Juvenile plants have erect growth habit. The lower leaf sheath is pubescent. The lower leaf blades are glabrouse. Mature leaves are dark green and glossy. The leaf margins are smooth. A ligule is present at the base of the leaf. The flag leaf is drooping and is not covered with a waxy bloom. The portion of the stem immediately above and below the upper culm node is pubescent. The culm is medium thick and yellow at maturity.

The panicle of 'Murphy' is compact, long, and narrow. The branches are long and semi-erect. The lower whorl of branches is attached at the first node. The rachis is straight and does not have a secondary rachis node. There are few short hairs on the lower panicle node. Spikelet separation is by fracture; floret separation is by heterofracture. The spikelets are drooping.

The glumes of 'Murphy' are yellow, mid-wide and mid-long. The lemma is short with a medium pointed tip and is white at maturity. The lateral and dorsal surfaces are glabrous. The lemma is awnless and overlaps moderately on the palea.

The kernels are yellow and slender and have very few basal hairs. They fluoresce light blue under UV light. The caryopsis is pubescent and has medium long brush hairs. Each spiklet forms two kernels, except the terminal spikelets which may produce three kernels. The scutellum is medium in size and has a pointed tip.

'Murphy' is highly susceptible to Crown rust (*Puccinia coronata* races CR13, CR181, CR185, CR192, CR223 and CR225), Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *avenae* races NA8, NA16, NA25, NA27, NA28 and NA55). 'Murphy' has good lodging resistance.

Origin and Breeding: 'Murphy' was developed at the Agriculture & Agri-food Lacombe Research Center in Lacombe, Alberta. It was derived from the cross of Waldern/IH-1863-515 made in 1989. The F_1 generation was grown in a growth chamber in 1990. The F_2 to F_6 generations were developed in a greenhouse at the Lacombe Research Center using the single seed descent method of breeding. 'Murphy' was selected from amongst 55 sister lines that were grown in an F_7 hill plot nursery during the summer of 1993. Further selections were made in the Observation nursery (F_8) in 1994, in a preliminary yield trial (F_9) grown at two locations in Alberta in 1995, and in a Forage Oat Performance Test ($F_{10,11,12}$) that was grown in a minimum of five locations in each of 1996, 1997, and 1998. The selection criteria included a variety of agronomic, and forage quality parameters.

Tests and Trials: Conducted for 'Murphy' in 1999, and 2000 at Lacombe, Alberta. Plots consisted of 4 rows measuring 3 m long with a row spacing of 22.5 cm. Trials consisted of 4 reps per variety in a random complete block design.

Table 86: Comparison table for 'Murphy'

	'Murphy'	'CDC Pacer'*
Flag leaf width (mm)		
mean	15.3	17.5
standard deviation	1.6330	1.3784
Days to heading	64	61
Height (cm)		
mean	117	109
std. deviation	16.2983	14.2829

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: 'Boudrias'
Previous denomination: OT799
Application number: 00-2262
Application date: 2000/05/15
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Lacombe Lacombe, Alberta

APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

Agent in Canada: Quality Assured Seeds
Regina, Saskatchewan

Breeder: Dr. Solomon Kibite
AAFC-Lacombe
Lacombe, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'AC Belmont'

Summary: *'Boudrias' has a medium length hypocotyl while 'AC Belmont' has a short one. 'Boudrias' has a longer and wider flag leaf than 'AC Belmont'. The average number of branches on the panicle are greater in 'Boudrias' than 'AC Belmont'. "Boudrias' has a higher thousand kernel weight and better lodging resistance than 'AC Belmont'. 'Boudrias' carries the Pc68 gene and thus has improved crown rust resistance than 'AC Belmont'.*

Description: 'Boudrias' is a hull-less spring oat variety. The seedlings have a green coleoptile, and medium length hypocotyls. Juvenile growth habit is erect with slight pubescence of the lower leaf sheath. The lower leaf blades have no pubescence. The leaves at booting stage are light green with no glaucosity and there is no pubescence of the leaf margins. Leaf ligules are present with an intermediate flag leaf attitude and no glaucosity of the sheath. The stem segment immediately above and below the upper culm node is glabrouse. The culm is yellowish white at maturity.

The panicle of 'Boudrias' is symmetrical in shape, is intermediate in density, long in length and intermediate in width. The branches are medium in length, semi-erect, and the lower whorl of branches is attached at the first node. The rachis is straight with no secondary rachis node present. The angle between the rachis and dominant side branch is 30 to 45 degrees. There are no hairs or spines on the lower panicle node. Spikelet separation is by fracture; floret separation is by heterofracture. Spikelet attitude is nodding.

The glumes of 'Boudrias' are mid-wide and mid-long. The lemma is long with a long pointed tip and is yellow at maturity. The lateral and dorsal surfaces are glabrous and absent of glaucosity at the green stage. Lemma awns are absent or very infrequent and straight with no or very small overlap on the palea.

The kernals are yellow, mid-plump with very short basal hairs. The caryopsis is pubescent. The brush hairs are mid-long. The scutellum is medium in size with a pointed tip.

'Boudrias' is resistant to Crown rust (*Puccinia coronata*) races CR13, CR181, CR185, CR192, CR223 and CR225, Black loose smut (*Ustilago avenae*) races A13, A60 and A617, Stem rust (*Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *avenae*) races NA8, NA16, NA25, NA27, NA28 and NA55 and moderately resistant to Red leaf Barley yellow dwarf virus (*BYDV*). 'Boudrias' has good lodging resistance and is sensitive to day length.

Origin and Breeding: 'Boudrias' tested as OT799 was developed at the Agriculture & Agri-food Lacombe Research Center in Lacombe, Alberta. It was derived from the cross of AC Belmont/OT275 made in 1995. The F_1 generation was grown in a growth chamber. The F_2 to F_4 generations were developed in a greenhouse at the Lacombe Research Center using the single seed descent method of breeding. The F_5 generation was grown in an hill plot nursery grown at Lacombe during the summer of 1996. A total of 172 $F_{2:5}$ sister lines from the AC Belmont/OT275 cross were evaluated in the hill plot nursery. The F_6 generation was grown in a panicle to row nursery established at Palmerston North, New Zealand, during the winter of 1997 and selected for crown rust, stem rust, and BYDV resistance. Further selections for yield, agronomic features and grain quality characteristics were carried out in yield trials grown in 1997. In 1998, OT799 was advanced to the Western Cooperative Oat Test and evaluated for two years (1998 and 1999) where it performed better than 'AC Belmont'.

Tests and Trials: Conducted for 'Boudrias' in 1999, and 2000 at Lacombe, Alberta. Plots consisted of 4 rows measuring 3 m long with a row spacing of 22.5 cm. Trials consisted of 4 reps per variety in a random complete block design.

Table 87: Comparison table for 'Boudrias'

	'Boudrias'	'AC Belmont'*
Flag leaf length (mm)		
mean	256	223
standard deviation	27.14	23.19
Flag leaf width (mm)		
mean	19	16
standard deviation	2.06	1.49
Kernel weight (grams per 1000 kernels)		
mean	29.3	25.7

* reference variety

ORIENTAL POPPY
(*Papaver orientale* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Pink Ruffles'** (see figure 94)
Application number: 99-1880
Application date: 1999/11/25
Applicant: Herbert Oudshoorn
Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Herbert Oudshoorn
Rijpwetering, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Cedar Hill'

Summary: *'Pink Ruffles' produces a smaller plant with smaller leaves than 'Cedar Hill'. The peduncle is shorter in 'Pink Ruffles' than in 'Cedar Hill'. 'Pink Ruffles' has a larger flower diameter than 'Cedar Hill'. The flower colour of 'Pink Ruffles' is a darker pink than 'Cedar Hill'. 'Pink Ruffles' has a bigger entire type of blotch on the petal while 'Cedar Hill' has a band type blotch. The flower petal of 'Pink Ruffles' has a laciniate type incision, while 'Cedar Hill' has a flower petal with no incision. 'Pink Ruffles' has a violet coloured filament, while 'Cedar Hill' has a white one. The anthers of 'Pink Ruffles' are a blackish colour while 'Cedar Hill' has more violet coloured anthers.*

Description: 'Pink Ruffles' is a perennial that has an upright bushy growth habit with a sparse degree of branching. It is vegetatively propagated. The stem is a medium green colour with no anthocyanin colouration. The stem has no glaucosity with medium to dense pubescence. The leaf is a simple type arranged alternately along the stem and at the base in a rosette arrangement. The leaf is oblanceolate in shape, with an acute shaped apex. The margin of the leaf blade is lobed. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation and medium pubescence. There is no petiole present. The peduncle has no anthocyanin colouration.

'Pink Ruffles' flowers once early in the season for a short amount of time. The simple type flower is found terminally with an erect attitude. The rounded shaped flower petals are overlapping to very overlapping and few in number. The main colour of the upper side of the flower petal is orange/red. The petal has an entire type blotch which is dark purple/red in colour. The flower petal has laciniate type incisions. The filament is a dark violet colour while the anthers are a blackish colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Pink Ruffles' is a sport or mutation out of *Papaver orientale* 'Garden Glory'. The discovery was made by the breeder in Rijpwetering, The Netherlands in 1996. Selection criteria was improved form/habit and floral traits.

Tests and Trials: Were conducted for 'Pink Ruffles' during the summer of 2002, at Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of ten plants of each variety grown in field plots spaced approximately 0.4 m within the row and 1.0 m between the rows. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements unless indicated otherwise.

Table 88: Comparison table for 'Pink Ruffles'

	'Pink Ruffles'	'Cedar Hill'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	60.29	70.86
std. deviation	12.00	14.90
Plant width (cm)		
mean	43.43	58.45
std. deviation	5.35	10.69
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	19.14	21.86
std. deviation	5.96	2.97
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	7.36	8.64
std. deviation	1.14	2.59
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	17.43	19.69
std. deviation	1.81	4.50
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	15.50	12.60
std. deviation	1.29	1.14
Petal colour of the upper side (RHS)	41C to 43D	38D to 38A/B

* reference variety

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x hortorum* L. H. Bailey)

Proposed denomination: **'Baldescart'** (see figure 95)
Trade name: Designer Scarlet
Application number: 01-2645
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisboogy' (Boogy)

Summary: *'Baldescart' produces a wider plant with more branches than 'Fisboogy'. The leaf blade is wider in 'Baldescart' than in 'Fisboogy'. The inflorescence diameter is wider in 'Baldescart' than in 'Fisboogy'. 'Baldescart' has a longer peduncle than 'Fisboogy'. There is no anthocyanin colouration in the peduncle of 'Baldescart' while there is in 'Fisboogy'. 'Baldescart' has a shorter pedicel than 'Fisboogy'. The sepals of 'Baldescart' have more pubescence than 'Fisboogy', and are green in colour while the sepals of 'Fisboogy' are red with a green colour.*

Description: 'Baldescart' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright growth habit. The stem is green in colour, and medium in thickness and pubescence. The leaf is a type 2 shape, has a wide open base and crenate margins. The margins have medium lobing which is medium in depth and medium in waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium to dark green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is green in colour, medium in conspicuousness and normal in position. The petiole has dense pubescence.

'Baldescart' has dense pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and red in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the venation on the upper petal is weak to medium. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is very small to small in size. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is medium red. There is no swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have very dense pubescence and are green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Baldescart' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1998, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent '7788-25' and the male parent being '8120-24'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Baldescart' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 89: Comparison table for 'Baldescart'

	'Baldescart'	'Fisboogy'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	25.1	21.1
std. deviation	1.8	1.8
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	6.6	5.9
std. deviation	0.6	0.5
Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	9	5.5
std. deviation	0.9	0.5
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	11.3	9.1
std. deviation	2.2	1.2
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	2.5	3.2
std. deviation	0.2	0.5
Colour of upper and lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	44A/44B	40A/30A
upper side-middle	44A/44B	40A/30A
lower side	N30A	40A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Baldescher'** (see figure 96)
Trade name: Designer Cherry
Application number: 01-2646
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fissamba' (Samba)

Summary: *'Baldescher' produces a wider leaf that has a less*

open base than 'Fissamba'. The zonation of the leaf is weaker in 'Baldescher' than 'Fissamba'. 'Baldescher' has less pubescence on the petiole than 'Fissamba'. 'Baldescher' has a larger diameter of the inflorescence and floret than 'Fissamba'. The number of flower petals are fewer in 'Baldescher' than 'Fissamba'.

Description: 'Baldescher' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright growth habit. The stem is green in colour, and medium in thickness, and pubescence. The leaf is a type 1 shape, has an open base and crenate margins. The margins have weak to medium lobing which is shallow to medium in depth and medium to strong in waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is absent to very weak in conspicuousness, and normal in position. The petiole has medium pubescence.

'Baldescher' has medium pubescence on the peduncle and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and red in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the venation on the upper petal is weak to medium. The is a very small to small white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has medium pubescence and the colour in the middle third is light red. There is no swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have medium to dense pubescence and are green with red in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Baldescher' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1998, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent '8574-4' and the male parent being '6840-3'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Baldescher' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 90: Comparison table for 'Baldescher'

	'Baldescher'	'Fissamba'*
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	6.2	5.6
std. deviation	0.4	0.4
Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	10.2	9.3
std. deviation	0.9	0.8
Diameter of largest floret (mm)		
mean	43.3	38
std. deviation	2.3	2.9
Floret: number of petals		
mean	6.6	8.9
std. deviation	0.7	0.7
Colour of upper and lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	brighter than 53C	more orange than 46B
upper side-middle	brighter than 53C	more orange than 46B
lower side	50A	43A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Baldesreim'** (see figure 97)
Trade name: Designer Bright Red Improved
Application number: 01-2647
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Americana Dark Red'

Summary: *'Baldesreim' produces a smaller leaf with less of an open base than 'Americana Dark Red'. The petioles are longer in 'Baldesreim' than in 'Americana Dark Red'. 'Baldesreim' has larger number of inflorescence per plant than 'Americana Dark Red'. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is bigger in 'Baldesreim' than in 'Americana Dark Red'.*

Description: 'Baldesreim' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright growth habit. The stem is green in colour, and medium in thickness and pubescence. The leaf has a open base and crenate margins. The margins have medium lobing which is medium in depth and medium to strong in waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is light green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is very weak to weak in conspicuousness, normal in position, and reddish brown in colour.

'Baldesreim' has dense pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and red in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the venation on the upper petal is medium. There is a small white

zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is medium red. There is no swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have dense pubescence and are green in colour with red overtones.

Origin and Breeding: 'Baldesreim' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1998, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. Both the female parent and the male parent being '5628-10'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Baldesreim' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 91: Comparison table for 'Baldesreim'

	'Baldesreim'	'Americana Dark Red'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.1	4.8
std. deviation	0.5	0.7
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	6.9	8.0
std. deviation	0.9	1.1
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	6.6	4.9
std. deviation	1.1	1.0

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balfanimsa'** (see figure 98)
Trade name: Fantasia™ Salmon Mist Improved
Application number: 01-2648
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Showcase Salmon'

Summary: *'Balfanimsa' produces a narrower plant with smaller leaves than 'Showcase Salmon'. The leaf colour is slightly darker in 'Balfanimsa' than in 'Showcase Salmon'. 'Balfanimsa' has slightly smaller florets which are a lighter pink colour than 'Showcase Salmon'.*

Description: 'Balfanimsa' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium in thickness and with dense pubescence. The leaf has a wide open base and crenate margins. The margins have medium lobing which is shallow in depth and medium in waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is dark green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is weak to medium in conspicuousness, normal in position, and green in colour.

'Balfanimsa' has dense pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and salmon in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the venation on the upper petal is medium to strong, and medium on the lower petals. There is no white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is medium red. There is no swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have dense pubescence and are green in colour with red overtones.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balfanimsa' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1998, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent 'Showcase Salmon' and the male parent being 'Designer Violet'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balfanimsa' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 92: Comparison table for 'Balfanimsa'

	'Balfanimsa'	'Showcase Salmon'*
Plant Width (cm)		
mean	21.7	25
std. deviation	2.2	3.6
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.4	3.9
std. deviation	0.3	0.5
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	5.7	6.6
std. deviation	0.5	0.7

Inflorescence diameter of floret (mm)		
mean	36.3	40.8
std. deviation	2.4	2.3
Colour of upper and lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	56C	43D
upper side-middle	41C	43D
lower side	56D	48C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balshobrer'** (see figure 99)
Trade name: Showcase™ Bright Cherry
Application number: 01-2649
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Clips Cherry' (Eclipse Cherry)

Summary: *'Balshobrer' has no leaf zone present while 'Clips Cherry' does. The petiole length is shorter in 'Balshobrer' than 'Clips Cherry'. 'Balshobrer' has more inflorescences per plant than 'Clips Cherry'. There is pedicel swelling in 'Balshobrer' and not in 'Clips Cherry'.*

Description: 'Balshobrer' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium in thickness and with medium to dense pubescence. The leaf has a partly to strongly overlapping base and crenate margins. The margins have medium lobing which is medium in depth and medium in waviness. There is medium to dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is absent.

'Balshobrer' has dense pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and red in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the venation on the upper petal is medium, and very weak to weak on the lower petals. There is a small white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is dark red. There is swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have dense pubescence and are green in colour with red overtones.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balshobrer' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1998, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent '8693-4' and the male parent being '6707-13'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balshobrer' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 93: Comparison table for 'Balshobrer'

	'Balshobrer'	'Clips Cherry'*
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	3.8	5.2
std. deviation	0.5	1.2
Colour of upper and lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	darker than N66A	lighter than 44A
upper side-middle	darker than N66A	44B
lower side	52A	44D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balshofron'** (see figure 100)
Trade name: Showcase™ Frosted Salmon
Application number: 01-2651
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Designer Picotee Salmon'

Summary: *'Balshofron' produces a narrower plant than 'Designer Picotee Salmon'. The depth of incisions of the margin is deeper in 'Balshofron' than 'Designer Picotee Salmon'. 'Balshofron' has a lighter green leaf colour than 'Designer Picotee Salmon'. The zone on the upper side of the leaf is absent in 'Balshofron' while present in 'Designer Picotee Salmon'. 'Balshofron' has a shorter peduncle than 'Designer Picotee Salmon'. 'Balshofron' has a darker salmon flower colour than 'Designer Picotee Salmon'.*

Description: 'Balshofron' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright growth habit. The stem is green in

colour, medium in thickness and with dense pubescence. The leaf has an open to closed base and crenate margins. The margins have medium lobing which is medium to deep in depth and medium in waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is light green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is absent.

'Balshofron' has dense pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are narrow elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and salmon in colour. The petal margins are entire. There are no markings on the upper and lower petal. There is a medium white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is medium red. There is no swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have dense pubescence and are green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balshofron' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1998, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent '8693-4' and the male parent being '8695-25'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balshofron' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 94: Comparison table for 'Balshofron'

	'Balshofron'	'Designer Picotee Salmon'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	21.5	25.8
std. deviation	1.1	2.5
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	7.9	10.8
std. deviation	0.9	1.7
Colour of upper petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	52A	57A
upper side-middle	between N57B, N57C	fade from 57B to 57D
lower side	52C	55A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEP01007'** (see figure 101)
Trade name: Moonlight™ Pink with Eye
Application number: 01-2811
Application date: 2001/08/23
Applicant: Mr. Nils Klemm
Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisbluneo'

Summary: *'KLEP01007' produces a smaller plant than 'Fisbluneo'. The pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade is medium in 'KLEP0107' while it is dense in 'Fisbluneo'. 'KLEP01007' has a shorter petiole than 'Fisbluneo'. The anthocyanin colouration on the peduncle is medium to strong in 'KLEP01007' while it is very weak to weak in 'Fisbluneo'. 'KLEP01007' has a greater number of flower petals than 'Fisbluneo'. The width of the upper petal of the flower of 'KLEP01007' is narrower than 'Fisbluneo'. The colour of the middle third of the pedicel is medium red in 'KLEP01007' while it is green in 'Fisbluneo'.*

Description: 'KLEP01007' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright to intermediate growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium in thickness and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 2 shape, has an open to closed base and crenate to bicrenate margins. The margins have weak lobing which is shallow in depth and medium in waviness. There is medium pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is light to medium green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is absent. The petiole has dense pubescence.

'KLEP01007' has dense pubescence on the peduncle. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and pink in colour with an eye. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the striped and spotted red coloured markings on the upper petal and the spotted red coloured markings on the lower petal is medium to strong. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is large in size. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is medium red. The sepals have dense pubescence and are green in colour overlaid with red at the base.

Origin and Breeding: 'KLEP01007' originated from a controlled cross in 1997 between the female parent 'Klelad' and 'Klecardi' as the male parent, in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected in 1998, based on criteria for double flowers, pink flower colour with purple-red eye zone, earliness, abundant flowering and medium vigorous growth. It was evaluated at indoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany in the January-May 1999 for earliness, abundant flowering,

branching characteristics, and pot performance. Flower quality , quantity, tolerance to drought and diseases were evaluated outdoors in May-September 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEP01007' were conducted in a poly house during the spring/summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings, transplanted into 10 cm. pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 95: Comparison table for 'KLEP01007'

	'KLEP01007'	'Fisbluneo'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	14	15.9
std. deviation	1.1	1.5
Plant width (cm)		
mean	24.1	27.8
std. deviation	2.6	3.2
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	5.6	7.3
std. deviation	0.5	1.5
Colour of upper petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	N57C-D	N57C-D
upper side-middle	N57A-B with 45B near white zone	N57A-B(lighter than) 45B near white zone
lower side	N57D	N57D
Colour of lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	N57C	N57C
upper side-middle	N57C	N57C
lower side	62C-D	62C-D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fiscaseye'** (see figure 102)
Trade name: Casanova
Application number: 01-2877
Application date: 2001/11/26
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Designer Light Pink', 'Fip 336' (Rocky Mt. Light Pink)

Summary: *'Fiscaseye' produces a smaller plant with fewer branches than the reference varieties. 'Fiscaseye' has a less prominent leaf zone than the reference varieties giving the leaves a lighter green appearance. 'Fiscaseye' has weaker pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade than 'Fip 336'. 'Fiscaseye' has darker pink flower colour than 'Designer Light Pink'. 'Fiscaseye' has more number of inflorescence per plant than 'Fip 336' but less than 'Designer Light Pink'. 'Fiscaseye' has a smaller dark pink zone at the base of the flower petal than 'Fip 336'. 'Fiscaseye' and 'Designer Light Pink' have no red colouration at the base of the sepal while 'Fip 336' does. 'Fiscaseye' has a shorter peduncle than 'Fip 336'.*

Description: 'Fiscaseye' is a zonal pelargonium variety with an intermediate growth habit. The stems are green, and thick with dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 1 shape, has an open base and crenate to bi-crenate margins. The margin has medium waviness , and very weak to weak lobing, which is shallow in depth. The leaves are light to medium green in colour with no variegation. The upper side of the leaf blade and the petiole have medium to dense pubescence. The zone on the upper side of the leaf is weak to medium in conspicuousness, normal in position, and green to reddish brown in colour.

'Fiscaseye' produces medium to many pink coloured inflorescences. The peduncle has dense to very dense pubescence and no anthocyanin colouration. The flower bud is elliptic to round in shape and the florets are single to semi-double. There are few to a medium number of flower petals. The petal margin is entire. Width of the upper petals is medium to broad in size. There is a large white zone at the base of the upper petals. There are strongly conspicuous striped and spotted markings on the upper petals. There are strong purple red spotted markings on the lower petals. The middle third of the pedicel is light red in colour and has dense to very dense pubescence. The sepals have medium to dense pubescence and are green in colour.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Fiscaseye' originated from a hybridization made in 1997 of a female parent 'Goesta' and a male parent 'Dresdner Puppe' at Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. One seedling was selected from the offspring in 1998. Selection criteria were growth habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fiscaseye' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included fifteen plants per variety. All plants were grown from 6 week old rooted cuttings transplanted into 3.5 inch pots at 12 weeks using a 60:40 (peat : perlite) media mixture. At 23 weeks, the seedlings were repotted to 7 inch pots. Plants were spaced as

needed to ensure uniform growth. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 96: Comparison table for 'Fiscaseye'

	'Fiscaseye'	'Fip 336'*	'Designer Light Pink'*
Number of branches			
mean	5.2	7.3	7.5
std. deviation	0.788	0.949	1.509
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	17.94	20.73	17.4
std. deviation	2.593	1.385	2.043
Colour of upper petal (RHS)			
upper side-margin	68B (lighter than)	N66D (lighter	75B (pinker than)
upper side-middle	68B (lighter than)	N66D (light -er than)	62C-75B
lower side	62C/69B	69B	75C/N155B
Colour of lower petal (RHS)			
upper side-margin	N74D	N66D (light -er than)	75B-A
upper side-middle	68B (lighter Than)	N66D (light -er than)	75D
lower-side	75D/C	69B	75D

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Fip 336'** (see figure 103)
Trade name: Rocky Mountain Light Pink
Application number: 01-2878
Application date: 2001/11/26
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fisblu' (Blues), 'Fiscaseye' (Casanova)

Summary: *'Fip 336' produces a bigger plant with thicker stems than 'Fisblu'. 'Fip 336' is more upright in growth habit than 'Fisblu' and 'Fiscaseye'. The waviness of leaf blade margin is weak to medium in 'Fip 336' while it is medium in 'Fiscaseye' and medium to strong in 'Fisblu'. The number of inflorescence per plant is few to medium in 'Fip 336' while it is medium to many in 'Fiscaseye' and many in 'Fisblu'. 'Fip 336' has a longer peduncle than the reference varieties. 'Fip 336' has a lighter pink flower colour than 'Fisblu'.*

Description: 'Fip 336' is a zonal pelargonium variety with upright to intermediate growth habit. The stems are green, and thick with dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 1 shape, has a open base and crenate margins. The margin has weak to medium waviness, and very weak to weak lobing, which is shallow to medium in depth. The leaves are medium green in colour with no variegation and dense to very dense pubescence on the upper side. The zone on the upper side of the leaf is weak to medium in conspicuousness, normal in position, and green in colour.

'Fip 336' produces few to a medium number of pink coloured inflorescences. The peduncle has dense pubescence and no anthocyanin colouration. The flower bud is elliptic to round in shape and the florets are single to semi-double. There are few to a medium number of flower petals. The petal margin is entire. Width of the upper petals is medium to broad in size. There is a large white zone at the base of the upper petals. There are strongly purple-red conspicuous striped and spotted markings on the upper petals. There are spotted markings on the lower petals. The middle third of the pedicel is medium red in colour and has dense pubescence. The sepals have dense pubescence and are green in colour with red colouring at the base.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Fip 336' originated from a hybridization made in 1997 of a female parent 'Tosca' with a male parent a hybrid seedling 'K 96-1029-1' at Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. One seedling was selected from the offspring in 1998. Selection criteria were growth habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fip 336' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included fifteen plants per variety. All plants were grown from 6 week old rooted cuttings transplanted into 3.5 inch pots at 12 weeks using a 60:40 (peat : perlite) media mixture. At 23 weeks, the seedlings were repotted to 7 inch pots. Plants were spaced as needed to ensure uniform growth. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 97: Comparison table for 'Fip 336'

	'Fip 336'	'Fisblu'*	'Fiscaseye'*
Number of branches			
mean	7.3	9.4	5.2
std. deviation	0.949	1.713	0.788
Petiole length (cm)			
mean	8.14	6.98	7.54
std. deviation	1.668	1.336	3.054

Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	20.73	17.15	17.94
std. deviation	1.385	2.358	2.593
Colour of upper petal (RHS)			
upper side-margin	N66D (light -er than)	68A	68B
upper side-middle	N66D	68A	68B
lower side	69B	68A-B	62C/69B
Colour of lower petal (RHS)			
upper side-margin	N66D (light -er than)	68A	N74D
upper side-middle	N66D (light -er than)	68B	68B/N66B
lower-side	69B	68A/B/D	75D/C

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Fip 440'** (see figure 104)
Trade name: Rocky Mountain Orange
Application number: 01-2879
Application date: 2001/11/26
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht Montabaur, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisglori' (Gloria 98)

Summary: *'Fip 440' produces a bigger plant with fewer branches than 'Fisglori'. The conspicuousness of the zone on the leaf blade is stronger in 'Fip 440' than in 'Fisglori'. 'Fip 440' has a fewer number of inflorescence per plant than 'Fisglori'. 'Fip 440' has a semi-double type floret, while 'Fisglori' has single to semi-double type florets.*

Description: 'Fip 440' is a zonal pelargonium variety with an upright to intermediate growth habit. The stems are green, and medium to thick in thickness with very dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 1 shape, has a open to closed base and crenate margins. The margin has weak waviness, and very weak to weak lobing, which is shallow in depth. The leaves are medium green in colour with no variegation and dense pubescence on the upper side. The zone on the upper side of the leaf is medium to strong in conspicuousness, normal in position, and green to reddish brown in colour.

'Fip 440' produces medium number of orange coloured inflorescences. The peduncle has dense pubescence and no anthocyanin colouration. The flower bud is round in shape and the florets are semi-double. There are medium number of flower petals. The petal margin is entire. Width of the upper petals is medium to broad in size. There is a small white zone at the base of the upper petals. There are no markings on the upper and lower petals. The middle third of the pedicel is green to light red in colour and has dense pubescence. The sepals have medium to dense pubescence and are green in colour with very weak red colouring at the base.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Fip 440' originated from a hybridization made in 1996 of a female parent a hybrid seedling 'K92-990-1', derived from a cross of 'Fisnida' with 'Vulkan/Volcano' and a male parent a hybrid seedling 'K 93-686-37' at Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. One seedling was selected from the offspring in 1997. Selection criteria were growth habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fip 440' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included fifteen plants per variety. All plants were grown from 6 week old rooted cuttings transplanted into 3.5 inch pots at 12 weeks using a 60:40 (peat : perlite) media mixture. At 23 weeks, the seedlings were repotted to 7 inch pots. Plants were spaced as needed to ensure uniform growth. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 98: Comparison table for 'Fip 440'

	'Fip 440'	**'Fisglori'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	32.4	25.9
std. deviation	4.477	2.079
Plant width (cm)		
mean	43.1	41
std. deviation	2.514	6.566
Number of branches		
mean	5.9	7.7
std. deviation	1.449	0.949
Colour of upper petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	N30A	N40A
upper side-middle	N30A/43C at base	N40A/N40C at base
lower side	N31B/43D at base	43D/41C at base
Colour of lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	N30A	N40A
upper side-middle	N30A	N40A
lower-side	41B/43D tones	43D/41C tones

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fip 553'** (see figure 105)
Trade name: Rocky Mountain Red 2003
Application number: 01-2880
Application date: 2001/11/26
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht Montabaur, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisrored' (Rocky Mt. Red)

Summary: *'Fip 553' produces a shorter and less upright plant than 'Fisrored'. The conspicuousness of the zone on the leaf blade is weaker in 'Fip 553' than 'Fisrored' and thus gives the leaf a lighter green colour. The inflorescence of 'Fip 553' has a bigger diameter than 'Fisrored'. The length of the peduncle in 'Fip 553' is longer than in 'Fisrored'.*

Description: 'Fip 553' is a zonal pelargonium variety with an intermediate to spreading growth habit. The stems are green, and medium to thick in thickness with dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 1 shape, has a open to closed base and crenate margins. The margin has weak to medium waviness, and very weak to weak lobing, which is shallow in depth. The leaves are medium green in colour with no variegation and dense pubescence on the upper side. The zone on the upper side of the leaf is medium in conspicuousness, normal in position, and green to reddish brown in colour.

'Fip 553' produces a medium number of red coloured inflorescences. The peduncle has dense to very dense pubescence and no anthocyanin colouration. The flower bud is elliptic in shape and the florets are semi-double. There is a medium number of flower petals. The petal margin is entire. The width of the upper petal is broad in size. There is a small white zone at the base of the upper petals. There are no markings on the upper and lower petals. The middle third of the pedicel is dark red in colour and has dense pubescence. The sepals have medium to dense pubescence and are green in colour with strong red colouring at the base and red streaking throughout.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Fip 553' originated from a hybridization made in 1995 of a female parent 'K91-1477-2' with a male parent 'Fissamba' at Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. One seedling was selected from the offspring in 1996. Selection criteria were growth habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fip 553' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included fifteen plants per variety. All plants were grown from 6 week old rooted cuttings transplanted into 3.5 inch pots at 12 weeks using a 60:40 (peat : perlite) media mixture. At 23 weeks, the seedlings were repotted to 7 inch pots. Plants were spaced as needed to ensure uniform growth. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 99: Comparison table for 'Fip 553'

	'Fip 553'	'Fisrored'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	33.4	37.8
std. deviation	2.836	3.615
Plant width (cm)		
mean	43.8	42.4
std. deviation	3.736	4.351
Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	15.46	14.2
std. deviation	0.941	0.552
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	19.95	17.22
std. deviation	2.852	2.746
Colour of upper petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	44B	44B
upper side-middle	44B	44B
lower side	40A	41A-B
Colour of lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	44B	44B
upper side-middle	44B	44B
lower-side	44B/40A	43B-C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fip 749'** (see figure 106)
Trade name: Tango Lavender Pink
Application number: 01-2881
Application date: 2001/11/26
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fip 765' (Tango Lavender), 'Balsholila' (Showcase® Light Lavender).

Summary: *'Fip 749' produces a taller plant than 'Balsholila', and a wider plant than 'Fip 765'. The inflorescence diameter of 'Fip 749' is wider than 'Balsholila' but not as wide as 'Fip 765'. 'Fip 749' has a longer peduncle*

than 'Balsholila', but shorter than 'Fip765'. The floret diameter of the inflorescence in 'Fip 749' is bigger than the reference varieties. 'Fip 749' has a darker pink coloured flower than the reference varieties.

Description: 'Fip 749' is a zonal pelargonium variety has an upright to intermediate growth habit. The stems are green, and medium to thick in thickness with dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 1 shape, has a open base and crenate margins. The margin has weak waviness, and weak lobing, which is shallow to medium in depth. The leaves are medium green to dark green in colour with no variegation and dense pubescence on the upper side. The zone on the upper side of the leaf is absent.

'Fip 749' produces medium number of violet coloured inflorescences. The peduncle has dense pubescence and medium to strong anthocyanin colouration. The flower bud is elliptic to round in shape and the florets are semi-double. There are a medium number of flower petals. The petal margin is entire. The width of the upper petal is medium to broad in size. There is a large to very large white zone at the base of the upper petals. There are no markings on the upper and lower petals. The middle third of the pedicel is light to medium red in colour and has dense pubescence. The sepals have medium to dense pubescence and are green in colour with red colouring at the base.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Fip 749' originated from a hybridization made in 1997 of a female parent a hybrid seedling '95-104-9' with a male parent 'Arlena' at Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. One seedling was selected from the offspring in 1998. Selection criteria were growth habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fip 749' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included fifteen plants per variety. All plants were grown from 6 week old rooted cuttings transplanted into 3.5 inch pots at 12 weeks using a 60:40 (peat : perlite) media mixture. At 23 weeks, the seedlings were repotted to 7 inch pots. Plants were spaced as needed to ensure uniform growth. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 100: Comparison table for 'Fip 749' and 'Fip 765'

	'Fip 749'	'Fip 765'*	'Balsholila'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	30.6	32.4	24.6
std. deviation	1.955	3.239	2.413
Plant width (cm)			
mean	40.2	36.9	39.7
std. deviation	3.119	1.370	2.669
Inflorescence diameter (cm)			
mean	12.85	13.6	11.95
std. deviation	0.580	0.556	0.599
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	16.8	20.95	15.4
std. deviation	1.006	1.823	1.430
Colour of upper petal (RHS)			
upper side-margin	N74A-73A	N74C/D	73B
upper side middle	73A	N74C	73B/69B
lower side	N66D	75B/C	65A/69B
Colour of lower petal (RHS)			
upper side-margin	N74A	N74C	75B
upper side-middle	73A	N74C	75B
lower-side	N74D/75C	75B/C	75C/69C at base

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Fip 750'** (see figure 107)
Trade name: Tango Hot Pink
Application number: 01-2882
Application date: 2001/11/26
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht Montabaur, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Showcase™ Pink Parfait'

Summary: *'Fip 750' produces a bigger plant with more branches than 'Showcase Pink Parfait'. The diameter of the inflorescence of 'Fip 750' is smaller than 'Showcase Pink Parfait'. The diameter of the floret is bigger than, and the number of flower petals of 'Fip750' is greater than 'Showcase Pink Parfait. There is no anthocyanin colouration in the peduncle of 'Fip 750' while there is in 'Showcase Pink Parfait'. The conspicuousness of the markings on the upper petal is weak to medium in 'Fip 750' while it is strong in 'Showcase Pink Parfait'. The size of the white zone at the base of the upper petal is large to very large in 'Fip 750' while it is medium to large for 'Showcase Pink Parfait'. 'Showcase Pink Parfait' has strong spotted markings on the lower petals while 'Fip 750' does not. The pedicel length of the floret is shorter in 'Fip 750' than 'Showcase Pink Parfait.*

Description: 'Fip 750' is a zonal pelargonium variety with an

intermediate growth habit. The stems are green, and medium in thickness with very dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 1-2 shape, has a wide open to open base and crenate margins. The margin has medium to strong waviness, and very weak to weak lobing, which is shallow to medium in depth. The leaves are dark green in colour with no variegation and dense to very dense pubescence on the upper side. The zone on the upper side of the leaf is very weak to weak in conspicuousness, normal in position, and green in colour.

'Fip 750' produces medium number of hot pink coloured inflorescences. The peduncle has dense pubescence and no anthocyanin colouration. The flower bud is elliptic in shape and the florets are semi-double. There are a medium number of flower petals. The petal margin is entire. The width of the upper petal is medium in size. There is a large to very large white zone at the base of the upper petals. There are weak to medium striped markings on the upper petals and no markings on the lower petals. The middle third of the pedicel is dark red in colour and has dense pubescence. The sepals have medium to dense pubescence and are red in colour .

Origin and Breeding History: 'Fip 750' originated from a hybridization made in 1995 of a female parent a hybrid seedling 'K92-876-2' with a male parent 'Novave' at Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. One seedling was selected from the offspring in 1996. Selection criteria were growth habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fip 750' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included fifteen plants per variety. All plants were grown from 6 week old rooted cuttings transplanted into 3.5 inch pots at 12 weeks using a 60:40 (peat : perlite) media mixture. At 23 weeks, the seedlings were repotted to 7 inch pots. Plants were spaced as needed to ensure uniform growth. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 101: Comparison table for 'Fip 750'

	'Fip 750'	'Showcase Pink Parfait'
Plant height (cm)		
mean	23.1	18.5
std. deviation	1.729	2.550
Plant width (cm)		
mean	40.1	35
std. deviation	1.663	1.944
Plant number of branches		
mean	6.2	4.3
std. deviation	0.632	0.483
Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	12.02	13.46
std. deviation	0.713	0.611
Inflorescence diameter of floret (cm)		
mean	4.71	4.41
std. deviation	0.247	0.233
Colour of upper petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	67B	73A
upper side middle	67B-C	73A
lower side	73A-68A/B	N66D/75B
Colour of lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	N74A	73A
upper side-middle	N74B	73A
lower-side	N74A/73A	N66D/75B-C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fip 765'** (see figure 106)
Trade name: Tango Lavender
Application number: 01-2883
Application date: 2001/11/26
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fip 749'(Tango Lavender Pink) and 'Balsholila' (Showcase™ Light Lavender)(see table 100 on page 113)

Summary: *'Fip 765' produces a taller plant than 'Balsholila'. The plant width is narrower in 'Fip 765' than in the reference varieties. 'Fip 765' has a bigger diameter inflorescence than the reference varieties. The peduncle is longer in 'Fip 765' than in the reference varieties. 'Fip 765' has a longer pedicel than 'Balsholila'.*

Description: 'Fip 765' is a zonal pelargonium variety with an upright growth habit. The stems are green, and medium to thick in thickness with dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 1, has a open to closed base and crenate margins. The margin has weak waviness, and weak lobing, which is shallow to medium in depth. The leaves are medium green to dark green in colour with no variegation and dense pubescence on the upper side. The zone on the upper side of the leaf is absent.

'Fip 765' produces medium number of pink/violet coloured inflorescences. The peduncle has dense pubescence and medium to strong anthocyanin colouration . The flower bud is

round in shape and the florets are semi-double. There are medium number of flower petals. The petal margin is entire. Width of the upper petals is medium in size. There is a large white zone at the base of the upper petals. There are no markings on the upper and lower petals. The middle third of the pedicel is medium to dark red in colour and has dense pubescence. The sepals have medium to dense pubescence and are green and red in colour.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Fip 765' originated from a hybridization made in 1996 of a female parent a hybrid seedling 'I95-112-14' with a male parent 'Arlena' at Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. One seedling was selected from the offspring in 1997. Selection criteria were growth habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fip 765' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included fifteen plants per variety. All plants were grown from 6 week old rooted cuttings transplanted into 3.5 inch pots at 12 weeks using a 60:40 (peat : perlite) media mixture. At 23 weeks, the seedlings were repotted to 7 inch pots. Plants were spaced as needed to ensure uniform growth. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'KLEP01065'** (see figure 108)
Trade name: Moonlight™ Bright Red
Application number: 01-2932
Application date: 2001/12/11
Applicant: Mr. Nils Klemm
Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fisrocky Dark Red' (Tango Dark Red), 'BFP-1328'

Summary: *'KLEP01065' is shorter than 'Fisrocky Dark Red', and shorter and narrower with less branches than 'BFP-1328'. 'KLEP01065' has a narrower leaf than 'Fisrocky Dark Red' and longer but narrower leaf than 'BFP-1328'. The base of the leaf blade in 'KLEP01065' is open, while in 'Fisrocky Dark Red' it is wide opened. 'KLEP01065' has a wavier leaf margin than 'BFP-1328'. The leaf blade colour is dark green for 'KLEP01065' and 'Fisrocky Dark Red' while it is light green for 'BFP-1328'. The reference varieties have a zone on the upper side of the leaf while 'KLEP01065' does not. 'KLEP01065' has a longer peduncle than the reference varieties. The anthocyanin colouration in the peduncle of 'KLEP01065' is medium to strong while it is absent in 'BFP-1328'. 'KLEP01065' has a larger diameter floret than 'Fisrocky Dark Red'. 'KLEP01065' has upper petal markings while the reference varieties do not.*

Description: 'KLEP01065' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an intermediate growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium to thick in thickness and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 2 shape, has an open base and crenate margins with apex maybe cupsidate. The margins have very weak to weak lobing which is very shallow to medium in depth and medium margin waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is dark green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is absent. The petiole has dense pubescence.

'KLEP01065' has dense pubescence on the peduncle. The flower buds are elliptic to round in shape. The florets are semi-double and red in colour. The petal margins are entire. The upper petals have spotted dark pink-red markings which are very weak to weak in conspicuousness. The is a very small white zone at the base of the upper petal. The lower and inner petals have no markings present. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is dark red. The sepals have dense pubescence and are red in colour with the tips green.

Origin and Breeding: 'KLEP01065' originated from a controlled cross in 1997 between the female parent 'ZL 178' and 'ZM 642' as the male parent, in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected in 1998, based on criteria for plants with early compact growth and red glossy flowers. It was evaluated at indoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany in 1999 for branching, vegetative propagation, quality of flowers, and resistance to weather, disease, and pests. Quality of flowers, outdoor performance, and resistance to weather, disease, and pest were evaluated outdoors in the summer of 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEP01065' were conducted in a poly house during the spring/summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings, transplanted into 10 cm. pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 102: Comparison table for 'KLEP01065'

	'KLEP01065'	'Fisrocky Dark Red'*	'Designer Red'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	11.5	15.8	14.8
std. deviation	0.8	3.1	2.1

Plant width (cm)			
mean	22.3	22.8	30.5
std. deviation	1.2	2.5	3.4
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	6.9	6.5	5.6
std. deviation	0.8	0.6	0.9
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	7.7	8.6	9.2
std. deviation	1.0	0.3	1.7
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	14.3	11.6	10.7
std. deviation	1.4	1.6	2.1

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'KLEP01110'** (see figure 109)
Trade name: Sunrise™ Cherry Red
Application number: 01-2933
Application date: 2001/12/11
Applicant: Mr. Nils Klemm
Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'BFP-1328 Red' (Designer Red), and 'Designer Bright Red'.

Summary: *'KLEP01110' produces a narrower plant with fewer branches than 'BFP-1328 Red' and a narrower and shorter plant with fewer branches than 'Designer Bright red'. The leaf blade of 'KLEP01110' is shorter and narrower than 'Designer Bright Red'. 'KLEP01110' has no leaf zone on the upper side of the leaf blade while the reference varieties do. 'KLEP01110' has a longer peduncle than 'BFP-1328 Red'. The diameter of the floret in 'KLEP01110' is wider than in 'Designer Bright Red'. 'KLEP01110' has fewer flower petals than 'BFP-1328 Red'. 'KLEP01110' has markings on the upper and lower petals while the reference varieties do not. The pedicel is longer in 'KLEP01110' than in 'Designer Bright Red'.*

Description: 'KLEP01110' is a zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright to intermediate growth habit. The stem is green in colour, medium in thickness and has dense pubescence. The leaf is a type 2 shape, has a open to closed base and crenate margins. The margins have weak lobing which is medium in depth and weak to medium margin waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is light green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is absent.

'KLEP01110' has dense pubescence on the peduncle. The flower buds are elliptic in shape The florets are semi-double and red in colour. The petal margins are entire. The upper and lower petals have markings present. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is medium red. The sepals have dense pubescence and are green in colour with red colouration at the base.

Origin and Breeding: 'KLEP01110' originated from a controlled cross with the female parent 'Klefice' and the male parent 'Klecardi' made in 1997 at Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected based on strong growth, large flowers, and umbels. It was evaluated at indoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany in 1999 for branching, vegetative propagation, quality of flowers, pot performance, and earliness. Outdoor trials were conducted in the summer of 1999 based on selection criteria for outdoor performance, quantity of flowers, and resistance to weather, disease, and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEP01110' were conducted in a poly house during the spring/summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings, transplanted into 10 cm. pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 103: Comparison table for 'KLEP01110'

	'KLEP01110'	'BFP-1328 Red'*	'Designer Bright Red'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	15	14.8	17.9
std. deviation	1.8	2.1	1.9
Plant width (cm)			
mean	23.8	30.5	28.4
std. deviation	2.9	3.4	2.7
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	5.0	5.6	5.7
std. deviation	0.4	0.9	0.6
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	8.2	9.2	9.1
std. deviation	0.5	1.7	0.7
Colour of upper petal (RHS)			
upper side-margin	45B-44A	43A	43A-44B
upper side-middle	46C, 43B-C at base	44A-B	44A-B pink tones at base
lower side	44B-41A	41A-40A	41A-40A

Colour of lower petal (RHS)			
upper side margin	45B/52A	43A	43A-44B
upper side middle	46C	44A-B	44A-B
lower side	46C	41A-40A	41A-40A

* reference varieties

PELARGONIUM
(Pelargonium x hortorum x peltatum)

Proposed denomination: **'Balgalbrio'** (see figure 110)
Trade name: Galleria® Bright Violet
Application number: 01-2653
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balgalpipn' (Gallery® Pink Punch)

Summary: *'Balgalbrio' produces a bigger plant with, more branches, bigger leaves, and slightly longer internode lengths than 'Balgalpipn'. The leaf base is wide open to opened in 'Balgalbrio' while it is partly to strongly overlapping in 'Balgalpipn'. 'Balgalbrio' has a strong conspicuousness of the zone on the upper side of the leaf while it is weak in 'Balgalpipn'. The zone on the upper side of the leaf is reddish brown in 'Balgalbrio' while it is green in 'Balgalpipn'. 'Balgalbrio' has longer petioles than 'Balgalpipn'. The flower colour is a more violet pink in 'Balgalbrio' than in 'Balgalpipn'. 'Balgalbrio' has a bigger diameter inflorescence than 'Balgalpipn'. 'Balgalbrio' has no anthocyanin colouration in the peduncle while 'Balgalpipn' does. The diameter of the largest floret is smaller in 'Balgalbrio' than in 'Balgalpipn'. 'Balgalbrio' has fewer number of flower petals than 'Balgalpipn'. The white zone at the base of the upper petal is present in 'Balgalbrio' while it is not in 'Balgalpipn'.*

Description: 'Balgalbrio' is a trailing zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright growth habit at first flower and becomes trailing with maturity. The stem is green in colour, thin in thickness and has sparse to medium pubescence. The leaf has a wide open to open base and crenate margins. The margins have medium to strong lobing which is medium in depth and weak waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is strong in conspicuousness, normal in position, and reddish brown in colour.

'Balgalbrio' has dense pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and violet in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the blotches and venation on the upper petal is medium to strong. There is a small to medium size white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has medium pubescence and the colour in the middle third is medium red. There is no swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have dense to very dense pubescence and are green in colour with red at the base.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balgalbrio' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1998, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent '867-21' and the male parent being '1018-3'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balgalbrio' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 104: Comparison table for 'Balgalbrio'

	'Balgalbrio'	'Balgalpipn'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	16.4	12.4
std. deviation	1.1	1.3
Plant width (cm)		
mean	32.8	24.3
std. deviation	2.4	2.3
Plant branching density		
mean	3.7	2.5
std. deviation	0.7	0.5
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	5.2	3.2
std. deviation	0.4	0.4
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	9.1	5.5
std. deviation	0.9	0.6
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	6.0	4.4
std. deviation	1.0	0.7

Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	10.7	9.3
std. deviation	0.8	1.2
Floret diameter (mm)		
mean	43.8	48.7
std. deviation	2.0	4.0
Colour of upper and lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	N74A	N66B
upper side-middle	N74A	N66B
lower side	darker than N74B	58C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balgalfroe'** (see figure 111)
Trade name: Galleria® FrostFire
Application number: 01-2654
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balgalsofi' (Gallery® SnowFire)

Summary: *'Balgalfroe' produces a bigger plant than 'Balgalsofi'. The shape of the leaf base in 'Balgalfroe' is partly to strongly overlapping while it is closed in 'Balgalsofi'. The petioles are longer in 'Balgalfroe' than in 'Balgalsofi'. 'Balgalfroe' has more flower petals than 'Balgalsofi'. 'Balgalfroe' has a lighter pink flower colour than 'Balgalsofi'. There are no markings on the lower petals of 'Balgalfroe' while there is in 'Balgalsofi'. 'Balgalfroe' has swelling in the pedicel while 'Balgalsofi' does not. There is no pubescence on the sepals of 'Balgalfroe' while there is in 'Balgalsofi'. 'Balgalfroe' has green sepals while 'Balgalsofi' has green sepals with red colouration.*

Description: 'Balgalfroe' is a trailing zonal type pelargonium variety which has an upright growth habit at first flower and becomes trailing with maturity. The stem is green in colour, and medium in thickness and pubescence. The leaf has a partly to strongly overlapping base and crenate margins. The margins have medium to strong lobing which is medium in depth and medium to strong in waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is medium to dark green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is absent.

'Balgalfroe' has dense pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and pink in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the splotches on the upper petal is strong. There is no white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is light red. There is swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have absent to very sparse pubescence and are green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balgalfroe' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1998, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent '9360-3' and the male parent being '8760-12'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balgalfroe' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 105: Comparison table for 'Balgalfroe'

	'Balgalfroe'	'Balgalsofi'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	14.1	12.4
std. deviation	1.5	0.4
Plant width (cm)		
mean	28.1	23.9
std. deviation	3.7	3.0
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	5	3.9
std. deviation	0.9	0.7
Colour of upper and lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	56D	56B
upper side-middle	56D	56B
lower side	56D	56B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fip 101'** (see figure 112)
Trade name: Shiva '03
Application number: 01-2875
Application date: 2001/11/26
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia

Breeder: Angelika Utecht
Montabaur, Germany

Varieties used for comparison: 'Fisbeach' (Beach 99), 'Guishiva' (Shiva)

Summary: *'Fip 101' produces fewer branches on the plant than the reference varieties. 'Fip 101' produces bigger leaves than 'Guishiva'. The waviness of the margin of the leaf is stronger in 'Fip 101' than in 'Guishiva'. The pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade is very sparse to sparse in 'Fip 101' while it is medium to dense in 'Guishiva'. 'Fip 101' has a short petiole while 'Fisbeach' has a medium length one. The diameter of the inflorescence is small in 'Fip 101' while it is medium in 'Fisbeach' and medium to large in 'Guishiva'. The peduncle is short to medium in 'Fip 101', while it is medium in 'Guishiva' and very long in 'Fisbeach'. 'Fip 101' has a short pedicel length while it is medium in length for both the reference varieties. The pubescence of the pedicel is medium to dense in 'Fip 101' while it is dense in 'Fisbeach' and dense to very dense in 'Guishiva'.*

Description: 'Fip 101' is an ivy pelargonium variety with a spreading growth habit. The stems are green with medium to dense pubescence. The leaf blade has a open base and entire margins. The margins have medium waviness, and lobing. The leaves are medium to dark green in colour with no variegation and very sparse to sparse pubescence on the upper side.

'Fip 101' produces many red coloured inflorescences. There is no anthocyanin colouration in the peduncle. The flower bud is narrow elliptic in shape and the florets are semi-double. There is a medium number of flower petals. The petal margin is entire. Width of the upper petals is narrow to medium in size. There is a very small to small white zone at the base of the upper petals. There are weakly conspicuous striped markings on the upper petals. There are no markings on the lower and inner petals. The middle third of the pedicel is dark red in colour and has medium to dense pubescence. The sepals have sparse to medium pubescence and are green in colour with red colouration at the base only.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Fip 101' originated from a hybridization made in 1997 of a female parent 'Fizzard' and a male parent '93-361-3' at Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. One seedling was selected from the offspring in 1998. Selection criteria were growth habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fip 101' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included fifteen plants per variety. All plants were grown from 6 week old rooted cuttings transplanted into 3.5 inch pots at 12 weeks using a 60:40 (peat : perlite) media mixture. At 23 weeks, the seedlings were repotted to 7 inch pots. Plants were spaced as needed to ensure uniform growth. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 106: Comparison table for 'Fip 101'

	'Fip 101'	'Fisbeach'*	'Guishiva'*
Number of branches			
mean	7	10	9
std. deviation	1.2	1.4	1.7
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	5.28	6.19	4.1
std. deviation	0.507	0.448	0.385
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	8.69	10.82	6.98
std. deviation	0.626	0.915	0.416
Petiole length (cm)			
mean	3.83	6.03	4
std. deviation	0.757	1.66	0.741
Inflorescence diameter (cm)			
mean	8.15	10.83	11.36
std. deviation	0.324	0.442	0.651
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	12.24	22	15.22
std. deviation	1.953	2.838	2.878
Colour of upper petal (RHS)			
upper side-margin	46A-B	46B	45B
upper side-middle	46A-B	46B	45B
lower side	50A-52A	50A-45B	51A-45B
Colour of lower petal (RHS)			
upper side-margin	46B	46B	45B
upper side-middle	46B	46B	45B
lower side	53C	46C	44A
Colour of inner petal (RHS)			
upper side-middle	46A-B	46B	45B

* reference varieties

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

Proposed denomination: **'Balcolcork'** (see figure 113)
Trade name: Colorcade™ Coral Pink
Application number: 01-2655
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisberno' (Flair)

Summary: *'Balcolcork' has a longer petiole and peduncle than 'Fisberno'. The leaf of 'Balcolcork' has more pubescence and is a darker green colour than 'Fisberno'. 'Balcolcork' has a zone on the upper side of the leaf while 'Fisberno' does not. The floret of 'Balcolcork' is smaller in diameter than 'Fisberno'. 'Balcolcork' has a round shaped flower bud while 'Fisberno' has a narrow elliptic shaped one. The pedicel is shorter in 'Balcolcork' than in 'Fisberno'. 'Balcolcork has a green coloured middle third of the pedicel, while it is light red in 'Fisberno'. The pubescence of the sepal is stronger in 'Balcolcork' than in 'Fisberno'.*

Description: 'Balcolcork' is an ivy type pelargonium variety . The stem is green in colour, and has medium to dense pubescence. The leaf has a closed base and entire margins. The margins have medium lobing which is medium in depth and medium to strong in waviness. There is sparse to medium pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and medium to dense pubescence on the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is dark green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is medium to strong in conspicuousness, normal in position, and reddish brown in colour.

'Balcolcork' has medium pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are round in shape. The florets are semi-double and pink/salmon in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the venation on the upper petal is very strong. There is no white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has medium to dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is green. There is swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have very dense pubescence and are green in colour on the upper surface and red in colour on the lower surface.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcolcork' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1999, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent '2175' and the male parent being '2022'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcolcork' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 107: Comparison table for 'Balcolcork'

	'Balcolcork'	'Fisberno'*
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	3.9	2.5
std. deviation	0.5	0.5
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	14.9	12.0
std. deviation	2.2	2.0
Floret diameter (mm)		
mean	46.2	56.2
std. deviation	2.5	2.4

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcoldaav'** (see figure 114)
Trade name: Colorcade™ Dark Lavender
Application number: 01-2656
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisam' (Butterfly)

Summary: *'Balcoldaav has an open shaped leaf base while in 'Fisam' it is closed. The stem of 'Balcoldaav is green with red in colour and with dense to very dense pubescence while in 'Fisam' it is green with medium to dense pubescence. 'Balcoldaav has dark green leaves with medium pubescence on the upper side while 'Fisam' has medium green with sparse pubescence. The conspicuousness of the zone on the upper side of the leaf is stronger in 'Balcoldaav than in 'Fisam'. 'Balcoldaav has a shorter more pubescent petiole and peduncle than 'Fisam'. The number of flower petals are fewer in 'Balcoldaav than in 'Fisam'.*

Description: 'Balcoldaav is an ivy type pelargonium variety . The stem is green and red in colour, with dense to very dense pubescence. The leaf has an open base and entire margins. The margins have medium lobing which is medium to deep in depth and medium in waviness. There is medium pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and medium to dense pubescence on the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is dark green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is strong in conspicuousness, normal in position, and reddish brown in colour.

'Balcoldaav has medium to dense pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are narrow elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and violet in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the spots and venation on the upper petal is very strong. There is a very weak white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has medium to dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is dark red. There is no swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have very dense pubescence and are green with red in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcoldaav originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1999, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent '1441' and the male parent being '8936-5'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcoldaav were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 108: Comparison table for 'Balcoldaav

	'Balcoldaav	'Fisam'*
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	2.5	3.5
std. deviation	0.5	0.6
Floret number of petals		
mean	9.5	11.4
std. deviation	1.3	1.5
Colour of upper and lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	N78D	N81D
upper side-middle	N78D	N81D
lower side	N75A-N78B	N80D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcolwhit'** (see figure 115)
Trade name: Colorcade™ White
Application number: 01-2657
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balgalsofi' (Gallery® Snowfire)

Summary: *'Balcolwhit' has a more trailing growth habit with fewer branches than 'Balgalsofi'. The length of the internodes are longer in 'Balcolwhit' than in 'Balgalsofi'. 'Balcolwhit' has weaker pubescence on the stem, upper side of the leaf blade, petiole, peduncle, and pedicel than 'Balgalsofi'. The leaves are bigger with weaker waviness in 'Balcolwhit' than in 'Balgalsofi'. The leaf margin in 'Balcolwhit' is entire while it is crenate in 'Balgalsofi'. 'Balcolwhit' has a zone on the upper side of the leaf blade while 'Balgalsofi' does not. The peduncle is longer in 'Balcolwhit' than in 'Balgalsofi'. The diameter of the largest floret is slightly bigger in 'Balcolwhit' than in 'Balgalsofi'. 'Balcolwhit' has more flower petals than 'Balgalsofi'. 'Balcolwhit' has a lighter pink flower colour than 'Balgalsofi'. The conspicuousness of the markings on the upper petal are weaker in 'Balcolwhit' than in 'Balgalsofi'. 'Balcolwhit' has no markings on the lower petal while 'Balgalsofi' does. The pedicel is longer in 'Balcolwhit' than in 'Balgalsofi'. The sepals are green in 'Balcolwhit' while they are green with red in 'Balgalsofi'.*

Description: 'Balcolwhit' is an ivy type pelargonium variety . The stem is green in colour, with dense pubescence. The leaf has an open base and entire margins. The margins have medium lobing which is medium depth and weak in waviness. There is dense pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is medium to strong in conspicuousness, normal in position, and reddish brown in colour.

'Balcolwhit' has dense pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and white/pink in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the spots and venation on the upper petal is strong. There is no white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is light red. There is swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have dense to

very dense pubescence and are green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcolwhit' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1999, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent 'Butterfly' and the male parent being 'Nicole'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcolwhit' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 109: Comparison table for 'Balcolwhit'

	'Balcolwhit'	'Balgalsofi'*
Stem internode length (cm)		
mean	6.1	1.5
std. deviation	1.2	0.3
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	5.2	3.2
std. deviation	0.3	0.3
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	8.4	5.4
std. deviation	0.7	0.5
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	13.5	11.7
std. deviation	1.7	1.0
Floret number of petals		
mean	9.4	6.6
std. deviation	1.3	0.8
Colour of upper and lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	N155B	69C
upper side-middle	N155B	69C
lower side	N155B	69C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcolcher'** (see figure 116)
Trade name: Colorcade™ Cherry Red
Application number: 01-2721
Application date: 2001/05/16
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisbea' (Beach)

Summary: *'Balcolcher' has shorter internodes and smaller leaves than 'Fisbea'. The leaf base is closed in 'Balcolcher' while it is open in 'Fisbea'. 'Balcolcher' has darker green leaves, with less waviness than 'Fisbea'. The leaf zone is present in 'Balcolcher' and not in 'Fisbea'. 'Balcolcher' has a shorter peduncle than 'Fisbea'. There are markings on the lower petals of 'Balcolcher' while not in 'Fisbea'. 'Balcolcher' has longer pedicels than 'Fisbea'. The pedicel of 'Balcolcher' has more pubescence, and a lighter red colour in the middle third, than 'Fisbea'. There is swelling of the pedicel in 'Balcolcher' while there is none in 'Fisbea'. 'Balcolcher' has green sepals while 'Fisbea' has green with red coloured sepals.*

Description: 'Balcolcher' is an ivy type pelargonium variety . The stem is green in colour, with medium to dense pubescence. The leaf has a closed base and entire margins. The margins have strong lobing which is medium to deep in depth and medium to strong in waviness. There is sparse pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and sparse to medium on the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is dark green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is medium to strong in conspicuousness, normal in position, and reddish brown in colour.

'Balcolcher' has sparse to medium pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and red in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the venation on the upper petal is strong. There is very small to small white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has medium to dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is light red. There is swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have dense pubescence and are green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcolcher' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1999, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent '2304' and the male parent being '2098'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcolcher' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 110: Comparison table for 'Balcolcher'

	'Balcolcher'	'Fisbea'*
Stem internode length (cm)		
mean	4.5	5.7
std. deviation	0.9	1.5
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.7	5.9
std. deviation	0.5	0.6
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	7.1	8.7
std. deviation	0.5	1.1
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	13.8	21.3
std. deviation	1.3	2.3
Colour of upper and lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	brighter than 53A	46A-46B
upper side-middle	brighter than 53A	46A-46B
lower side	52A	45B
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	3.2	1.9
std. deviation	0.3	0.3

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcolpurp'** (see figure 117)
Trade name: Colorcade™ Purple
Application number: 01-2722
Application date: 2001/05/16
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Royal Blue'

Summary: *'Balcolpurp' has slightly larger leaves than 'Royal Blue'. There are more flower petals in 'Balcolpurp' than in 'Royal Blue'. 'Balcolpurp' has no anthocyanin on the pedicel while 'Royal Blue' has very weak anthocyanin on the pedicel.*

Description: 'Balcolpurp' is an ivy type pelargonium variety . The stem is green in colour, with medium to dense pubescence. The leaf has an open base and entire margins. The margins have medium lobing which is medium in depth and weak in waviness. There is sparse pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and medium to dense on the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is medium green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is weak in conspicuousness, normal in position, and reddish brown in colour.

'Balcolpurp' has medium pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are round in shape. The florets are double and violet in colour. The petal margins are entire. There are no petal markings. There is very small to small white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has medium to dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is green. There is no swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have dense to very dense pubescence and are green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcolpurp' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1999, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent 'Chic' and the male parent being 'Global Bright Purple'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcolpurp' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 111: Comparison table for 'Balcolpurp'

	'Balcolpurp'	'Royal Blue'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.5	4.0
std. deviation	0.5	0.4
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	8.2	7.5
std. deviation	0.7	0.6
Floret: number of petals		
mean	17.8	14.3
std. deviation	2.7	1.9
Colour of upper and lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	N74A	N74B
upper side-middle	N74A	N74B
lower side	N74B	N74C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balcolred'** (see figure 118)
Trade name: Colorcade™ Red
Application number: 01-2723
Application date: 2001/05/16
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co. West Chicago, Illinois USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Fisbea' (Beach)

Summary: *'Balcolred' has shorter internodes than 'Fisbea'. 'Balcolred' has a leaf that has a closed base, crenate margins, and medium to strong waviness of the margin, while 'Fisbea has an open base, entire margins, and very strong waviness of the margin. The leaves of 'Balcolred' are a darker green with shorter petioles than 'Fisbea'. 'Balcolred' has a zone on the upper leaf while 'Fisbea' does not. The peduncle is shorter in 'Balcolred' than in 'Fisbea'. 'Balcolred has fewer number of flower petals than 'Fisbea'. The pedicel of 'Balcolred' has more pubescence and is a lighter red colour in the middle third than 'Fisbea'. 'Balcolred' has swelling of the pedicel while 'Fisbea' does not. The sepals have more pubescence in 'Balcolred' than 'Fisbea'.*

Description: 'Balcolred' is an ivy type pelargonium variety . The stem is green in colour, with medium to dense pubescence. The leaf has a closed base and crenate margins. The margins have strong lobing which is medium to deep in depth and medium to strong in waviness. There is sparse pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade and sparse to medium on the petiole. The colour of the leaf blade is dark green with no variegation. The zone on the upper side of the leaf blade is medium in conspicuousness, normal in position, and reddish brown in colour.

'Balcolred' has sparse to medium pubescence on the peduncle, and flowers from early spring thru fall. The flower buds are narrow elliptic in shape. The florets are semi-double and red in colour. The petal margins are entire. The conspicuousness of the venation on the upper petal is strong. There is a small white zone at the base of the upper petal. The pedicel has medium to dense pubescence and the colour in the middle third is light red. There is swelling of the pedicel. The sepals have very dense pubescence and are green with red in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balcolred' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during March 1999, at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent 'Galleria Sunrise' and the male parent being '2152'. The initial selection was made in June 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balcolred' were conducted in a greenhouse during the summer of 2002, at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta. Ten plants of each variety were grown in 15 cm square pots. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 112: Comparison table for 'Balcolred'

	'Balcolred'	'Fisbea'*
Stem: length of internode (cm)		
mean	3.8	5.7
std. deviation	0.6	1.5
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	3.6	5.0
std. deviation	0.3	0.7
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	14.4	21.3
std. deviation	2.6	2.3
Floret: number of petals		
mean	8.9	11.9
std. deviation	0.6	1.7
Colour of upper petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	45B	46A-46B
upper side-middle	45B	46A-46B
lower side	46C	45B
Colour of lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	45B	46A-46B
upper side-middle	45B	46A-46B
lower side	46C	52A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Fip 165'** (see figure 119)
Trade name: Black Magic
Application number: 01-2876
Application date: 2001/11/26
Applicant: FLORFIS AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Breeder: Angelika Utecht Montabaur, Germany

Variety used for comparison: 'Fislulu' (Taj Mahal)

Summary: *'Fip 165' produces fewer branches on the plant than 'Fislulu'. The peduncle is short to medium in 'Fip 165' while it is long in 'Fislulu'. 'Fip 165' has a darker purple red flower colour than 'Fislulu'.*

Description: 'Fip 165' is an ivy pelargonium variety with a spreading growth habit. The stems are green with medium pubescence. The leaf blade has a open to closed base and entire margins. The margins have weak waviness, and lobing. The leaves are medium green in colour with no variegation and sparse to medium pubescence on the upper side.

'Fip 165' produces many to very many burgundy coloured inflorescences. The peduncle has medium pubescence and no anthocyanin colouration. The flower bud is elliptic in shape and the florets are double. There are many flower petals. The petal margin is entire. The width of the upper petals is medium in size. There is a small white zone at the base of the upper petals. There are very weakly conspicuous striped markings on the upper petals. There are no markings on the lower and inner petals. The middle third of the pedicel is green in colour and has medium to dense pubescence. The sepals have medium pubescence and are green in colour.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Fip 165' originated from a hybridization made in 1993 of a female hybrid parent '1072-1' and a male parent 'Fisam' at Galdar, Gran Canaria, Spain. One seedling was selected from the offspring in 1994. Selection criteria were growth habit and flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Fip 165' were conducted in a greenhouse during the spring/summer of 2002 in Langley, British Columbia. The trials included fifteen plants per variety. All plants were grown from 6 week old rooted cuttings transplanted into 3.5 inch pots at 12 weeks using a 60:40 (peat : perlite) media mixture. At 23 weeks, the seedlings were repotted to 7 inch pots. Plants were spaced as needed to ensure uniform growth. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 113: Comparison table for 'Fip 165'

	'Fip 165'	'Fislulu'*
Number of branches		
mean	7	10
std. deviation	0.667	1.71
Petiole length (cm)		
mean	4.73	5.67
std. deviation	0.748	1.834
Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	10.33	11.73
std. deviation	0.435	0.598
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	13.81	18.17
std. deviation	1.329	1.295
Colour of upper petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	59A	61A (darker than)
upper side-middle	187A-B	61A
lower side	61A-187D	61A-B
Colour of lower petal (RHS)		
upper side-margin	59A	61A (darker than)
upper side-middle	187A-B	61A
lower-side	61A-N79C	61B, 61A
Colour of inner petal (RHS)		
upper side-middle	59A/187B	61A/187D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'KLEP01042'** (see figure 120)
Trade name: Royal™ Dark Burgundy
Application number: 01-2935
Application date: 2001/12/11
Applicant: Mr. Nils Klemm
Stuttgart, Germany
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc.
St. Thomas, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Global Merlot'

Summary: *'KLEP01042' has a more spreading growth habit than 'Global Merlot'. The leaves are larger in 'KLEP01042' than in 'Global Merlot'. 'KLEP01042' has a longer peduncle than 'Global Merlot'. The diameter of the floret is smaller in 'KLEP01042' than in 'Global Merlot'.*

Description: 'KLEP01042' is an ivy type pelargonium variety. The stem is green in colour, thin in thickness and has medium pubescence. The base of the leaf blade is closed. The leaf blade margins are entire with weak to medium lobing and weak margin waviness. There is sparse to medium pubescence on the upper side of the leaf blade. The colour of the leaf blade is light to medium green with no variegation. The leaf petiole has medium pubescence.

'KLEP01042' has medium pubescence on the peduncle. The flower buds are elliptic in shape. The florets are double and burgundy in colour. The petal margins are entire. 'KLEP01042' has no markings on the upper, lower, and inner petals. There is a very small to small white zone at the base of the upper petals. The pedicel has medium pubescence and the colour in the middle third is green. The sepals have medium to dense pubescence and are green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'KLEP01042' originated from a controlled cross with the female parent 'PL 707' by the male

parent 'Kleblue' made in 1997, in Stuttgart, Germany. Seedlings were selected in 1998 based on double dark-red flowers, and plants with medium to strong growth. It was evaluated at indoor trials in Stuttgart, Germany in 1999 for good branching, vegetative propagation, quality of flowers, pot performance, and earliness. An outdoor trial was conducted in the summer of 1999 and selection criteria were outdoor performance, quantity of flowers, and resistance to weather, disease, and pests.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'KLEP01042' were conducted in a poly house during the spring/summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. Trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown from rooted cuttings, transplanted into 10 cm. pots at week 17. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 114: Comparison table for 'KLEP01042'

	'KLEP01042'	'Global Merlot'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	6.8	6.0
std. deviation	0.6	0.8
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	7.3	6.6
std. deviation	0.7	0.6
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	11.1	9.4
std. deviation	1.2	1.5
Floret diameter (cm)		
mean	4.6	5.3
std. deviation	0.2	0.3
Colour of upper petal (RHS)		
lower side	61B-67A	N66A-61B
Colour of lower petal (RHS)		
lower side	61B-67A	N66A-61B

* reference variety

PETUNIA
(*Petunia axillaris* Lam.)

Proposed denomination: **'Purple Sunspot'** (see figure 121)
Application number: 99-2065
Application date: 1999/12/22
Applicant: R. W. Rother, Emerald, Victoria, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Variety used for comparison: 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'

Summary: *'Purple Sunspot' has smaller leaves than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'. 'Purple Sunspot' has narrower sepals and a smaller flower diameter than 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'. 'Purple Sunspot' differs slightly in flower colour from 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'.*

Description: 'Purple Sunspot' has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit. The young shoots are medium in thickness and length and have weak to medium anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is elliptic to ovate in shape with a broad acute apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is light to medium green in colour with no variegation.

The sepal is linear in shape and occasionally has anthocyanin colouration present along the midrib. The pedicel is very short to short in length and thin to medium in width. 'Purple Sunspot' has a single flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is reddish-purple in colour. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are weak to medium in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has weak to medium undulation. The corolla tube is very short to short in length and has very conspicuous veins on the inner side. The inner side of the corolla tube is dark purple in colour. The anthers are blue in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Purple Sunspot' originated from a cross made by the breeder in Emerald, Victoria, Australia. The seed and pollen parents were proprietary selections of *Petunia axillaris*. The objective of the breeding program was to create petunia varieties with large flowers, a spreading plant habit and desirable flower colours.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Purple Sunspot' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the

2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 115: Comparison table for 'Purple Sunspot'

	'Purple Sunspot'	'Revolution Brilliant Pink'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	5.21	7.8
std. deviation	0.69	0.73
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.51	3.22
std. deviation	0.50	0.14
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	3.55	5.8
std. deviation	0.44	0.63
Flower: diameter of corolla (cm)		
mean	5.36	7.55
std. deviation	0.39	0.43
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	N74A (brighter than)	N74A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	N74B-C	N74A-B
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	N78A-B	77A-B
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	N79A (darker than)	N79A (darker than)

* reference variety

PETUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* Hort. ex Vilm.)

Proposed denomination: **'Trumpet Pink'** (see figure 122)
Application number: 99-1815
Application date: 1998/10/09 (priority claimed)
Applicant: John Bodger and Sons Company, South El Monte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Michael Heffner, Lompoc, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Trumpet Neon Rose' and 'Cascadia Pink'

Summary: *'Trumpet Pink' produces plants with shorter shoots, shorter leaves, more narrow sepals and larger flowers than 'Cascadia Pink'. In comparison to 'Trumpet Neon Rose', 'Trumpet Pink' has more narrow leaves, shorter petioles and shorter sepals. Flower colour for 'Trumpet Pink' is blue pink with bright purple red venation while for 'Cascadia Pink' it is bright purple red with darker, bright purple red venation and for 'Trumpet Neon Rose', it is bright purple with red purple venation.*

Description: 'Trumpet Pink' is a short petunia variety with horizontal to semi-drooping growth habit. The shoots are medium thick with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves vary in shape from elliptic to ovate with a broad acute shaped apex. The medium green leaves have weak blistering between the veins and the petiole is present.

'Trumpet Pink' has ovate to elliptic shaped sepals which are medium in width with no anthocyanin colouration. The pedicel is medium to long and medium in width. The flowers of 'Trumpet Pink' are single and salverform in shape. Flower colour is blue pink with bright purple red venation. Colour of the inner side of the corolla tube is white. Undulation of the margin of the corolla is strong. Conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side is very strong for the corolla and moderate to strong for the corolla tube. The corolla tube is medium in length and the anthers are white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Trumpet Pink' originated from a cross between two proprietary petunia selections known as 'Bodger No. 7P609-7', which has spreading, decumbent growth habit and small, pink flowers, and 'Bodger No. 7P1107-4', which has upright growth habit and large, salmon coloured flowers. The cross took place at Bodger Seeds, Ltd., in Lompoc, California, U.S.A. during the summer of 1997. Seedlings from this cross were grown and one variety was selected for its spreading, cascading growth habit, large grandiflora-type flowers, flower colour and short day flowering habit. The botanical characteristics of 'Trumpet Pink' were examined and tested in a glass greenhouse using full light, 77°F/60°F (day/night) temperatures and 80°F soil temperature.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Trumpet Pink' were conducted in a greenhouse at Linwell Gardens Ltd., Beamsville, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 13 plants grown in 10 cm plastic pots spaced in flats at 12.5 cm, center to center. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 116: Comparison table for 'Trumpet Pink' and 'Trumpet Neon Rose'

	'Trumpet Pink'	'Trumpet Neon Rose'	'Cascadia Pink'*	'Cascadia Chipper'*
Shoot length (cm)				
mean	16.17	18.33	25.83	33.65
std. dev.	3.49	2.80	2.64	3.61
Leaf blade length (cm)				
mean	6.12	6.89	7.22	6.31
std. dev.	0.33	0.83	0.37	0.49
Leaf blade width (cm)				
mean	3.17	4.22	3.43	3.32
std. dev.	0.12	0.58	0.38	0.21
Petiole length (mm)				
mean	10.83	13.17	11.33	6.69
std. dev.	1.47	2.14	2.88	2.34
Sepal length (mm)				
mean	22.84	25.02	26.50	20.05
std. dev.	2.48	3.58	3.62	1.41
Flower diameter (cm)				
mean	7.73	7.70	6.17	5.47
std. dev.	0.32	0.57	0.24	0.34
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)				
main	67B	74A	66B	57C
secondary	66A	78C	66A	N/A
Colour of throat of corolla on inner side (RHS)				
	155B	160D	158B/ 160A	84C

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Trumpet Neon Rose'** (see figure 123)
Application number: 99-1816
Application date: 1998/10/09 (priority claimed)
Applicant: John Bodger and Sons Company, South El Monte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Michael Heffner, Lompoc, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Trumpet Pink' and 'Cascadia Chipper'

Summary: *'Trumpet Neon Rose' produces plants with shorter shoots, broader leaves, longer petioles and larger flowers than 'Cascadia Chipper'. In comparison to 'Trumpet Pink', 'Trumpet Neon Rose' has broader leaves, longer petioles and longer sepals. Flower colour for 'Trumpet Neon Rose' is bright purple with red purple venation while for 'Cascadia Chipper' it is purple red and for 'Trumpet Pink', it is blue pink with bright purple red venation.*

Description: 'Trumpet Neon Rose' is a short petunia variety with a horizontal to semi-drooping growth habit. The shoots are medium thickness with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves vary in shape from elliptic to ovate with an obtuse shaped apex. The medium green leaves have weak blistering between the veins and the petiole is present.

'Trumpet Neon Rose' has ovate to elliptic shaped sepals which are medium in width with no anthocyanin colouration. The pedicel is medium to long and medium in width. The flowers of 'Trumpet Neon Rose' are single and salverform in shape. Flower colour is bright purple with red purple venation. Colour of the inner side of the corolla tube is white to gray yellow. Undulation of the margin of the corolla is strong to very strong. Conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side is weak for the corolla and moderate to strong for the corolla tube. The corolla tube is medium in length and the anthers are white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Trumpet Neon Rose' originated from a cross between two proprietary petunia selections known as 'Bodger No. 7P700-5', which has spreading, decumbent growth habit and small, rose coloured flowers, and 'Bodger No. 7P1107-4', which has upright growth habit and large, salmon coloured flowers. The cross took place at Bodger Seeds, Ltd., in Lompoc, California, U.S.A. during the summer of 1997. Seedlings from this cross were grown and one variety was selected for its spreading, cascading growth habit, large grandiflora-type flowers, flower colour and short day flowering habit. The botanical characteristics of 'Trumpet Neon Rose' were examined and tested in a glass greenhouse using full light, 77°F/60°F (day/night) temperatures and 80°F soil temperature.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Trumpet Neon Rose' were conducted in a greenhouse at Linwell Gardens Ltd., Beamsville, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 13 plants grown in 10 cm plastic pots spaced in flats at 12.5 cm, center to center. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Trumpet Pastel Pink'** (see figure 124)
Application number: 99-1818
Application date: 1998/10/09 (priority claimed)
Applicant: John Bodger and Sons Company, South El Monte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Michael Heffner, Lompoc, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Cascadia Soft Pink'

Summary: *'Trumpet Pastel Pink' produces plants with shorter shoots, shorter leaves, longer sepals and larger flowers than 'Cascadia Soft Pink'. The sepals of 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' range in shape from ovate to elliptic while those of 'Cascadia Soft Pink' are linear. The flowers of 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' are light violet in colour with lighter violet secondary colouration distributed as a ring at the apex of the corolla tube while those of 'Cascadia Soft Pink' are rose pink. Undulation of the margin of the corolla lobes is strong for 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' while it is weak for 'Cascadia Soft Pink'.*

Description: 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' is a medium tall petunia variety with semi-erect growth habit. The shoots are medium in thickness with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves vary in shape from elliptic to ovate with a broad acute shaped apex. The medium green leaves have blistering between the veins and the petiole is present.

'Trumpet Pastel Pink' has ovate to elliptic shaped sepals which are medium in width with no anthocyanin colouration. The pedicel is medium to long and medium in width. The flowers of 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' are single and salverform in shape. Flower colour is light violet with lighter violet secondary colouration distributed as a ring at the apex of the corolla tube. Colour of the inner side of the corolla tube is white. Undulation of the margin of the corolla is strong. Conspicuousness of the veins on the inner side is weak for the corolla and moderate for the corolla tube. The corolla tube is medium in length and the anthers are white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' originated from a cross between two proprietary petunia selections known as 'Bodger No. 7P609-3', which has spreading, decumbent growth habit and small, pink flowers, and 'Bodger No. 7P1100-4', which has upright growth habit and large, light pink flowers. The cross took place at Bodger Seeds, Ltd., in Lompoc, California, U.S.A. during the summer of 1997. Seedlings from this cross were grown and one variety was selected for its spreading, cascading growth habit, large grandiflora-type flowers, flower colour and short day flowering habit. The botanical characteristics of 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' were examined and tested in a glass greenhouse using full light, 77°F/60°F (day/night) temperatures and 80°F soil temperature.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' were conducted in a greenhouse at Linwell Gardens Ltd., Beamsville, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 13 plants grown in 10 cm plastic pots spaced in flats at 12.5 cm, center to center. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 117: Comparison table for 'Trumpet Pastel Pink'

	'Trumpet Pastel Pink'	'Cascadia Soft Pink'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	10.29	27.00
std. deviation	1.98	2.83
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	5.37	6.40
std. deviation	0.67	0.58
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	22.86	16.67
std. deviation	2.67	1.63
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.86	5.14
std. deviation	0.54	0.23
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
primary	75B	63C
secondary	75C	N/A
Colour of throat of corolla on inner side (RHS)	155A	155A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Cobink'** (see figure 125)
Trade name: Marco Polo Odyssey
Application number: 99-1962
Application date: 1999/12/15
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch Inc. Encinitas, California
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Graham Noel Brown Baulkham Hills, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Doubloon Pink Star'

Summary: *'Cobink' has more of an erect growth habit and shorter shoot lengths than 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The elliptic to ovate shaped leaves of 'Cobink' are slightly larger than the rounded to elliptic shaped leaves of 'Doubloon Pink Star'. 'Cobink' has a narrow acute shape of the apex of the leaf while in 'Doubloon Pink Star' it is broad acute. The linear to spatulate shaped sepals of 'Cobink' are longer than the linear shaped sepals of 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The overall shape of the flower for 'Cobink' is salverform while it is funnelform for 'Doubloon Pink Star'. 'Cobink' has more flower petals than 'Doubloon Pink Star'. 'Cobink' has a longer pedicel and greater flower diameter than 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The flower colour of 'Cobink' is pink while it is more of a violet pink colour for 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The undulation of the margin of the corolla lobe is medium in 'Cobink' while it is weak in 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The prominence of the veins on the corolla lobe is very weak to weak in 'Cobink' while it is very strong in 'Doubloon Pink Star'. 'Cobink' has a longer corolla tube than 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The main colour of the inside of the corolla tube is yellow green for 'Cobink' while it is violet for 'Doubloon Pink Star'. 'Cobink' has yellowish white anthers while 'Doubloon Pink Star' has bluish purple anthers.*

Description: 'Cobink' is a double petunia variety which has a semi-erect growth habit, and medium plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness with absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaves vary in shape from elliptic to ovate with a narrow acute shaped apex. 'Cobink' has medium green leaves with petioles, and no variegation or blistering.

The sepals of 'Cobink' are linear to spatulate in shape with no anthocyanin colouration present. The overall flower shape is salverform . The pedicel is long with thin to medium thickness. The margin of the corolla has medium undulation. 'Cobink' produces red purple flowers with a light blue violet colour at the base of the corolla lobe. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is very weak to weak. The corolla tube length is medium for 'Cobink' and yellow green in colour on the inner side. The anthers are yellowish white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Cobink' is the product of a planned breeding program in Camden, Australia. The variety was selected for its cascading ground cover plant growth habit, double flowers and red purple flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Cobink' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 10 plus plants grown in ten cm plastic pots spaced in flats 12.5 cm on center. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 118: Comparison table for 'Cobink'

	'Cobink'	'Doubloon Pink Star'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	25.44	33.25
Std. deviation	3.68	2.25
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	6.11	4.59
std. deviation	0.70	0.53
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.81	2.10
std. deviation	0.42	0.59
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	18.17	10.83
std. deviation	1.94	2.14
Corolla diameter (cm)		
mean	6.43	5.22
std. deviation	0.29	0.32
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
main	66C/57D	74D
Secondary	69C/D	74A/78A/79C
Colour of throat (RHS)		
inner side	150D	78C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Traveller'** (see figure 126)
Trade name: Marco Polo Traveller
Application number: 99-1964
Application date: 1999/12/15
Applicant: Paul Ecke Ranch Inc.
Encinitas, California
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Graham Noel Brown
Baulkham Hills, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Doubloon Pink Star'

Summary: *'Traveller' has shorter shoots than 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The light green elliptic shaped leaves of 'Traveller' are slightly larger than the medium green rounded to elliptic shaped leaves of 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The petiole is shorter in 'Traveller' than in 'Doubloon Pink Star', and there is leaf blistering in 'Traveller' while not in 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The overall flower shape in 'Traveller' is*

salverform while it is funnelform in 'Doubloon Pink Star'. 'Traveller' has more flower petals than 'Doubloon Pink Star'. 'Traveller' has a slightly wider flower diameter than 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The flower colour in 'Traveller' is a dark violet while it is a violet pink colour in 'Doubloon Pink Star'. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is absent to very weak in 'Traveller' while it is very strong in 'Doubloon Pink Star'. There is anthocyanin present in the pedicel of 'Traveller' while there is none in 'Doubloon Pink Star'.

Description: 'Traveller' is a double petunia variety which has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit, with medium plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness with an absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are light green in colour, elliptic in shape with a broad acute shaped apex. There is no variegation on the leaf while there is blistering and a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Traveller' are narrow and linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. The pedicel is medium in length, thin to medium in width, and has anthocyanin present. The overall flower shape is salverform. The margin of the corolla has weak undulation. 'Traveller' produces dark violet flowers with a darker violet colour along the midrib of the lobes. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is absent to very weak. The corolla tube length is short in 'Traveller' and a light violet blue on the inner side. The anthers are a yellowish white colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Traveller' is the product of a planned breeding program in Camden, Australia. The variety was selected for its cascading ground cover plant growth habit, double flowers and its violet flower colour.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Traveller' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greehouses Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 10 plus plants grown in ten cm plastic pots spaced in flats 12.5 cm on center. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 119: Comparison table for 'Traveller'

	'Traveller'	'Doubloon Pink Star'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	27.57	33.25
std. deviation	2.44	2.25
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.95	4.59
std. deviation	0.63	0.53
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.95	2.10
std. deviation	0.39	0.59
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	5.67	8.83
Std. deviation	1.75	1.47
Corolla diameter (cm)		
mean	5.98	5.22
std. deviation	0.36	0.32
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
main	81A/82A	74D
secondary	81B/82B	74A/78A/79C
Colour of throat (RHS)		
inner side	91C	78C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kerlep'** (see figure 127)
Trade name: Lemon Plume
Application number: 00-2438
Application date: 2000/11/20
Applicant: Priscilla Grace Kerley, Cambridge, U.K.
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'Keiyeul' (Surfinia Lime)

Summary: *'Kerlep' differs from the reference variety, 'Keiyeul', in plant growth habit, shoot length, leaf size, sepal size, and colour at the base of the corolla lobes. 'Kerlep' has a more compact growth habit with short to medium length branches whereas the branches of 'Keiyeul' are long. The leaves of 'Kerlep' are smaller than those of 'Keiyeul'. The sepals of 'Kerlep' are shorter and narrow whereas they are broad in 'Keiyeul'. The veins at the base of the corolla lobes of 'Kerlep' are more yellow-green than they are in 'Keiyeul'.*

Description: 'Kerlep' is a single petunia variety with a semi-drooping growth habit. The shoots are short to medium in length and medium in thickness with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are ovate with a narrow acute shaped apex. The leaves are sessile and medium green with no variegation or blistering. The sepals are narrow and linear in shape with no anthocyanin colouration.

The pedicel of 'Kerlep' is long and medium in thickness. It produces single flowers which are funnelform in overall shape. The corolla is off-white with yellow green veins with medium to strong conspicuousness at the base of the inner side of the corolla. The margins have weak undulation and the corolla tube is long. The main colour of the inner side of the

throat is yellow green with very weak conspicuousness of veins. Anther colour is yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kerlep' originated from a cross of ('Kerpril' x unnamed seedling) with another unnamed seedling. The initial cross took place at the breeders' premises in 1997. 'Kerlep' was selected from the backcross in 1999. Selection criteria included flower colour and early, free flowering, pendulous growth habit. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kerlep' were conducted in a greenhouse at Norseco Inc., Boisbriand, Quebec during the summer of 2002. There were 3 pots/variety containing 3 plants per 25 cm pot. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 120: Comparison table for 'Kerlep'

	'Kerlep'	'Keiyeul'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.54	5.49
std. deviation	0.75	0.33
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.58	3.16
std. deviation	0.43	0.26
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	20.42	26.17
std. deviation	3.45	4.17
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
main colour	155B	157D
colour of veins	151C	145B
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	153B	151B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Sunlapur'** (see figure 128)
Trade name: Surfinia Giant Purple
Application number: 01-2715
Application date: 2001/05/11
Applicant: Suntory Limited, Osaka, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Shiga, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Surfinia Brilliant Pink' ('Revolution Brilliantpink') and 'Surfinia Mini Brilliant Pink' ('Revolution Brilliantpink Mini')

Summary: *'Sunlapur' differs from the reference varieties, 'Surfinia Brilliant Pink' and 'Surfinia Mini Brilliant Pink', in corolla size and undulation of the corolla margin. The corolla of 'Sunlapur' is larger in size than both reference varieties. Undulation of the corolla margin is medium in 'Sunlapur' whereas it is weak in both reference varieties.*

Description: 'Sunlapur' is a single petunia variety with a semi-drooping growth habit. The shoots are long and thick with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are elliptic with a narrow to broad acute shaped apex. The leaves are sessile and medium green with no variegation or blistering. The sepals are linear in shape, medium in width with no anthocyanin colouration.

The pedicel of 'Sunlapur' is medium to long and medium in thickness. It produces single flowers which are salverform in overall shape. The corolla is red-purple with dark purple veins with very weak conspicuousness at the base of the inner side of the corolla. The margins have medium undulation and the corolla tube is short to medium in length. The main colour of the inner side of the throat is dark violet with medium to strong conspicuousness of veins. Anther colour is white at the base and purple at the top.

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunlapur' originated by crossing 'Titan Red' with a wild type petunia plant native to Brazil. The initial cross was made in April, 1995 at Shiga-ken, Japan. 'Sunlapur' was selected in December, 1996 based on flower size, colour and growth habit. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Sunlapur' were conducted in a greenhouse at Norseco Inc., Boisbriand, Quebec during the summer of 2002. There were 3 pots/variety containing 3 plants per 25 cm pot. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 121: Comparison table for 'Sunlapur'

	'Sunlapur'	'Surfinia Brilliant Pink'*	'Surfinia Mini Brilliant Pink'*
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	7.18	7.55	5.07
std. deviation	1.65	1.44	0.85
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	3.99	3.93	3.0
std. deviation	1.07	0.63	0.42
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	24.25	27.64	21.47
std. deviation	3.49	5.40	2.53

Diameter of corolla (cm)			
mean	7.86	7.78	5.53
std. deviation	0.45	0.15	0.18
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	74A	74A	74A
Colour of corolla tube on inner side(RHS)	83B	77A	77A

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Kercan'** (see figure 129)
Trade name: Candy Floss
Application number: 01-2942
Application date: 2001/12/13
Applicant: Priscilla Grace Kerley, Cambridge, U.K.
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'Julia'

Summary: *'Kercan' differs from the reference variety, 'Julia', in corolla and corolla tube colours and leaf shape. The leaves of 'Kercan' are ovate whereas they are more elliptic in 'Julia'. The flowers of 'Kercan' are more red-purple than the purple violet flowers of 'Julia'. The veins of 'Kercan' are pink purple whereas they are dark purple in 'Julia'.*

Description: 'Kercan' is a double petunia variety with a semi-drooping to drooping growth habit. The shoots are medium in length and thickness with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are ovate with a narrow to broad acute shaped apex. The leaves are sessile and medium green with no variegation or blistering. The sepals are linear in shape, medium in width with no anthocyanin colouration.

The pedicel of 'Kercan' is medium-long and medium in thickness. It produces double flowers which are salverform in overall shape. The corolla is red-purple with lighter red-purple veins with very strong conspicuousness at the base and along the midrib of the inner side of the corolla. The margins have strong undulation and the corolla tube is short. The main colour of the inner side of the throat is white with weak conspicuousness of veins. Anther colour is yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kercan' originated from a cross between an unnamed seedling and another unnamed seedling arising from the variety, 'Duo'. The cross took place at the breeder's premises in 1998. 'Kercan' was selected based on its double flower and its early, free flowering, pendulous growth habit. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kercan' were conducted in a greenhouse at Norseco Inc., Boisbriand, Quebec during the summer of 2002. There were 3 pots/variety containing 3 plants per 25 cm pot. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 122: Comparison table for 'Kercan'

	'Kercan'	'Julia'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	4.94	5.88
std. deviation	0.74	0.80
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.77	3.17
std. deviation	0.55	0.58
Diameter of corolla (cm)		
mean	6.01	5.66
std. deviation	0.44	0.39
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
main colour	72C	80A
colour of veins	61C	71A
Colour of corolla tube on inner side (RHS)	155A	77A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Keireom'** (see figure 130)
Trade name: Surfinia Red Mini
Application number: 02-3052
Application date: 2002/04/10
Applicant: Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec

Variety used for comparison: 'Avalanche Red'

Summary: *'Keireom' differs from the reference variety, 'Avalanche Red', in foliage size and shape, sepal length and corolla and corolla tube colours. The foliage and sepals of 'Keireom' are shorter than those of 'Avalanche Red'. The leaves of 'Keireom' are ovate with a broad acute apex whereas they are elliptic to rhombic with a narrow acute apex in 'Avalanche Red'. The corolla of 'Keireom' is slightly lighter red than those of 'Avalanche Red'. The corolla tube of 'Keireom' is lighter in colour with weak conspicuousness of veins whereas 'Avalanche Red' has medium to strong conspicuousness of veins.*

Description: 'Keireom' is a single petunia variety with a

semi-drooping to drooping growth habit. The shoots are long and medium to thick with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are ovate with a broad acute apex. The leaves are sessile and medium green with no variegation or blistering. The sepals are linear and narrow with no anthocyanin colouration.

The pedicel of 'Keireom' is thin and varies in length from very short to medium in length. It produces single flowers which are salverform in overall shape. The corolla is red with light grey-purple veins with very weak conspicuousness. The margins have weak to medium undulation and the corolla tube is medium in length. The main colour of the inner side of the throat is cream colour with weak conspicuousness of veins. Anther colour is yellowish white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Keireom' originated from a cross between an unnamed seedling and another unnamed seedling. The initial cross was made in 1998 at Chiba-ken, Japan. Selection criteria include flower size, colour and growth habit. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Keireom' were conducted in a greenhouse at Norseco Inc., Boisbriand, Quebec during the summer of 2002. There were 3 pots/variety containing 3 plants per 25 cm pot. Unless otherwise indicated, measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 123: Comparison table for 'Keireom'

	'Keireom'	'Avalanche Red'*
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	3.93	5.53
std. deviation	0.59	1.04
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.81	2.89
std. deviation	0.40	0.84
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	16.08	19.00
std. deviation	2.87	1.21
Diameter of corolla (cm)		
mean	5.18	5.47
std. deviation	0.20	0.19
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
upon opening	46B	46B
fading to	45D	52A
Colour of corolla tube on inner side (RHS)	white with veins of 186D	cream with veins of 183A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balrufimla'** (see figure 131)
Trade name: Ruffle™ Light Lavender Impr.
Application number: 01-2658
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant
A Division of Ball
Horticultural Co., West
Chicago, Ill., USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse
St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Cobink' (Marco Polo™ Odyssey)

Summary: *'Balrufimla' produces longer shoots than 'Cobink'. The petiole length of 'Balrufimla' is longer than in 'Cobink'. 'Balrufimla' has bigger sepals than 'Cobink'. The shape of the sepal in 'Balrufimla' is obovate while in 'Cobink' it is linear. 'Balrufimla' has a larger flower diameter than 'Cobink'. The corolla lobe shape is very narrow obtuse in 'Balrufimla' while very broad obtuse in 'Cobink'. 'Balrufimla' has white markings along the margins of the corolla lobe while 'Cobink' does not.*

Description: 'Balrufimla' is a double petunia variety which has an erect to horizontal growth habit, and medium plant height. The shoots are thick in diameter with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are elliptic in shape with a broad acute shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is light to medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Balrufimla' are obovate in shape with no anthocyanin colouration . The overall flower shape is funnelform . The pedicel is medium in length and width. The margin of the corolla has strong to very strong undulation. 'Balrufimla' produces violet flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is very weak to weak. The corolla tube length is long to very long, and the width is wide to very wide for 'Balrufimla' with a white colour on the inner side. The anthers are cream coloured.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balrufimla' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during August 1998 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary petunia variety '34-1' and the male parent was a proprietary petunia variety '65-1'. Initial selection was made in November 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balrufimla' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm

pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 124: Comparison table for 'Balrufimla'

	'Balrufimla'	'Cobink'*
Shoot Length (cm)		
mean	25.8	19.2
Std. dev.	2.66	1.32
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	19	13.3
std. dev.	2.79	2.83
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	35.1	18.6
std. dev.	2.73	1.65
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	14.1	4.1
std. dev.	1.729	0.42
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
main	77C-D, tones of N74C	73A, tones of N74D
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
main	76D	75C-D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balrufimpu'** (see figure 132)
Trade name: Ruffle™ Bright Purple Improved
Application number: 01-2659
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant
A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Ill., USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse
St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Adventurer' (Marco Polo), 'Kirimaji Double Purple' (Double Wave Purple) (see table?)

Summary: *'Balrufimpu' produces a taller more erect plant than the reference varieties. There is no anthocyanin colouration in the shoots of 'Balrufimpu' while there is in 'Adventurer'. 'Balrufimpu' has wider darker green leaves than 'Adventurer'. The petiole and pedicel is longer in 'Balrufimpu' than the reference varieties. 'Balrufimpu' has larger sepals than 'Adventurer'. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube is weak to medium for 'Balrufimpu' while it is strong for 'Adventurer'. 'Balrufimpu' has cream coloured anthers while the reference varieties have blue coloured anthers.*

Description: 'Balrufimpu' is a double petunia variety which has a both semi-erect and spreading growth habit, with medium plant height. The shoots are medium to thick in diameter with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are ovate in shape with a narrow to broad obtuse shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium to dark green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Balrufimpu' are linear in shape with anthocyanin present. The pedicel is short to medium in length, and narrow to medium in width. The overall flower shape is funnelform. The margin of the corolla has medium to strong undulation. 'Balrufimpu' produces purple coloured flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is very weak to weak. The corolla tube length is short in 'Balrufimpu' and a light blue violet to white colour on the inner side. The anthers are a cream colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balrufimpu' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during June 1998 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent was a petunia variety 'BFP-200' and the male parent was a petunia variety '3399-3'. Initial selection was made in September 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balrufimpu' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 125: Comparison table for 'Balrufimpu'

	'Balrufimpu'	'Adventurer'*	'Kirimaji Double Purple'*
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	4.1	3.04	3.99
std. dev.	0.461	0.345	0.360
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	13.1	5	9
std. dev.	3.96	1.94	1.83
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	17.4	11.8	16.5
std. dev.	1.89	1.23	1.43

Sepal width (mm)			
mean	6.1	3.5	5.7
std. dev.	0.99	0.53	0.95
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	2.56	2.09	1.66
std. dev.	0.366	0.260	0.306
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
main	N74A	darker than N74A	darker than N74A
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
main	N78B-C	N78C-D	N78B-C

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Balrufpink'** (see figure 133)
Trade name: Ruffle™ Pink
Application number: 01-2660
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant
A Division of Ball
Horticultural Co., West
Chicago, Ill., USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse
St. Albert, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cobink' (Marco Polo™ Odyssey), 'Balrufrose' (Ruffle™ Rose)

Summary: *'Balrufpink' produces a wider plant than 'Cobink'. The shoot of 'Balrufpink' is longer than the reference varieties. 'Balrufpink' has a shorter petiole than 'Cobink'. The flower diameter of 'Balrufpink' is larger than 'Cobink'. 'Balrufpink' has a darker pink flower colour than 'Cobink' but a lighter one than 'Balrufrose'. 'Balrufpink' has a narrower corolla tube than 'Balrufrose'. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube is weaker for 'Balrufpink' than the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Balrufpink' is a double petunia variety which has a semi erect to horizontal growth habit, and short to medium plant height. The shoots are medium in diameter with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are ovate in shape with a narrow acute shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is a medium green colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Balrufpink' are linear in shape with no anthocyanin colouration. The overall flower shape is funnelform. The pedicel is short to medium in length and thin to medium in width. The margin of the corolla has medium to strong undulation. 'Balrufpink' produces blue pink flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe and corolla tube is medium. The corolla tube length is short for 'Balrufpink' and a white colour on the inner side. The anthers are cream coloured.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balrufpink' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during June 1998 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary petunia variety 'Trailing Pink' and the male parent was a proprietary petunia variety '30256-1'. Initial selection was made in September 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balrufpink' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 126: Comparison table for 'Balrufpink' & 'Balrufrose'

	'Balrufpink'	'Cobink'*	'Balrufrose'*
Shoot Length (cm)			
mean	30.6	19.2	24.1
std. dev.	3.31	1.32	2.47
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	8.5	13.3	7.6
std. dev.	2.67	2.83	2.11
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	6.51	5.14	6.5
std. dev.	0.25	0.272	0.32
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
main	73A	73A with tones of N74D	67C
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
main	73C	75C-D	N66D margins N66C

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Balrufrose'** (see figure 133)
Trade name: Ruffle™ Rose
Application number: 01-2661
Application date: 2001/04/11

Applicant: Ball FloraPlant
A Division of Ball
Horticultural Co., West
Chicago, Ill., USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse
St. Albert, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cobink' (Marco Polo™ Odyssey), 'Balrufpink' (Ruffle™ Pink)

Summary: *'Balrufrose' produces longer shoots than 'Cobink' but shorter than 'Balrufpink'. The sepals are larger in 'Balrufrose' than in the reference varieties. 'Balrufrose' has a larger flower diameter than 'Cobink'. The flower colour of 'Balrufrose' is a darker pink than the reference varieties. 'Balrufrose' has a wider corolla tube than the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Balrufrose' is a double petunia variety which has both a semi-erect to horizontal growth habit, with short to medium plant height. The shoots are medium to thick in diameter with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are ovate in shape with a narrow to broad acute shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is light to medium green in colour, with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Balrufrose' are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. The pedicel is medium in length, and thin to medium in width. The overall flower shape is funnelform. The margin of the corolla has medium to strong undulation. 'Balrufrose' produces blue pink coloured flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is weak to medium. The corolla tube is short to medium in length, and medium to wide in width. The corolla tube is a white colour on the inner side. The anthers are a cream colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balrufrose' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during June 1998 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary petunia variety 'Trailing Pink' and the male parent was a proprietary petunia variety '3025-1'. Initial selection was made in September 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balrufrose' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Balrufwhit'** (see figure 134)
Trade name: Ruffle™ White
Application number: 01-2662
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant
A Division of Ball
Horticultural Co., West
Chicago, Ill., USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse
St. Albert, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Dandbwhitelist' (Doubloon White Star), 'Condowhite' (Conchita Doble White)

Summary: *'Balrufwhit' produces a narrower plant with a more erect growth habit than the reference varieties. The shoot length of 'Balrufwhit' is shorter than the reference varieties. 'Balrufwhit' has a darker green upper side leaf colour than 'Condowhite'. The petiole length of 'Balrufwhit' is longer than in 'Dandbwhitelist'. 'Balrufwhit' has larger sepals than 'Dandbwhitelist'. The sepal of 'Balrufwhit' is obovate to narrow spatulate in shape while 'Dandbwhitelist' has a linear shaped sepal. 'Balrufwhit' has a larger diameter than 'Danbwhitelist'. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is very weak to weak in 'Balrufwhit' while it is medium to strong in 'Dandbwhitelist'. 'Balrufwhit' has stronger undulation of the corolla lobe margin than 'Dandbwhitelist'. The colour of the inside of the corolla tube in 'Balrufwhit' is light green and white while it is dark violet and white for 'Dandbwhitelist' , and white with pale purple at the base for 'Condowhite'. 'Balrufwhit' has cream coloured anthers while 'Dandbwhitelist' has bluish purple coloured anthers.*

Description: 'Balrufwhit' is a double petunia variety which has an erect to semi drooping growth habit, with medium plant height. The shoots are thick in diameter with no anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are ovate in shape with a broad acute shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium to dark green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Balrufwhit' are obovate to narrow spatulate in shape with no anthocyanin present. The pedicel is medium to long in length, and wide in width. The overall flower shape is funnelform. The margin of the corolla has very strong undulation. 'Balrufwhit' produces white coloured flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is very weak to weak. The corolla tube is long in length, and wide to very wide in width. The corolla tube is a light green to white on the inner side. The anthers are a cream colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balrufwhit' originated from a hybridization made in a controlled breeding program during August 1998 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The female parent was a proprietary petunia variety '34-7' and the male parent was a proprietary petunia variety '39-1'. Initial selection was made in November 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balrufwhit' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 127: Comparison table for 'Balrufwhit'

	'Balrufwhit'	'Dandbwhite-list'*	'Condowhite'*
Shoot Length (cm)			
mean	24.5	39.1	34.2
std. dev.	1.84	4.31	3.65
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	14.5	5.8	12.8
std. dev.	1.9	1.55	3.8
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	36.4	14.4	27.3
std. dev.	4.22	0.84	2.62
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	16.2	4.5	20.1
std. dev.	4.37	0.53	2.85
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	9.37	5.94	8.36
std. dev.	0.70	0.28	0.79
Colour of corolla tube on inner side (RHS)			
main	145D & white	83A-B & white	157D & 155B/white base-pale purple

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Conbloss'** (see figure 135)
Trade name: Conchita Blossom White, Supertunia Mini White
Application number: 01-2891
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Variety used for comparison: 'Revolution White'

Summary: *'Conbloss' has thinner shoots, smaller leaves and smaller sepals than 'Revolution White'. 'Conbloss' has linear shaped sepals while 'Revolution White' has lanceolate to elliptic shaped sepals. The main colour on the inner side of the corolla tube is white for 'Conbloss' while it is violet with white for 'Revolution White'. 'Conbloss' has less conspicuous veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'Revolution White'.*

Description: 'Conbloss' has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit. The young shoots are thin to medium in thickness and short to medium in length. The shoots have no anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is ovate in shape with a broad acute to obtuse apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape. The pedicel is short to medium in length and thin to medium in width. 'Conbloss' has a single flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is white in colour. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are not conspicuous. The margin of the corolla lobe has weak undulation. The corolla tube is very short to short in length and the veins on the inner side are very weak in conspicuousness. The inner side of the corolla tube is white in colour. The anthers are white to yellowish-white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Conbloss' originated from a cross made between 'Fantasy Ivory' as the female parent and an unidentified selection as the male parent. The original cross was made in December 1998 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in September, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Conbloss' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 128: Comparison table for 'Conbloss'

	'Conbloss'	'Revolution White'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	3.27	6.17
std. deviation	0.61	0.77

Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.32	3.22
std. deviation	0.19	0.52
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	9.0	14.7
std. deviation	0.94	1.64
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	3.2	6.5
std. deviation	0.42	0.85
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)		
	155C to white	white
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)		
	white	white
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)		
	155C to white	N79D (with white ground colour)

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Conblue'** (see figure 136)
Trade name: Conchita Blueberry Frost, Supertunia Mini Blue Veined
Application number: 01-2892
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Variety used for comparison: 'Revolution Blue Veined' (see table 129 on page 140)

Summary: *'Conblue' has a more drooping growth habit than 'Revolution Blue Veined'. 'Conblue' has a shorter petiole than 'Revolution Blue Veined'. 'Conblue' differs slightly in flower colour from 'Revolution Blue Veined'.*

Description: 'Conblue' has a drooping growth habit. The young shoots are medium in thickness and medium in length. The shoots have weak to medium anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is ovate in shape with an obtuse apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape and has anthocyanin colouration present. The pedicel is short in length and medium in width. 'Conblue' has a single flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is light bluish-violet in colour, fading to a lighter shade as the flower ages. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are medium to strong in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has weak to medium undulation. The corolla tube is very short to short in length and the veins on the inner side are strong in conspicuousness. The inner side of the corolla tube is violet and white in colour. The anthers are blue in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Conblue' originated from a cross made between 'Fantasy Ivory' as the female parent and an unidentified selection as the male parent. The original cross was made in December 1998 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in September, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Conblue' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Concran'** (see figure 137)
Trade name: Conchita Cranberry Frost
Application number: 01-2893
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Conblue' and 'Revolution Blue Veined'

Summary: *'Concran' has a longer shoot length than the reference varieties and a shorter petiole length than 'Revolution Blue Veined'. 'Concran' has more conspicuous venation on the inner side of the corolla lobe than the reference varieties. 'Concran' differs slightly in flower colour from the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Concran' has a drooping growth habit. The young shoots are medium to thick and long. The shoots have weak anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is ovate to rounded in shape with a broad acute to obtuse apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape and has no anthocyanin

colouration present. The pedicel is medium in length and width. 'Concran' has a single flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is violet in colour, fading to a lighter shade as the flower ages. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are very strong in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has medium to strong undulation. The corolla tube is short to medium in length and the veins on the inner side are very strong in conspicuousness. The inner side of the corolla tube is dark violet in colour and the anthers are blue in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Concran' originated from a cross made between 'Fantasy Ivory' as the female parent and an unidentified selection as the male parent. The original cross was made in December 1998 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in September, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Concran' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 129: Comparison table for 'Concran' and 'Conblue'

	'Concran'	'Conblue'	'Revolution Blue Veined'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	47.8	30.0	36.1
std. deviation	8.44	3.8	5.51
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	5.6	6.6	10.8
std. deviation	1.43	2.01	1.48
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	3.02	2.12	2.36
std. deviation	0.61	0.42	.59
Colour of corolla on inner side - newly opened (RHS)	77C-D	76A-B	N82B, N81B-C
Colour of corolla on inner side - fully opened (RHS)	white with 77C-D margins	white with 76C margins	white with 84D, 76C
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla lobe (RHS)	83A/77A	77A	83A
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	77A	white	white/84D
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	N92A	77A	83A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Conglow'** (see figure 138)
Trade name: Conchita Evening Glow
Application number: 01-2894
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Variety used for comparison: 'Purple Sunspot'

Summary: *'Conglow' has a shorter leaf and sepal length than 'Purple Sunspot'. 'Conglow' has less conspicuous veins on the inner side of the corolla tube than 'Purple Sunspot'.*

Description: 'Conglow' has a horizontal to semi-drooping growth habit. The young shoots are medium in thickness and length. The shoots have weak anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is ovate in shape with a broad acute to obtuse apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape and may have anthocyanin colouration present on the midrib. The pedicel is short to medium in length and thin in width. 'Conglow' has a single flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is reddish-purple in colour. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are weak in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has weak to medium undulation. The corolla tube is very short to short in length and the veins on the inner side are medium to strong in conspicuousness. The inner side of the corolla tube is dark violet in colour and the anthers are blue in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Conglow' originated from a cross made between 'Fantasy Red' as the female parent and an unidentified selection as the male parent. The original cross was made in December 1998 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in September, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Conglow' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the

2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 131: Comparison table for 'Conglow'

	'Conglow'	'Purple Sunspot'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	3.23	5.21
std. deviation	0.51	0.69
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	10.1	16.8
std. deviation	1.10	1.55
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	N74A (brighter than)	N74A (brighter than)
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla lobe (RHS)	N79A	N92A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	N74B-C	N74B-C
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	76A-B	N78A-B
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	N79A	N79A - 202A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Conlilac'** (see figure 139)
Trade name: Supertunia® Mini Lilac
Application number: 01-2895
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Revolution Pastel Pink No.2' and 'Misty Lilac Wave'

Summary: *'Conlilac' has darker leaf colour and narrower sepals than 'Revolution Pastel Pink No.2'. 'Conlilac' has shorter pedicels than 'Misty Lilac Wave'. 'Conlilac' has a smaller flower diameter and differs slightly in flower colour from the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Conlilac' has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit. The young shoots are thin to medium in thickness and short to medium in length. The shoots have no anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is elliptic to ovate in shape with a broad acute to obtuse apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape. The pedicel is short in length and thin to medium in width. 'Conlilac' has a single flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is violet in colour with tones of light bluish-violet and white at the base. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are very weak in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has weak undulation. The corolla tube is very short to short in length and the veins on the inner side are weak to medium in conspicuousness. The inner side of the corolla tube is white in colour and the anthers are yellowish-white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Conlilac' originated from a cross made between 'Fantasy Pink' as the female parent and an unidentified selection as the male parent. The original cross was made in December 1998 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in September, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Conlilac' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 132: Comparison table for 'Conlilac'

	'Conlilac'	'Revolution Pastel Pink No.2'*	'Misty Lilac Wave'*
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	3.9	6.9	4.4
std. deviation	0.88	1.60	1.07
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	2.34	1.96	3.15
std. deviation	0.50	0.63	0.80
Corolla diameter (cm)			
mean	4.49	6.91	7.06
std. deviation	0.21	0.60	0.29
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	N80C (with tones of 76A-B)	77C (pinker than)	N80D-76B
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	76C-D	75C-D	76C-D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Constraw'** (see figure 140)
Trade name: Conchita Strawberry Frost, Supertunia Mini Strawberry Pink Veined
Application number: 01-2896
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Variety used for comparison: 'Marrose'

Summary: *'Constraw' has thinner, shorter shoots than 'Marrose'. The shoots of 'Constraw' have no anthocyanin colouration while the shoots of 'Marrose' have medium anthocyanin. 'Constraw' has smaller leaves than 'Marrose'. The sepals of 'Constraw' are linear in shape while the sepals of 'Marrose' are obovate. 'Constraw' has smaller flowers which have less undulation of the margin than the flowers of 'Marrose'. 'Constraw' differs from 'Marrose' in flower and anther colour.*

Description: 'Constraw has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit. The young shoots are thin to medium in thickness and short to medium in length. The shoots have no anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is ovate in shape with an obtuse apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape. The pedicel is short to medium in length and very thin in width. 'Constraw has a single flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is bluish-pink in colour. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are strong in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has weak undulation. The corolla tube is short to medium in length and the veins on the inner side are strong in conspicuousness. The inner side of the corolla tube is light bluish-pink in colour with violet coloured veins. The anthers are yellowish-white in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Constraw originated from a cross made between 'Fantasy Crystal Red' as the female parent and an unidentified selection as the male parent. The original cross was made in December 1998 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in September, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Constraw were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 133: Comparison table for 'Constraw

	'Constraw	'Marrose'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	24.8	39.4
std. deviation	3.27	6.81
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	3.97	6.51
std. deviation	0.49	1.10
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.43	3.28
std. deviation	0.41	0.56
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	3.7	6.2
std. deviation	0.82	0.91
Corolla diameter (cm)		
mean	4.89	7.05
std. deviation	0.41	0.34
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	73A	67C-68A
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla lobe (RHS)	N57A-B	N57A
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	73D	75C
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	N77B-D	N79A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Conviolet'** (see figure 141)
Trade name: Conchita Violet Night
Application number: 01-2897
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Variety used for comparison: 'Revolution Violet No. 3'

Summary: *'Conviolet' has a narrower leaf blade and darker leaf colour than 'Revolution Violet No. 3'. 'Conviolet' has a*

petiole present while 'Revolution Violet No. 3' has sessile leaves. 'Conviolet' has narrower sepals and shorter pedicels than 'Revolution Violet No. 3'. 'Conviolet' has less undulation of the corolla margin and a shorter corolla tube than 'Revolution Violet No. 3'. 'Conviolet' has slightly lighter flower colour than 'Revolution Violet No. 3'.

Description: 'Conviolet' has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit. The young shoots are thin to medium in thickness and medium in length. The shoots have absent to weak anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is elliptic in shape with a narrow acute to broad acute apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape and has anthocyanin colouration present. The pedicel is very short to short in length and thin in width. 'Conviolet' has a single flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is dark violet in colour. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are absent to very weak in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has weak to medium undulation. The corolla tube is short in length and the veins on the inner side are strong in conspicuousness. The inner side of the corolla tube is dark violet in colour with darker violet coloured veins. The anthers are blue in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Conviolet' originated from a cross made between 'Fantasy Blue' as the female parent and an unidentified selection as the male parent. The original cross was made in April 1999 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in October, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan and the final selection made in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Conviolet' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 134: Comparison table for 'Conviolet"

	'Conviolet'	'Revolution Violet No. 3'*
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	1.71	2.73
std. deviation	0.18	0.60
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	3.2	4.8
std. deviation	0.42	0.42
Colour of corolla on inner side - newly opened (RHS)	86A (darker than)	83A
Colour of corolla on inner side - fully opened (RHS)	N87A	83B
Colour of outer side of corolla (RHS)	N87B	83B-C
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	83B-N81A	N81C
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	N79A	N79A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Condoblue'** (see figure 142)
Trade name: Conchita Doble Blue, Supertunia Double Dark Blue
Application number: 01-2898
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Variety used for comparison: 'Traveller'

Summary: *'Condoblue' has a less erect growth habit than 'Traveller'. 'Condoblue' has thicker shoots with weak anthocyanin while the shoots of 'Traveller' have no anthocyanin. 'Condoblue' has longer sepals and shorter, thicker pedicels than 'Traveller'. 'Condoblue' has stronger undulation of the corolla margin than 'Traveller'. 'Condoblue' has blue anthers while 'Traveller' has yellow anthers.*

Description: 'Condoblue' has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit. The young shoots are medium to thick and short in length. The shoots have weak anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is ovate in shape with a narrow acute to broad acute apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape. The pedicel is very short to short in length and medium to thick in width. 'Condoblue' has a double flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is dark violet in colour fading to a lighter violet as the flower ages. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are medium to strong in conspicuousness. The margin of the

corolla lobe has strong undulation. The corolla tube is very short to short in length and narrow in width. The inner side of the corolla tube is dark violet in colour and the anthers are blue.

Origin and Breeding: 'Condoblue' originated from a cross made between an unidentified single flowered selection of petunia as the female parent with an unidentified blue coloured double flowered selection of petunia as the male parent. The original cross was made in April 1999 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in October, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan and the final selection made in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Condoblue' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on June 27, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 135: Comparison table for 'Condoblue''

	'Condoblue'	'Traveller'*
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	12.8	7.8
std. deviation	1.32	0.79
Pedicel length (cm)		
mean	1.94	2.93
std. deviation	0.45	0.36
Colour of corolla on inner side - newly opened (RHS)	83A-B	83A-B
Colour of corolla on inner side - fully opened (RHS)	83B-C, N82A	N82A-N81A
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla lobe (RHS)	N79A-B	N92A
Colour of outer side of corolla (RHS)	N82C-D	N82B,C,D
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	83A-C	83A-C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Condolavender'** (see figure 143)
Trade name: Conchita Doble Lavender
Application number: 01-2899
Application date: 2001/12/04

Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Cobink' and 'Kirimaji Double Capricious'

Summary: *'Condolavender' has a more drooping growth habit than 'Cobink'. 'Condolavender' has a longer shoot length than 'Cobink' and a longer petiole than 'Kirimaji Double Capricious'. 'Condolavender' has a lighter pinkish-violet flower colour than the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Condolavender' has a semi-drooping to drooping growth habit. The young shoots are medium in thickness and medium to long in length. The shoots have no anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is ovate in shape with a narrow obtuse apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium to dark green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape and has no anthocyanin colouration present. The pedicel is short in length and thin in width. 'Condolavender' has a double flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is pinkish-violet in colour. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are very weak in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has strong undulation. The corolla tube is short to medium in length and medium to wide in width. The inner side of the corolla tube is white in colour and the veins are very weak in conspicuousness. The anthers are cream in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Condolavender' originated from a cross made between an unidentified single flowered selection of petunia as the female parent and an unidentified lavender coloured, double flowered selection, as the male parent. The original cross was made in April 1999 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in October, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan and the final selection made in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Condolavender' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer/fall of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on September 6, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 136: Comparison table for 'Condolavender'

	'Condolavender'	'Cobink'*	'Kirimaji Double Capricious'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	39.6	19.2	33.3
std. deviation	5.29	1.32	2.31
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	10.3	13.3	3.0
std. deviation	2.75	2.83	3.52
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	84B-C with 75A towards center	73A, N74D	N74C-D, 77D
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	76D, 75D	75C-D	69C-D
Colour of corolla tube on inner side (RHS)	155D/157D	155A-B (yellow at base)	155D/150D

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Condopink'** (see figure 144)
Trade name: Conchita Doble Pink, Supertunia Double Pink
Application number: 01-2900
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Adventurer' and 'Double Wave Purple'

Summary: *'Condopink' has a longer shoot length and shorter petiole than the reference varieties. 'Condopink' has no anthocyanin in the shoot while 'Adventurer' has weak to medium anthocyanin. 'Condopink' has a lighter flower colour and less undulation of the corolla margin than the reference varieties. 'Condopink' has cream coloured anthers while the reference varieties have blue anthers.*

Description: 'Condopink' has a horizontal to semi-drooping growth habit. The young shoots are medium in thickness and medium to long in length. The shoots have no anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is ovate in shape with a broad acute apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present. The sepal is linear in shape and has no anthocyanin colouration present. The pedicel is short to medium in length and medium to wide in width. 'Condopink' has a double flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is pinkish-purple in colour. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are weak in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has medium undulation. The corolla tube is short to medium in length. The inner side of the corolla tube is bluish-pink in colour and white with yellow at the base. The veins inside the corolla tube are medium in conspicuousness and the anthers are cream in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Condopink' originated from a cross made between an unidentified single flowered selection of petunia as the female parent and an unidentified pink coloured, double flowered selection, as the male parent. The original cross was made in April 1999 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in October, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan and the final selection made in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Condopink' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 137: Comparison table for 'Condopink'

	'Condopink'	'Adventurer'*	'Double Wave Purple'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	40.3	30.5	25.3
std. deviation	4.57	3.57	3.50
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	5.7	7.9	8.9
std. deviation	1.7	3.14	4.18
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	N74B	N74A	N74A
Colour of corolla on outer side (RHS)	77D, N74D	N78B,C with N74B	77B-N78C
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	70C 155A/157D (yellow at base)	N80C, 84B (white at base)	N81A-B

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Condopinkveined'** (see figure 145)
Trade name: Conchita Doble Orchid Lace, Supertunia Double Pink Veined
Application number: 01-2901
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Kerpril' and 'Cobink'

Summary: *'Condopinkveined' has a more drooping growth habit than the reference varieties. 'Condopinkveined' has a longer shoot with stronger anthocyanin colouration than the reference varieties. 'Condopinkveined' has a shorter sepal and shorter pedicel than the reference varieties. 'Condopinkveined' differs from the reference varieties in flower colour.*

Description: 'Condopinkveined' has a semi-drooping growth habit. The young shoots are thick and medium to long in length. The shoots have medium to strong anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is rounded to ovate in shape with a broad acute to obtuse apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape and has anthocyanin colouration present. The pedicel is very short in length and narrow to medium in width. 'Condopinkveined' has a double flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is light bluish-pink in colour. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are strong to very strong in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has medium undulation. The corolla tube is short to medium in length. The inner side of the corolla tube is violet and light bluish-pink in colour. The veins inside the corolla tube are strong in conspicuousness and the anthers are blue in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Condopinkveined' originated from a cross made between an unidentified single flowered selection of petunia as the female parent and an unidentified pink-veined, double flowered selection, as the male parent. The original cross was made in April 1999 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in October, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan and the final selection made in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Condopinkveined' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 138: Comparison table for 'Condopinkveined'

	'Condopinkveined'	'Kerpril'*	'Cobink'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	43.9	28.5	29.1
std. deviation	5.74	5.15	5.86
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	9.9	13.3	15.5
std. deviation	1.52	1.49	2.27
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	1.47	3.01	2.8
std. deviation	0.23	0.77	0.38
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	69B-C (margins & flecks 68B, tones of N74A-B)	N80A-B (fading to N82A)	73A-N74B
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	N79B-N78A	83A	N66B
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	69C, 76C	N81A (top of corolla 92A)	155A-B (yellow at base, paler than 154D)

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Condopurple'** (see figure 146)
Trade name: Conchita Doble Velvet, Supertunia Double Purple
Application number: 01-2902
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Adventurer' and 'Double Wave Purple'

Summary: *'Condopurple' has very weak anthocyanin colouration in the shoot while 'Adventurer' has weak to medium anthocyanin and 'Double Wave Purple' has none. 'Condopurple' has a shorter petiole and shorter sepal length than the reference varieties. 'Condopurple' has a longer pedicel than 'Double Wave Purple' and shorter corolla tube than the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Condopurple' has a horizontal to semi-drooping growth habit. The young shoots are medium to thick and short in length. The shoots have very weak anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is ovate in shape with a narrow to broad acute apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is linear in shape. The pedicel is medium in length and narrow to medium in width. 'Condopurple' has a double flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The corolla is purple-red in colour. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are weak in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has medium undulation. The corolla tube is very short to short in length. The inner side of the corolla tube is violet in colour. The veins inside the corolla tube are strong in conspicuousness and the anthers are blue in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Condopurple' originated from a cross made between an unidentified single flowered selection of petunia as the female parent and an unidentified red coloured, double flowered selection, as the male parent. The original cross was made in April 1999 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in October, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan and the final selection made in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Condopurple' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 10, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 139: Comparison table for 'Condopurple'

	'Condopurple'	'Adventurer'*	'Double Wave Purple'*
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	4.4	7.9	8.9
std. deviation	1.43	3.14	4.18
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	8.9	14.9	11.6
std. deviation	0.88	1.6	2.3
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	2.44	2.53	1.52
std. deviation	0.18	0.75	0.18
Colour of corolla on inner side (RHS)	N74A	N74A	N74A
Colour of outer side of corolla RHS)	N78B,C (with pink tones N74B)	N78B,C (with pink tones N74B)	77B-N78C
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	77A/81B	N80C, 84B (white at base)	N81A-B

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Condowhite'** (see figure 134)
Trade name: Conchita Doble White
Application number: 01-2903
Application date: 2001/12/04
Applicant: Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, California, USA
Breeder: Ushio Sakazaki, Shiga Prefecture, Japan
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Dandbwhitelist' and 'Balrufwhit'

Summary: *'Condowhite' has a more drooping growth habit than the reference varieties. 'Condowhite' has a longer petiole and larger sepals than 'Dandbwhitelist'. 'Condowhite' has larger flowers than 'Dandbwhitelist' and smaller flowers than 'Balrufwhit'. The veins on the inner side of the corolla are not conspicuous for 'Condowhite' while they are moderately conspicuous for 'Dandbwhitelist'. 'Condowhite' has a longer, wider corolla tube than 'Dandbwhitelist'. 'Condowhite' has cream coloured anthers while 'Dandbwhitelist' has bluish-purple anthers.*

Description: 'Condowhite' has a semi-drooping to drooping growth habit. The young shoots are medium to thick and medium in length. The shoots have no anthocyanin colouration. The leaf blade is elliptic in shape with a broad obtuse apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is light to medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepal is spatulate in shape. The pedicel is short to medium in length and medium to thick in width. 'Condowhite' has a double flower which is funnel form in overall shape. The

corolla is white in colour. The veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe are very weak in conspicuousness. The margin of the corolla lobe has very strong undulation. The corolla tube is long in length and very wide in width. The inner side of the corolla tube is white in colour with pale purple at the base. The anthers are cream in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Condowhite' originated from a cross made between an unidentified single flowered selection of petunia as the female parent with an unidentified white coloured double flowered selection of petunia as the male parent. The original cross was made in April 1999 and a single plant was selected from the resulting progeny in October, 1999. The breeding work was conducted in Shiga Prefecture, Japan and the final selection was made in Gensingen, Germany.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Condowhite' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer/fall of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on August 16, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 140: Comparison table for 'Condowhite'

	'Condowhite'	'Dandbwhitelist'*	'Balrufwhit'*
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	12.8	5.8	14.5
std. deviation	3.8	1.55	1.9
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	27.3	14.4	36.4
std. deviation	2.62	0.84	4.22
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	20.1	4.5	16.2
std. deviation	2.85	0.53	4.37
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	2.98	2.76	3.8
std. deviation	0.722	0.474	0.764
Corolla diameter (cm)			
mean	8.36	5.94	9.37
std. deviation	0.79	0.28	0.70
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla lobe (RHS)	144C	83A, 77A	144C
Colour of inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	155B/white	white	white
Colour of veins on inner side of corolla tube (RHS)	157D	83A-B	145D

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Capricious'** (see figure 147)
Trade name: Double Wave Misty Lilac
Application number: 01-2947
Application date: 2001/12/28
Applicant: Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Condolavender' (Conchita Doble Lavender), 'Cobink' (Marco Polo Odyssey)

Summary: *'Kirimaji Double Capricious' has less of a drooping habit than 'Condolavender'. The plant width is medium-wide for 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' while it is narrow for 'Cobink' and wide for 'Condolavender'. 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' has a longer shoot length than 'Cobink' but a shorter one than 'Condolavender'. The petiole length in 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' is shorter than the reference varieties. The undulation of the margin of the corolla lobe is medium to strong for 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' while in 'Condolavender' it is strong to very strong. The flower colour is a darker pink for 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' compared to 'Condolavender'.*

Description: 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' is a double petunia variety which has a horizontal to semi drooping growth habit, and short plant height. The shoots are medium to thick in thickness with absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The shape of the leaf varies from elliptic to ovate with a narrow obtuse shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' are linear in shape with no anthocyanin colouration . The overall flower shape is funnelform . The pedicel is short in length and narrow in width. The margin of the corolla has medium undulation. 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' produces purple to blue pink flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is weak. The corolla tube length is short for 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' and white to yellow green colour on the inner side. The anthers are cream coloured.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' is the

product of a controlled breeding program in Tochigi, Japan during 1999. The female parent was an unnamed internal breeding seed line of *Petunia hybrida*, while the male parent was petunia 'Sonata Pure White'. Initial selection was made in 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 141: Comparison table for 'Kirimaji Double Capricious'

	'Kirimaji Double Capricious'	'Cobink'*	'Condolavender'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	33.3	19.2	39.6
Std. dev.	2.31	1.32	5.29
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	3	13.3	10.3
std. dev.	3.52	2.83	2.75
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
main	N74C-D, 77D	73A, N74D	84B-C with Pink tones 75A towards Center
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
main	69C-D	75C-D	76D,75D

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Lavendar'** (see figure 148)
Trade name: Double Wave Lavender
Application number: 01-2948
Application date: 2001/12/28
Applicant: Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Condopink' (Supertunia Double Pink)

Summary: *'Kirimaji Double Lavender' is taller and has more of an erect growth habit than 'Condopink'. The plant width of 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' is narrower than 'Condopink'. 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' has a shorter shoot length than 'Condopink'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration in the shoots of 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' is stronger than in 'Condopink'. 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' has wider and differently shaped sepals than 'Condopink'. There is anthocyanin present in the sepals of 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' while there is none in 'Condopink'. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is weaker in 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' than in 'Condopink'. 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' has a wider corolla tube than 'Condopink'. 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' has a more violet flower colour than 'Condopink'. The anthers are blue in 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' while they are cream colour in 'Condopink'.*

Description: 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' is a double petunia variety which has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit, with medium plant height. The shoots are medium to thick in thickness with medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The shape of the leaf is elliptic to ovate with a broad obtuse shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' are spatulate in shape with weak anthocyanin present. The pedicel is medium in length, and thin in width. The overall flower shape is funnelform. The margin of the corolla has medium undulation. 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' produces violet coloured flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is very weak to weak. The corolla tube length is very short in 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' and a white to light yellow colour on the inner side. The anthers are a blue colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' is the product of a controlled breeding program in Tochigi, Japan during 1999. The female parent was an unnamed internal breeding seed line of *Petunia hybrida*, while the male parent was petunia 'Sonata Pure White'. Initial selection was made in 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kirimaji Double Lavender' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 142: Comparison table for 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar'

	'Kirimaji Double Lavender'	'Condopink'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	37.9	55.6
std. deviation	2.60	5.38
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	6.7	4.9
std. deviation	0.82	0.32
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
main	N78B	N74B
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
main	N78C-N81D N82D around veins	N74D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein'** (see figure 149)
Trade name: Double Wave Pink
Application number: 01-2949
Application date: 2001/12/28
Applicant: Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Balrufpink'(Ruffle Pink), 'Condopinkveined' (Supertunia Double Pink Veined)

Summary: *'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' produces a wider plant than the reference varieties. The shoot length is longer in 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' than in the reference varieties. 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' has no anthocyanin colouration in the shoots or sepals while 'Condopinkveined' does. The shape of the leaf blade is round to elliptic with a broad obtuse shaped apex in 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' while it is ovate with a narrow acute shaped apex in 'Balrufpink'. 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' has no blistering of the leaf blade while 'Condopinveined' does. The petiole length is longer in 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' than in the reference varieties. 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' has shorter sepals than 'Balrufpink'. The flower colour of 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' is a light pink, while 'Balrufpink' has a dark pink colour, and 'Condopinkveined' is a light blue violet colour. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube is medium to strong for 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' while it is very weak to weak for 'Balrufpink'.*

Description: 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' is a double petunia variety which has semi erect to semi drooping growth habit, and medium plant height. The shoots are medium to thick in thickness with no anthocyanin colouration. The shape of the leaf is round to elliptic with a broad obtuse shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is light to medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' are linear in shape with no anthocyanin colouration . The overall flower shape is funnelform. The pedicel is short in length and thin to medium in width. The margin of the corolla has medium to strong undulation. 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' produces blue pink flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe and corolla tube is medium to strong. The corolla tube length is very short for 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' and white to light yellow colour on the inner side. The anthers are cream coloured.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' is the product of a controlled breeding program in Tochigi, Japan during 1999. The female parent was an unnamed internal breeding seed line of *Petunia hybrida*, while the male parent was petunia 'Sonata Pure White'. Initial selection was made in 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 143: Comparison table for 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein'

	'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein'	'Balfufpink'*	'Condopink -veined'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	41.3	30.6	36.6
Std. dev.	6.15	3.31	3.57
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	12.8	8.5	9.9
std. dev.	1.23	2.67	2.92
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	13.1	20	13.5
std. dev.	0.32	3.13	0.971
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
main	N74B	73A	76D margins & flecks N74D

Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
main	68A-B	73C	76D margins & flecks N74D

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Purple'** (see figure 132)
Trade name: Double Wave Purple
Application number: 01-2950
Application date: 2001/12/28

Applicant: Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse St. Albert, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Adventurer' (Marco Polo), 'Balrufimpu' (Ruffle Bright Purple Improved)

Summary: *'Kirimaji Double Purple' has a shorter plant height than 'Balrufimpu'. The petiole length of 'Kirimaji Double Purple' is longer than 'Adventurer' but shorter than 'Balrufimpu'. 'Kirimaji Double Purple' has larger sepals than 'Adventurer'. The pedicel of 'Kirimaji Double Purple' is shorter than in 'Balrufimpu'. 'Kirmaji Double Purple' has an outer corolla tube colour that is violet while it is predominantly white to yellow green for the reference varieties. The anther colour for 'Kirimaji Double Purple' is blue while it is cream coloured for 'Balrufimpu'. 'Kirimaji Double Purple' has a slightly darker purple flower colour than 'Balrufimpu'.*

Description: 'Kirimaji Double Purple' is a double petunia variety which has both a semi-erect to drooping growth habit, with short plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness with no anthocyanin colouration. The shape of the leaf is ovate with a broad obtuse shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with blistering present and no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Kirimaji Double Purple' are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. The pedicel is very short in length, and thin to medium in width. The overall flower shape is funnelform. The margin of the corolla has medium to strong undulation. 'Kirimaji Double Purple' produces purple coloured flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is very weak to weak. The corolla tube is short in length, and medium in width. The corolla tube is a violet colour on the inner side. The anthers are a blue colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kirimaji Double Purple' is the product of a controlled breeding program in Tochigi, Japan during 1998. The female parent was an unnamed internal breeding seed line of *Petunia hybrida*, while the male parent was petunia 'Double Cascade Burgundy'. Initial selection was made in 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kirimaji Double Purple' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 144: Comparison table for 'Kirimaji Double Purple'

	'Kirimaji Double Purple'	'Adventurer'*	'Balrufimpu'*
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	9	5	13.1
std. deviation	1.83	1.94	3.96
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	16.5	11.8	17.4
std. deviation	1.43	1.23	1.89
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	5.7	3.5	6.1
std. deviation	0.95	0.53	0.99
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	1.66	2.09	2.56
std. deviation	0.31	0.26	0.37
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
main	darker than N74A	darker than N74A	N74A
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
main	N78B-C	N78C-D	N78B-C
Colour of corolla tube on outer side (RHS)			
main	77B	77B at top 155B-green 157D	76C-D/ 155B-157D

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Rose'** (see figure 150)
Trade name: Double Wave Rose
Application number: 01-2951
Application date: 2001/12/28

APPLICATIONS UNDER EXAMINATION

Applicant: Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd.
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse
St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balrufrose' (Ruffle Rose)

Summary: *'Kirimaji Double Rose' produces a wider plant than 'Balrufrose'. The shoot and petiole length is longer in 'Kirimaji Double Rose' than in 'Balrufrose'. 'Kirimaji Double Rose' has smaller sepals than 'Balrufrose'. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube is medium for 'Kirimaji Double Rose' while it is weak for 'Balrufrose'.*

Description: 'Kirimaji Double Rose' is a double petunia variety which has a semi-erect to semi-drooping growth habit, with short plant height. The shoots are medium to thick in thickness with no anthocyanin colouration. The shape of the leaf is ovate with a narrow to broad acute shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Kirimaji Double Rose' are linear in shape with no anthocyanin present. The pedicel is short to medium in length, and medium in width. The overall flower shape is funnelform. The margin of the corolla has medium to strong undulation. 'Kirimaji Double Rose' produces dark pink coloured flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is medium. The corolla tube is short in length, and medium in width. The corolla tube is a light blue violet on the inner side. The anthers are a cream colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kirimaji Double Rose' is the product of a controlled breeding program in Tochigi, Japan during 1999. The female parent was an unnamed internal breeding seed line of *Petunia hybrida*, while the male parent was petunia 'Double Cascade Pink'. Initial selection was made in 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kirimaji Double Rose' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 145: Comparison table for 'Kirimaji Double Rose'

	'Kirimaji Double Rose'	'Balrufrose'*
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	36.8	24.1
std. deviation	3.68	2.47
Petiole length (mm)		
mean	14.8	7.6
std. deviation	1.48	2.11
Sepal length (mm)		
mean	14.8	23.4
std. deviation	1.48	1.78
Sepal width (mm)		
mean	4.5	6.5
std. deviation	0.71	0.85
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)		
main	N74B	67C
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)		
main	N66D margins N66C	N66D margins N66C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Kirimaji Double White'** (see figure 151)
Trade name: Double Wave White
Application number: 01-2952
Application date: 2001/12/28
Applicant: Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd.
Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse
St. Albert, Alberta

Varieties used for comparison: 'Dandbwhitelist' (Doubloon White Star), 'Condowhite' (Conchita Doble White)

Summary: *'Kirimaji Double White' has a more drooping growth habit than 'Dandbwhitelist'. 'Kirimaji Double White' produces a wider plant than 'Condowhite'. The petiole of 'Kirimaji Double White' is longer than 'Dandbwhitelist'. 'Kirimaji Double White' has smaller sepals than 'Condowhite'. The diameter of the corolla is smaller in 'Kirimaji Double White' than in 'Condowhite'. 'Kirimaji Double White' has a weaker undulation of the corolla lobe than the reference varieties. 'Kirimaji Double White' has a smaller corolla tube than 'Condowhite'. The flower colour of 'Kirimaji Double White' is white while 'Dandbwhitelist' appears to have a very pale violet coloured flower as a result of the purple veins.*

Description: 'Kirimaji Double White' is a double petunia variety which has semi drooping to drooping growth habit, and short plant height. The shoots are medium in thickness with no anthocyanin colouration. The shape of the leaf is elliptic to ovate with a narrow obtuse shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Kirimaji Double White' are linear and obovate in shape with no anthocyanin colouration . The overall flower shape is funnelform . The pedicel is short and thin to medium in width. The margin of the corolla has weak to medium undulation at the outer edges but strong undulation at the center. 'Kirimaji Double White' produces white flowers with the occasional pink splotch. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe is very weak. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla tube is weak to medium. The corolla tube is very short in length, and narrow to medium in width. The corolla tube is white to light yellow in colour on the inner side with greenish purple veins. The anthers are cream coloured.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kirimaji Double White' is the product of a controlled breeding program in Tochigi, Japan during 1999. The female parent was an unnamed internal breeding seed line of *Petunia hybrida*, while the male parent was petunia 'Double Cascade Pink'. Initial selection was made in 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kirimaji Double White' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on August 16, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 146: Comparison table for 'Kirimaji Double White'

	'Kirimaji Double White'	'Dandb-whitelist'*	'Condowhite'*
Petiole length (mm)			
mean	11.2	5.8	12.8
std. dev.	3.16	1.55	3.8
Sepal length (mm)			
mean	15	14.4	27.3
std. dev.	2.62	0.84	2.62
Sepal width (mm)			
mean	5.8	4.5	20.1
std. dev.	0.79	0.53	2.85
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
main	white occasional flecks N74A	white	white
Colour of corolla tube on inner side (RHS)			
main	greenish purple veins & white base paler than 154D	83A-B & white	157D & 155B/ white base-pale purple

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein'** (see figure 152)
Trade name: Double Wave Blue Vein
Application number: 02-3231
Application date: 2002/08/30
Applicant: Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd. Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc. St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeders: Daigaku Takeshita & Saori Watanabe Tokyo, Japan

Varieties used for comparison: 'Kerpril' (Priscilla), 'Condopinkveined' (Supertunia Double Pink Veined)

Summary: *'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' has a semi erect to horizontal growth habit while 'Condopinkveined' has a horizontal to semi drooping growth habit. The shoot length is shorter in 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' than in the reference varieties. 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' has longer petioles than the reference varieties. The pedicel in 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' is longer than in 'Condopinkveined'. The undulation of the margin of the corolla lobe is stronger in 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' than in 'Condopinkveined'. 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' has a wider corolla tube than the reference varieties. The flower colour of 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' is a light blue violet while 'Condopinkveined' is a few shades lighter blue violet and 'Kerpril' is a violet colour.*

Description: 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' is a double petunia variety which has both a semi-erect to horizontal growth habit, with short to medium plant height. The shoots are thin to medium in thickness with medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The shape of the leaf is elliptic to ovate with a broad obtuse shaped apex. The upper side of the leaf blade is medium green in colour with blistering present and no variegation. There is a petiole present.

The sepals of 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' are linear in shape with anthocyanin colouration present. The pedicel is short to

medium in length, and thin to medium in width. The overall flower shape is funnelform. The margin of the corolla has strong undulation. 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' produces light blue violet coloured flowers. The prominence of the veins on the inner side of the corolla lobe and corolla tube is strong to very strong. The corolla tube length is very short in length, and medium in width. The corolla tube is a violet colour on the inner side. The anthers are a blue colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' is the product of a controlled breeding program in Tochigi, Japan during June of 2000. The female parent was the petunia 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein', while the male parent was petunia 'Sufinia Super Double Vein'. Initial selection was made in 2000.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the fall of 2002. The trials included 15 plants of each variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 10 cm pots on September 6, 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001. Unless otherwise indicated measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table147: Comparison table for 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein'

	'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein'	'Kerpril'*	'Condopink-veined'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	25.1	30.6	36.6
std. dev.	2.47	3.31	3.57
Petiole Length (mm)			
mean	16.9	8.8	9.9
std. deviation	2.13	1.75	2.92
Pedicel length (cm)			
mean	2.93	2.78	1.73
std. deviation	0.43	0.43	0.20
Colour of corolla lobe on inner side (RHS)			
main	76A-B as pale as 76C	76A, N82D blue tone N88D as pale as 91D	76D margins & flecks N74C
Colour of corolla lobe on outer side (RHS)			
main	margins N82C-D 76D-white	margins N82D 91D-white	76D margins & flecks N74D
Colour of corolla tube on inner side (RHS)			
main	77A top of corolla 92A	N81A top of corolla 92A	69C, 76C

* reference varieties

PORTULACA
(*Portulaca oleracea* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Yubi Primrose'** (see figure 153)
Application number: 02-3030
Application date: 2002/03/27
Applicant: Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama, Japan
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Javier Gonzalez, Salinas, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Summer Joy Yellow'

Summary: *'Yubi Primrose' produces narrower plants with smaller flowers than those of 'Summer Joy Yellow'. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the stems of 'Yubi Primrose' is very weak while for 'Summer Joy Yellow' it is moderate to strong. The flowers of 'Yubi Primrose' are light yellow in colour while those of 'Summer Joy Yellow' are yellow orange.*

Description: 'Yubi Primrose' is an annual portulaca variety with dense branching. The thick stems are very light reddish-green in colour and have very sparse pubescence. Intensity of anthocyanin colouration of the stems is very weak. The leaves are alternate in arrangement and have a perpendicular to recurved attitude in relation to the stem. The leaf blade is oblanceolate to obovate in shape and dark green in colour with no anthocyanin colouration.

The flowers of 'Yubi Primrose' are single with five, obcordate shaped petals per flower. There are no striations on the petals. Flower colour on the inner side is light yellow with very light red pink blush towards the apex of the petals. The outer side of the flowers is light yellow green in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Yubi Primrose' originated as a vegetative sport of the variety 'Summer Joy Pink'. It was discovered in 1999 at the Sakata Seed America Plug & Propagation facility in Salinas, California, U.S.A. The sport possessed pale yellow flowers. After initial propagation of the sport, five vegetative lines were developed from the original

plant in the fall of 1999. One line was selected in the fall of 2000 and designated 'Yubi Primrose'. The following winter, it was observed that this variety produces pinkish yellow flowers under low, winter light conditions.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Yubi Primrose' were conducted in a greenhouse at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of ten plants per variety grown in 10 cm pots, spaced approximately 20-30 cm apart. All colour characteristics were determined using the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart, Third Edition (Copyright 1995 - green box) and measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 148: Comparison table for 'Yubi Primrose'

	'Yubi Primrose'	'Summer Joy Yellow'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	48.87	68.03
std. deviation	7.26	12.17
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	5.12	5.84
std. deviation	0.28	0.38
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
primary		
-apical portion	5C	14A
-basal portion	5C	14B
secondary	48D/43D	N/A
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
apical portion	3D	14B
basal portion	3D	14B

* reference variety

ROSE
(*Rosa hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: **'POULdyb'**
Tradename: Fantasy Hit
Application number: 95-682
Application date: 1995/12/12
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent: Cassan Maclean, Ottawa, Ontario
Breeder: Mogens and Pernille Olesen

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'POULra007' (Fiona Parade®)

Summary: *'POULdyb' is a miniature rose variety which has smaller flowers and shorter petals than 'POULra007'. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaves is weak for 'POULdyb' while it is moderate for 'POULra007'. Flower colour for 'POULdyb' is red while for 'POULra007', it is dark purple red. 'POULdyb has medium sized, yellow petal spots on the inner and outer sides of the petals while those of 'POULra007' are very small and white to light yellow in colour. Flower fragrance for 'POULdyb' is moderate while it is absent to very weak for 'POULra007'.*

Description: 'POULdyb' is a miniature type rose which has an upright growth habit. The young shoots have moderate intensity of bronze anthocyanin colouration. The stems have thorns which are linear in shape. There are sparse short prickles and sparse long prickles on the stem. The thorns and prickles are green brown in colour. At the time of first flush, the leaf is medium green in colour. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaves is weak. There are five leaflets per leaf. The terminal leaflet has a dentate margin and a round shaped base. The leaf blade has a thin, flexible texture.

'POULdyb' flowers early and almost continuously for 4 to 6 weeks. There are few flowers per flowering shoot and the pedicel has few prickles. The sepal extensions are moderate. The flower bud is pointed in shape. The fully opened flower is star shaped when viewed from above. When viewed from the side, the fully opened flower is flattened convex in shape on the upper part and concave in shape on the lower part. The petals at the flower center are folded inwards. The corolla is double and red in colour. The petals have medium sized, yellow petal spots on the inner and outer sides of the petals. The petal margin is moderately reflexed and has moderate undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow filament. The style is medium in length, yellow green in colour and weakly pubescent. The stigma is positioned at the same level as the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles. The flowers have a moderately strong tea fragrance. 'POULdyb' is resistant to mildew and black spot.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULdyb' originated from a controlled cross between two unnamed seedlings. The mother plant to the female parent of 'POULdyb' was the result of a cross between 'RULmired' and 'POULtex'. The father plant to the female parent of 'POULdyb' was also an unnamed seedling patio rose with low, compact growth habit and well formed, semi-double flowers. The controlled cross took place

at Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark in 1989. The resulting seeds were sown in December of 1990 and germinated in February of 1991. In August of 1991, selected seedlings were budded in the field as well as grown in pots from cuttings. Within the next two years, the variety 'POULdyb' was selected.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULdyb' were conducted at Burnaby Lake Greenhouses in Surrey, British Columbia during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of 14 pots (four plants per pot) of the candidate variety and six pots (four plants per pot) of the reference variety. The pots were six inches (diameter) by 5 inches (deep) and grown in flats in a greenhouse. All colour characteristics were determined using the 3rd edition (1995) of the Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Charts and measured characteristics were based on measurements taken from six plants of each variety.

Table 149: Comparison table for 'POULdyb'

	'POULdyb'	'POULra007'*
Leaf colour at time of first flush (RHS)	137A	139A
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	4.71	5.91
std. deviation	0.22	0.19
Petal length (cm)		
mean	2.17	3.00
std. deviation	0.24	0.00
Colour of flower bud (1/4 open) (RHS)		
upon opening	45A	53A
upper surface	45A	53A
lower surface	45A	53A
Overall flower colour (RHS)	45A	53A
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
margin	46B	61B
middle zone	46C	61B
base	2B	4D
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
margin	46B	53C
middle zone	46A	53C
base	3B	4D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULen002'** (see figure 154)
Tradename: Sofia Renaissance
Application number: 98-1214
Application date: 1998/01/23
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent: Braman Barbacki Moreau
Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Grahame Thomas'

Summary: *'POULen002' has a wider entire leaf at the time of first flush than 'Grahame Thomas'. The leaf colour in 'POULen002' is a medium green while in 'Grahame Thomas' it is a light green. 'POULen002' has a medium number of hairs on the flower pedicel while 'Grahame Thomas' has a few stipitate glands and hairs. The sepal extensions are stronger in 'POULen002' than in 'Grahame Thomas'. 'POULen002' flower shape when viewed from above when it is fully opened is round while in 'Grahame Thomas' the flower shape is irregularly rounded. When the upper part of the flower is viewed from the side, the flower shape of 'POULen002' is convex while for 'Grahame Thomas' the flower shape is flat. 'POULen002' has a very small to small spot at the base of the petal of the outer and inner side while 'Grahame Thomas' does not. The petal margin for 'POULen002' has medium to strong reflexing, and medium undulation while 'Grahame Thomas' has no reflexing and very weak undulation of the margin. 'POULen002' has a short white style that has strong hairiness on the upper half while 'Grahame Thomas' has a red style that is medium in length, with medium hairiness on the upper half. The receptacle size is larger in 'POULen002' than in 'Grahame Thomas'.*

Description: 'POULen002' is a hybrid tea type rose which has an upright growth habit. The young shoot has a weak intensity of anthocyanin on the leaves which has a red hue. The stems have thorns which are concave in shape. There are an average number of long prickles on the stem. The thorns and prickles are cream coloured with red tips. The leaf is medium green in colour at the time of first flush, with weak to medium glossiness on the upper side of the leaf. There are five leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate to dentate margin and a rounded shape base. The leaf blade has a thin texture.

'POULen002' flowers early to mid-season and flowers twice

for 1 to 4 weeks. There are a low number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has very few number of prickles and medium number of hairs. The sepal extensions are medium to strong. The flower bud is ovoid in shape and the fully opened flower is round when viewed from above and convex on the upper part and concave on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. The corolla is very double and light yellow in colour. The petal has a very small sized petal spot at the base of the inner side and a very small to small sized petal spot at the base of the outer side. The petal margin has medium to strong reflexing and medium undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow filament. The style is short in length, white in colour and has strong hairiness. The stigma is positioned at the same level as the anthers. The receptacle is large in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULen002' originated from controlled crossing of unnamed seedlings, in 1988 in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULen002' were conducted by BioFlora Inc., in St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of eight plants of the candidate variety and six of the reference variety grown in the field. Measurements and observations were made throughout the summer of 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

Table 150: Comparison table for 'POULen002'

	'POULen002'	'Grahame Thomas'*
Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
upon opening	10C-D	21D
upper surface	margin 4D, center 6C, base 6B	10C, base 9A
under surface	margins 6D center 7B, base 9A	margin 19C, center 20B base 21D-5C
Overall flower colour (RHS)		
	8C	13B-20C
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
margin	10C	22D
middle zone	11B-16C	18C, 16D
base	9A spot at base	6D-12D
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
margin	2D-5D	12D, 8D
middle zone	6D	5C
base	8B-9A spot	7D-9A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULmulti'** (see figure 155)
Tradename: Niagra
Application number: 98-1235
Application date: 1998/03/04
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent: Braman Barbacki Moreau
Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'POULtumb' (Tumbling Waters), 'Seafoam'

Summary: *'POULmulti' produces young shoots that have no anthocyanin present while the reference varieties do. The prickles/thorns of 'POULmulti' are concave in shape, and cream coloured with red hues while the reference varieties are deep concave and red brown in colour. 'POULmulti' has entire leaves that are smaller than the reference varieties. The leaf colour for 'POULmulti' is light to medium green while it is medium to dark green for 'Seafoam'. 'POULmulti' has a glossier upper side of the entire leaf than 'POULtumb'. The terminal leaflet of 'POULmulti' is smaller than the reference varieties. 'POULmulti' has fewer number of flowers per flowering shoot than 'POULtumb'. The number of hairs on the flower pedicel for 'POULmulti' is very few while it is medium for the reference varieties. 'POULmulti' has moderate sepal extensions while 'POULtumb' has very weak to weak, and 'Seafoam' has weak to moderate. The flower diameter of 'POULmulti' is smaller than 'Seafoam'. The shape of the flower when viewed from above in 'POULmulti' is round while it is irregularly round in 'Seafoam'. When viewed from the side the upper part of the flower of 'POULmulti' is flattened convex while it is flat for 'POULtumb' and convex for 'Seafoam'. 'POULmulti' has spots at the base of the outer and inner side of the petals while the reference varieties do not. The petals of 'POULmulti' are smaller than 'Seafoam'. 'POULmulti' has weak reflexing of the petal margin while 'POULtumb' has none and 'Seafoam' has medium reflexing. The style is a red colour for 'POULmulti' while in 'POULtumb' it is yellow and in 'Seafoam' it is yellow green. 'POULmulti' has a smaller sized receptacle than 'Seafoam'. The flower fragrance is weaker in 'POULmulti' than in 'Seafoam'.*

Description: 'POULmulti' is a ground cover type rose which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has no anthocyanin present. The stems have thorns which are concave

in shape. There are an average number of long prickles on the stem. The thorns and prickles are cream coloured with red hues. The leaf is light to medium green in colour at the time of first flush with medium to strong glossiness on the upper side of the leaf. There are seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and an obtuse shaped base. The leaf blade has a thin texture.

'POULmulti' flowers early to mid-season and flowers twice for 4 to 6 weeks. There are a medium number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has very few number of prickles and hairs. The sepal extensions are medium. The flower bud is pointed in shape and the fully opened flower is round when viewed from above and convex on the upper part and concave on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. The corolla is semi double and white in colour. The petal has a small sized petal spot at the base of the inner side and a very small to small sized petal spot at the base of the outer side. The petal margin has weak reflexing and undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow orange filament. The style is medium in length, and red in colour. The stigma is positioned at the same level as the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULmulti' originated from controlled crossing of 'POULcat' and an unnamed seedling, in 1985 in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULmulti' were conducted by BioFlora Inc., in St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of eight plants of the candidate variety and 'POULtumb' and five of 'Seafoam' grown in the field. Measurements and observations were made throughout the summer of 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

Table 151: Comparison table for 'POULmulti'

	'POULmulti'	'POULtumb'*	'Seafoam'*
Entire leaf length (cm)			
mean	6.7	11.6	9.0
std. deviation	0.7	1.1	0.8
Entire leaf width (cm)			
mean	3.9	8	5.9
std. deviation	0.3	1.3	0.7
Terminal leaflet length (cm)			
mean	2.1	4.5	3.6
std. deviation	0.3	0.6	0.3
Terminal leaflet width (cm)			
mean	1.4	3.1	2.4
std. deviation	0.1	0.4	0.3
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	2.9	2.7	4.8
std. deviation	0.1	0.2	0.4
Petal length (cm)			
mean	1.4	1.3	2.3
std. deviation	0.1	0.2	0.3
Petal width (cm)			
mean	1.0	1.1	1.8
std. deviation	0.1	0.1	0.4

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'POULberin'** (see figure 156)
Tradename: Bering Renaissance
Application number: 98-1271
Application date: 1998/03/11
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent: Braman Barbacki Moreau
Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Lady X'

Summary: *'POULberin' has none to very few prickles/thorns on the pedicel while 'Lady X' has few to medium number. The entire leaf of 'POULberin' is bigger, darker green in colour, and glossier than 'Lady X'. 'POULberin' flowers later than 'Lady X'. The shape of the flower bud for 'POULberin' is ovoid to globular while it is pointed to ovoid for 'Lady X'. 'POULberin' has a smaller flower diameter than 'Lady X'. The petal spot at the base of the outer side is absent in 'POULberin' while present in 'Lady X'. 'POULberin' has a smaller petal spot at the base of the inner side than 'Lady X'.*

Description: 'POULberin' is a hybrid tea type rose which has an upright growth habit. The young shoot has a very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin which has a red hue. The stems have thorns which are deep concave in shape. There are an medium to many number of long prickles on the stem. The thorns and prickles are red-green to yellow in colour. The leaf is medium to dark green in colour at the time of first flush , with medium glossiness on the upper side of the leaf. There are five to seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a rounded shape base. The leaf blade has a thin texture.

'POULberin' flowers early in the season and flowers twice for 1 to 4 weeks. There are a low number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has absent to very few number of prickles and a few to medium number of hairs. The sepal extensions are medium. The flower bud is ovoid to globular in shape and the fully opened flower is irregularly rounded when viewed from above and flattened convex on the upper part and concave on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. The corolla is very double and mauve in colour. The petal has a very small sized petal spot at the base of the inner side. The petal margin has medium reflexing and weak to medium undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow to orange filament. The style is medium in length, and yellow green at the base to red on the upper half in colour. The stigma is positioned at the same level as the anthers. The receptacle is medium to large in size, funnel shaped and has no prickles.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULberin' originated from controlled crossing of unnamed seedling and 'Mainzner Fastnacht', in 1990 in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULberin' were conducted by BioFlora Inc., in St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of eight plants of the candidate variety and seven of the reference variety grown in the field. Measurements and observations were made throughout the summer of 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

Table 152: Comparison table for 'POULberin'

	'POULberin'	'Lady X'*
Entire leaf length (cm)		
mean	15.0	11.9
std. deviation	1.0	0.9
Entire leaf width (cm)		
mean	11.8	9.5
std. deviation	1.0	1.4
Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
upon opening	69A with 155B	69B-73C
upper surface	N155B, 155D	69C-B
under surface	73C-D, N155C 155D	69B-A
Overall flower colour (RHS)		
	69B close to 76C	69A-73D
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
margin	75C-D, N155C	69B with areas of 73B
middle zone	69C-75D	69D
base (spot)	6C	5C-4C
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
margin	69B with areas of 75B-C	73C
middle zone	N155B-D	69C-D
base (spot)	5C-D	5B-C

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULrine'** (see figure 157)
Tradename: Prince Albert
Application number: 98-1272
Application date: 1998/03/11
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent: Braman Barbacki Moreau
Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Sexy Rexy'

Summary: *'POULrine' produces young shoots with very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration while in 'Sexy Rexy' the shoots have a medium intensity. The number of prickles/thorns and hairs found on the pedicel of 'POULrine' is few to medium while it is absent to very few in 'Sexy Rexy'. 'POULrine' has a larger entire leaf than 'Sexy Rexy'. The terminal leaflet is larger in 'POULrine' than in 'Sexy Rexy'. 'POULrine' reflexing of the petal margin is strong while it is weak in 'Sexy Rexy'. The colour of the filament in 'POULrine' is red while it is yellow in 'Sexy Rexy'. 'POULrine' has a red coloured style while it is yellow green in 'Sexy Rexy'. The flower fragrance is weaker in 'POULrine' than in 'Sexy Rexy'.*

Description: 'POULrine' is a floribunda type rose which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has a very weak intensity of anthocyanin which has a brown to purple hue. The stems have thorns which are deep concave in shape. There are an many long prickles on the stem. The thorns and prickles are yellow-red in colour. The leaf is medium green in colour at the time of first flush, with medium to strong glossiness on the upper side of the leaf. There are five leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and an obtuse to rounded shape base. The leaf blade has a thin texture.

'POULrine' flowers early and flowers twice for 4 to 6 weeks. There are a medium number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has few to medium number of prickles

and hairs. The sepal extensions are medium. The flower bud is ovoid to globular in shape and the fully opened flower is round to irregularly rounded when viewed from above and convex on the upper part and concave on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. The corolla is double and pink in colour. The petal has a small to medium sized petal spot at the base of the inner and outer side. The petal margin has strong reflexing and very weak undulation. The outer stamen has a red filament. The style is medium in length, and red in colour. The stigma is positioned below the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULrine' originated from controlled crossing of unnamed seedlings in 1979 in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULrine' were conducted by BioFlora Inc., in St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of eight plants each of the candidate and reference varieties grown in the field. Measurements and observations were made throughout the summer of 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

Table 153: Comparison table for 'POULrine'

	'POULrine'	Sexy Rexy'*
Entire leaf length (cm)		
mean	14.7	12.2
std. deviation	1.0	1.0
Entire leaf width (cm)		
mean	10.9	8.1
std. deviation	1.0	0.8
Terminal leaflet length (cm)		
mean	6.4	4.8
std. deviation	0.5	0.4
Terminal leaflet width (cm)		
mean	4.2	3.6
std. deviation	0.3	0.3
Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
upon opening	55A	55A-52C
upper surface	55C	52C
under surface	55A	lighter than 61D
Overall flower colour (RHS)		
	55C	pinker than 62A
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
margin	58C	67D-62A
middle zone	lighter than 58C	62B
base (spot)	5C-D	1D
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
margin	55C	62A
middle zone	55D	55C-62C
base (spot)	5C-23D	62D-2D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULdrik'** (see figure 158)
Tradename: Bryce Canyon
Application number: 98-1273
Application date: 1998/03/11
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent: Braman Barbacki Moreau
Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'POULege' (Prince Albert), 'Sexy Rexy'

Summary: *'POULdrik' produces young shoots that have weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration while in 'POULege' the shoots have an absent to very weak intensity. The prickles/thorns of 'POULdrik' are a red-green colour while in 'POULege' they are white with hues of red and in 'Sexy Rexy' they are a yellow red colour. 'POULdrik' has an entire leaf that is smaller than 'POULege' but bigger than 'Sexy Rexy'. The entire leaf of 'POULdrik' is a darker green with more glossiness than 'Sexy Rexy'. 'POULdrik' flowers earlier than 'POULege'. There is more hairs on the pedicel in 'POULdrik' than in 'Sexy Rexy'. 'POULdrik' has an pointed to ovoid shaped flower bud, while it is pointed in 'POULege' and ovoid to globular shaped in 'Sexy Rexy'. The flower colour in 'POULdrik' is pink- coral while in 'POULege' it is pink-red and in 'Sexy Rexy' it is pink. 'POULdrik' has a style that is yellow green in colour while in 'POULege' it is red. The receptacle is smaller in 'POULdrik' than in 'POULege'. 'POULdrik' has a pitcher shaped receptacle while in 'POULege' it is funnel shaped.*

Description: 'POULdrik' is a floribunda type rose which has an upright to upright bushy growth habit. The young shoot has weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin which has a reddish brown to purple hue. The stems have thorns which are deep concave in shape. There are an average number of long prickles on the stem. The thorns and prickles are a red-green colour. The leaf is dark green in colour at the time of first

flush with a strong glossiness on the upper side of the leaf. There are five leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a round shaped base. The leaf blade has a thin texture.

'POULdrik' flowers early and flowers twice for 4 to 6 weeks. There are a medium number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has very few number of prickles and very few to few hairs. The sepal extensions are medium. The flower bud is pointed to ovoid in shape and the fully opened flower is round when viewed from above and flattened convex on the upper part and flat on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. The corolla is double and pink-coral in colour. The petal has a small to medium sized petal spot at the base of the inner and outer side. The petal margin has weak reflexing and undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow green filament. The style is medium in length, and yellow green in colour. The stigma is positioned below the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULdrik' originated from controlled crossing of 'Macrexy' and an unnamed seedling, in 1988 in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULdrik' were conducted by BioFlora Inc., in St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of eight plants of each of the candidate variety and reference varieties, grown in the field. Measurements and observations were made throughout the summer of 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

Table 154: Comparison table for 'POULdrik'

	'POULdrik'	'POULege'*	'Sexy Rexy'*
Entire leaf length (cm)			
mean	13.4	15.9	12.2
std. deviation	1.2	1.1	1.0
Entire leaf width (cm)			
mean	10.0	9.6	8.1
std. deviation	1.2	0.5	0.8
Colour of flower bud (RHS)			
upon opening	52C	52A-51A	55A-52C
upper surface	49A-52D	50A-52A	52C
under surface	55A-61D	54A-B	lighter than 61D
Overall flower colour (RHS)	49A	52A-B	more pink than 62A
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)			
margin	55A-49A	52A fades to 55A	67D-62A
middle zone	55A-49A	54A-B fades to 55A-B	62B
base (spot)	52C-7A spot	3C	1D
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)			
margin	52D-49A	50A	62A
middle zone	52D-49A	52A	55C-62C
base (spot)	49C with 9B spot	3C	62D with 2D spot

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'POULfeld'** (see figure 159)
Tradename: Glacier
Application number: 98-1274
Application date: 1998/03/11
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS
Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent: Braman Barbacki Moreau
Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Iceberg'

Summary: *'POULfeld' has more prickles on the stem than 'Iceberg'. The colour of the prickles/thorns are white to green brown for 'POULfeld', while green-brown to red-brown for 'Iceberg'. 'POULfeld' has a darker more glossy green coloured leaf than 'Iceberg'. The sepal extensions are medium in 'POULfeld' while they are weak in 'Iceberg'. The fully opened flower when viewed from the side of 'POULfeld' has a convex shape to the lower part while in 'Iceberg' it is a concave shape. 'POULfeld' has a style that is yellow-green in colour while in 'Iceberg' it is yellow-green with a red tip.*

Description: 'POULfeld' is a floribunda type rose which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has a very weak intensity of anthocyanin on the leaves which has a red hue. The stems have thorns which are deep concave in shape. There are an average number of long prickles on the stem. The thorns and prickles are white to green-brown in colour. The leaf is dark green in colour at the time of first flush, with strong glossiness on the upper side of the leaf. There are five to seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a wedge to obtuse shaped base. The leaf blade has a thin texture.

'POULfeld' flowers early in the season and flowers almost continuously for more than 10 weeks. There are a medium number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has absent to very few number of prickles and hairs. The sepal extensions are medium. The flower bud is pointed in shape and the fully opened flower is round when viewed from above and convex in shape on the upper and lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. The corolla is very double and white in colour. The petal has a very small sized petal spot at the base of the inner side. The petal margin has medium reflexing and weak undulation. The outer stamen has a white filament. The style is medium in length, and yellow green in colour. The stigma is positioned at the same level as the anthers. The receptacle is medium in size, funnel shaped and has no prickles.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULfeld' originated from controlled crossing of unnamed seedlings, in 1985 in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULfeld' were conducted by BioFlora Inc., in St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of eight plants each of the candidate variety and reference variety grown in the field. Measurements and observations were made throughout the summer of 2002. All colour measurements were made using RHS colour chart 2001.

Proposed denomination:	**'POULharmu'** (see figure 160)
Trade name:	Manhattan
Application number:	98-1284
Application date:	1998/03/20
Applicant:	Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada:	Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Noare' (Red Flower Carpet)

Summary: *'POULharmu' has a less spreading growth habit than 'Noare'. The thorns on the stem of 'POULharmu' are yellowish-green with red at the base while the thorns of 'Noare' are dark red to purple in colour. 'POULharmu' has less glossy leaves than 'Noare'. 'POULharmu' has stronger sepal extensions than 'Noare'. The flower diameter is smaller for 'POULharmu' and semi-double while the flowers of 'Noare' are single. 'POULharmu' differs from 'Noare' in bud and flower colour.*

Description: 'POULharmu' is a ground cover type rose which has a bushy growth habit. The young shoot has weak, reddish anthocyanin colouration. There is a sparse to average number of long prickles on the stem which are concave to flat in shape. The prickles are yellowish-green in colour with red at the base. The leaves are dark green in colour and have weak glossiness. There are three to five leaflets present. The terminal leaflet has a serrate to dentate margin, a thin texture and a rounded to obtuse shaped base.

'POULharmu' flowers early to mid-season and has two flowering periods that are four to six weeks in duration. There is a medium to high number of flowers per flowering shoot. The flower pedicel has a low to medium number of stipitate glands present. The shape of the bud in longitudinal section is pointed to ovoid. The calyx has medium to strong sepal extensions. The flowers of 'POULharmu' are rounded to irregularly rounded in shape when viewed from above, flat on the upper part and flattened convex on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULharmu' has a semi-double flower which is red in colour. 'POULharmu' has a small to medium sized petal spot on the inner and outer side of the petal. The petal margin has very weak to weak reflexing and medium undulation. The outer stamen has a green filament colour with pink at the top. The style is medium in length and yellowish-green in colour. The stigma is positioned below the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles. Flower fragrance is medium.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULharmu' originated from controlled crossing of unnamed seedlings made in 1992 in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULharmu' were conducted during the summer of 2002 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of eight plants per variety grown under field conditions. All measured characteristics were based on ten measurements and colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

Table 155: Comparison table for 'POULharmu'

	'POULharmu'	'Noare'*
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	3.4	4.4
std. deviation	0.2	0.4

Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
upon opening	43A	N34A
upper surface	43A-B	N34A
under surface	50A	n/a
Overall flower colour (RHS)		
	50A	45B
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
margin	52A	53C
middle zone	52A	53C
base	4D	155B
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
margin	43A-B	45A
middle zone	43A-B	45B
base	48C-2D (spot)	N57C-B, 155B (spot)

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULege'** (see figure 161)
Trade name: Everglades
Application number: 98-1288
Application date: 1998/03/27
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'POULdrik' (Bryce Canyon) and 'Showbiz'

Summary: *'POULege' has darker, glossier leaves than 'Showbiz'. 'POULege' has weaker anthocyanin in the shoot than 'POULdrik'. 'POULege' has stronger sepal extensions than 'Showbiz'. 'POULege' has pinkish-red flower colour while 'POULdrik' has pinkish-coral flower colour and 'Showbiz' has red flowers. 'POULege' has red style colour while 'POULdrik' has yellowish-green style colour.*

Description: 'POULege' is a floribunda type rose which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has absent to very weak, reddish-brown anthocyanin colouration. There is an average number of long prickles on the stem which are deep concave in shape. The prickles are nearly white in colour with hues of red. The leaves are medium to dark green in colour and have strong glossiness. There are five to seven leaflets present. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin, a thin texture and a rounded base.

'POULege' flowers mid-season and has two flowering periods that are four to six weeks in duration. There is a medium number of flowers per flowering shoot. The flower pedicel has a very low number of stipitate glands present. The shape of the bud in longitudinal section is pointed. The calyx has medium to strong sepal extensions. The flowers of 'POULege' are rounded to irregularly rounded in shape when viewed from above, flattened convex on the upper part and concave on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULege' has a double flower which is pinkish-red in colour. 'POULege' has a small petal spot on the inner and outer side of the petal. The petal margin has weak reflexing and weak undulation. The outer stamen has a white filament and the style is medium in length, red in colour and has no hairs on the upper half. The stigma is positioned below the anthers. The receptacle is medium in size, funnel shaped and has no prickles.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULege' originated from the controlled crossing of 'POULander' and an unnamed seedling, made in 1987, in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULege' were conducted during the summer of 2002 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of eight plants per variety grown under field conditions. All measured characteristics were based on ten measurements and colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

Table 156: Comparison table for 'POULege'

	'POULege'	'POULdrik'*	'Showbiz'*
Colour of flower bud (RHS)			
upon opening	52A-51A	52C	46B
upper surface	50A-52A	49A-52D	45A-B
under surface	54A-B	55A-61D	46B
Overall flower colour (RHS)			
	52A-B	49A	45B
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)			
margin	52A (fades to 55A)	55A-49A	53B
middle zone	54A-B fades to 55A-B	55A-49A	53C (with tones of N66A)
base	3C	52C (With spot 7A)	N66A-B (white base)

Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)

margin	50A	52D-49A	45B
middle zone	52A	52D-49A	45B
base	3C	49C (with spot 9B)	N66A (white base)

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULtrav'** (see figure 162)
Trade name: Amber Hit
Application number: 98-1290
Application date: 1998/03/27
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Varieties used for comparison: 'POULnoev' (Salmo Hit) and 'Coral Cover'

Summary: *'POULtrav' has no anthocyanin in the shoot while 'Coral Cover' has medium anthocyanin. 'POULtrav' has smaller leaves than the reference varieties. 'POULtrav' has a larger flower diameter than 'POULnoev' and a higher number of petals. 'POULtrav' has yellowish-orange flowers while the reference varieties have pink flowers. 'POULtrav' has spots at the base of the petal while 'Coral Cover' has no petal spots.*

Description: 'POULtrav' is a ground cover type rose which has a very compact growth habit. The young shoot has no anthocyanin colouration. There is a sparse number of prickles and thorns on the stem which are concave in shape. The prickles are yellowish-red in colour. The leaves are medium green in colour and have weak to medium glossiness. There are five to seven leaflets present. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin, a thin texture and an obtuse to rounded base.

'POULtrav' flowers early and has two flowering periods that are four to six weeks in duration. There is a medium number of flowers per flowering shoot. The flower pedicel has a low number of stipitate glands present. The shape of the bud in longitudinal section is pointed to ovoid. The calyx has medium to strong sepal extensions. The flowers of 'POULtrav' are round in shape when viewed from above, flat to flattened convex on the upper part and flattened convex on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULtrav' has a very double flower which is yellowish-orange in colour. 'POULtrav' has a small petal spot on the inner and outer side of the petal. The petal margin has medium reflexing and weak to medium undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow filament. The style is medium to long in length and yellowish-green in colour with slight reddish colouration at the top. The stigma is positioned slightly above the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, funnel to pitcher shaped and has stipitate glands present. Flower fragrance is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULtrav' originated from the controlled crossing of 'Sunny Meillandina' and an unnamed seedling, made in 1988, in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULtrav' were conducted during the summer of 2002 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of eight plants per variety grown under field conditions. All measured characteristics were based on ten measurements and colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

Table 157: Comparison table for 'POULtrav'

	'POULtrav'	'POULnoev'*	'Coral Cover'*
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	8.0	11.0	10.5
std. deviation	0.6	1.0	1.3
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	5.1	7.8	7.6
std. deviation	0.6	0.8	1.2
Colour of flower bud (RHS)			
upon opening	16D-16B	49A-38A	49D (outer petals) 49A (inner petals)
upper surface	12C-9A (spot at base)	38A-37B	55C
under surface	14D (with 12A-B at base)	29C-B	62D
Overall flower colour (RHS)	24B (fading to 14D-12D)	49A-38A	62B-C (fading to 69C-D)
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)			
margin	14D	37B	65B
middle zone	12B	29B-C	65B
base	8B (9A spot)	8B (9A spot)	69B

Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)			
margin	16D	38A	65B
middle zone	16C	38A-37A	65B (with streaks of 65A)
base	8A (with 9A spot)	8A (with 9A spot)	69B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULterp'** (see figure 163)
Trade name: Old Charleston
Application number: 98-1295
Application date: 1998/03/27
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Seafoam'

Summary: *'POULterp' has a more spreading growth habit than 'Seafoam'. 'POULterp' has a sparse number of long prickles on the stem while 'Seafoam' has a medium to high number of long prickles. 'POULterp' has lighter green leaves than 'Seafoam. 'POULterp' has a higher number of flowers per flowering shoot and a smaller flower diameter than 'Seafoam'. The flowers of 'POULterp' are double while the flowers of 'Seafoam' are very double. 'POULterp' has shorter petals than 'Seafoam'. 'POULterp' has a glabrous pedicel while 'Seafoam' has a medium number of stipitate glands on the pedicel.*

Description: 'POULterp' is a ground cover type rose which has a spreading growth habit. The young shoot has very weak anthocyanin colouration which is reddish-brown in colour. There are a sparse number of short and long prickles on the stem which are deep concave in shape. The prickles are nearly white in colour with some reddish colouration on the new growth. The leaves are light to medium green in colour and have strong glossiness. There are seven to nine leaflets present. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin, a thin texture and an obtuse to rounded base.

'POULterp' flowers early to mid-season and has two flowering periods that are four to six weeks in duration. There is a very high number of flowers per flowering shoot. The flower pedicel is glabrous. The shape of the bud in longitudinal section is pointed. The calyx has weak sepal extensions. The flowers of 'POULterp' are irregularly rounded in shape when viewed from above, flattened convex on the upper part and concave on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULterp' has a double flower which is white in colour. 'POULterp' has no petal spots at the base on the inner or outer side of the petal. The petal margin has medium reflexing and medium undulation. The outer stamen has an orange filament. The style is medium in length and yellowish-green in colour. The stigma is positioned at the same level as the anthers. The receptacle is medium in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles present. Flower fragrance is weak.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULterp' originated from the controlled crossing of 'Fairyland' and an unnamed seedling, made in 1987, in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULterp' were conducted during the summer of 2002 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of eight plants per variety grown under field conditions. All measured characteristics were based on ten measurements and colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

Table 158: Comparison table for 'POULterp'

	'POULterp'	'Seafoam'*
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	3.0	4.8
std. deviation	0.2	0.4
Petal length (cm)		
mean	1.5	2.3
std. deviation	0.1	0.3

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULtieme'** (see figure 164)
Trade name: Ragtime
Application number: 98-1296
Application date: 1998/03/27
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights

are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'New Dawn'

Summary: *'POULtieme' has stronger anthocyanin colouration on the young shoot than 'New Dawn'. 'POULtieme' has a lighter green leaf colour with weaker glossiness than 'New Dawn'. The flowers of 'POULtieme' are semi-double while the flowers of 'New Dawn' are double. 'POULtieme' has pink flowers while 'New Dawn' has pink and white flowers. 'POULtieme' has a small to medium sized spot at the base of the outer and inner side of the petal while 'New Dawn' has no petal spot.*

Description: 'POULtieme' is a climbing rose variety. The young shoot has strong anthocyanin colouration which is red in colour. There is a sparse number of long prickles on the stem which are concave in shape. The prickles are reddish-brown in colour. The leaves are light to medium green in colour and have weak to medium glossiness. There are seven leaflets present. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin, a thin texture and a rounded base.

'POULtieme' flowers early to mid-season and has two flowering periods that are four to six weeks in duration. There is a medium number of flowers per flowering shoot. The shape of the bud in longitudinal section is pointed to globular. The calyx has medium sepal extensions. The flowers of 'POULtieme' are irregularly rounded in shape when viewed from above, flat to flattened convex on the upper part and concave to flat on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULtieme' has a semi-double flower which is pink in colour. 'POULtieme' has small to medium sized spots at the base on the inner and outer side of the petal. The petal margin has weak to medium reflexing and very weak undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow to green filament. The style is short to medium in length and yellowish-green in colour. The stigma is positioned below the anthers. The receptacle is small to medium in size and pitcher shaped.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULtieme' originated from the controlled crossing of 'Morning Jewel' and an unnamed seedling, made in 1990, in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULtieme' were conducted during the summer of 2002 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of eight plants per variety grown under field conditions. All measured characteristics were based on ten measurements and colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

Table 159: Comparison table for 'POULtieme'

	'POULtieme'	'New Dawn'*
Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
upon opening	58B-C	49C, 155D
upper surface	58B (lighter than)	155D
under surface	62A	49C, N155C
Overall flower colour (RHS)		
	58C	N155D
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
margin	68C	N155D
middle zone	68C-D	N155C
base	155B, 4A	n/a
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
margin	61D	N155D
middle zone	61D-67D	155B
base	155B, 4A	n/a

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'POULnoev'** (see figure 162)
Trade name: Salmo Hit
Application number: 98-1298
Application date: 1998/03/27
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'POULtrav' and 'Coral Cover'

Summary: *'POULnoev' has no anthocyanin in the shoot while 'Coral Cover' has medium anthocyanin. 'POULnoev' has more hairs on the pedicel than the reference varieties. 'POULnoev' has larger leaves than 'POULtrav'. 'POULnoev' has smaller flowers than the reference varieties with fewer petals. 'POULnoev' differs from the reference varieties in flower colour.*

Description: 'POULnoev' is a ground cover type rose with a bushy growth habit and semi-erect branching. The young shoot has no anthocyanin colouration. There is a sparse number of long prickles on the stem which are concave in shape. The prickles are yellowish-red in colour. The leaves are

medium green in colour and have medium to strong glossiness. There are five leaflets present. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin, a thin texture and a rounded base.

'POULnoev' flowers early in the season and has two flowering periods that are four to six weeks in duration. There is a medium number of flowers per flowering shoot. The shape of the bud in longitudinal section is pointed to ovoid. The calyx has medium sepal extensions. The flowers of 'POULnoev' are round in shape when viewed from above, flat to flattened convex on the upper part and flattened convex on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULnoev' has a double flowers which are pink in colour. 'POULnoev' has medium sized spots at the base on the outer side of the petal and medium to large spots on the inner side. The petal margin has medium reflexing and weak to medium undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow to orange filament. The style is medium in length and yellowish-green in colour with red colouration at the top. The stigma is positioned level with or slightly above the anthers. The receptacle is small in size and pitcher shaped. There are no prickles on the receptacle. Flower fragrance is medium to strong.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULnoev' originated from the controlled crossing of two unnamed seedlings, made in 1987, in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULnoev' were conducted during the summer of 2002 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of eight plants per variety grown under field conditions. All measured characteristics were based on ten measurements and colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

Table 160: Comparison table for 'POULnoev'

	'POULnoev'	'POULtrav'*	'Coral Cover'*
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	11.0	8.0	10.5
std. deviation	1.0	0.6	1.3
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	7.8	5.1	7.6
std. deviation	0.8	0.6	1.2
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	3.9	5.0	5.1
std. deviation	0.3	0.3	0.3

Colour of flower bud (RHS)			
upon opening	49A-38A	16D-B	49D (outer petals) 49A (inner petals)
upper surface	38A, 37B	12C (9A spot at base)	55C
under surface	29C-B	14D (with 12A-B at base)	62D
Overall flower colour (RHS)			
	49A-38A	24B (fading to 14D-12D)	62B-C (fading to 69C-D)
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)			
margin	37B	14D	65B
middle zone	29B-C	12B	65B
base	8B (9A spot at base)	8B (9A spot at base)	69B
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)			
margin	38A	16D	65B
middle zone	38A-37A	16C	65B (with streaks of 65A)
base	8A (with 9A spot at base)	8A (with 9A spot at base)	69B

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'POULbota'** (see figure 165)
Trade name: Bolero
Application number: 98-1299
Application date: 1998/03/27
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'New Dawn'

Summary: *'POULbota' has fewer prickles on the stem than 'New Dawn'. 'POULbota' has petal spots at the base of the outer and inner side while 'New Dawn' has no petal spots. 'POULbota' has a red filament and red style while 'New Dawn' has a cream coloured filament and yellowish-green style with red tones. 'POULbota' has a pitcher shaped receptacle while 'New Dawn' has a funnel shaped receptacle. 'POULbota' differs slightly in flower colour from 'New Dawn'.*

Description: 'POULbota' is a climbing rose variety. The young shoot has medium anthocyanin colouration which is reddish in colour. There is a sparse number of long prickles on the stem which are concave in shape. The prickles are greenish-white in colour with red at the base. The leaves are medium green in colour and have strong glossiness. There are five leaflets present. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin, a thin texture and a rounded base.

'POULbota' flowers early to mid-season and has two flowering periods that are four to six weeks in duration. There is a medium number of flowers per flowering shoot. The shape of the bud in longitudinal section is pointed to ovoid. The calyx has medium sepal extensions. The flowers of 'POULbota' are irregularly rounded in shape when viewed from above, flattened convex on the upper part and concave on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULbota' has semi-double flowers which are white in colour. 'POULbota' has small spots at the base on the outer side of the petal and very small spots on the inner side. The petal has strong reflexing at the margin edge and weak undulation. The outer stamen has a red filament. The style is medium in length and red in colour. The stigma is positioned below the anthers. The receptacle is medium in size and pitcher shaped.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULbota' originated from the controlled crossing of 'Morning Jewel' and an unnamed seedlings, made in 1990, in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULbota' were conducted during the summer of 2002 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of eight plants per variety grown under field conditions. All measured characteristics were based on ten measurements and colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

Table 161: Comparison table for 'POULbota'

	'POULbota'	'New Dawn'*
Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
upon opening	24D	49C, 155D
upper surface	24D (margin) 11D (middle)	155D
under surface	24D (margin) 19C (middle)	49C, N155C
Overall flower colour (RHS)		
	155B	N155D
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
margin	N155D-56D	N155B
middle zone	155B	N155C
base	8A	n/a
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
margin	N155D-56D	N155B
middle zone	155B	155B (paler than 56D)
base	8A	n/a

* reference variety

Proposed denomination:	**'POULtumb'** (see figure 155)
Trade name:	Tumbling Waters
Application number:	98-1300
Application date:	1998/03/27
Applicant:	Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada:	Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'POULmulti' and 'Seafoam'

Summary: *'POULtumb' has fewer long prickles on the stem than the reference varieties. 'POULtumb' has larger leaves which are less glossy than the reference varieties. 'POULtumb' has a smaller flower diameter and shorter petals than 'Seafoam'. 'POULtumb' has no petal spots while 'POULmulti' has very small to small petal spots. 'POULtumb' has no reflexing of the petal margin while 'POULmulti' has weak reflexing and 'Seafoam' has medium reflexing. 'POULtumb' has semi-double flowers while 'Seafoam' has very double flowers.*

Description: 'POULtumb' is a ground cover type rose with an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has very weak anthocyanin colouration which is reddish-brown in colour. There is a sparse number of long and short prickles on the stem which are deep concave in shape. The prickles are reddish-brown in colour on the new growth and nearly white on the old growth. The leaves are medium green in colour and have weak glossiness. There are five to seven leaflets present. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin, a thin texture and an obtuse to rounded base.

'POULtumb' flowers early in the season and has two

flowering periods that are four to six weeks in duration. There is a very high number of flowers per flowering shoot. The shape of the bud in longitudinal section is pointed. The calyx has very weak sepal extensions and the pedicel has a medium number of stipitate glands. The flowers of 'POULtumb' are round in shape when viewed from above, flat on the upper part and concave on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULtumb' has semi-double flowers which are white in colour. 'POULtumb' has no spots at the base on the outer and inner side of the petal. The petal has no reflexing at the margin edge and weak to medium undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow filament. The style is medium in length and yellow in colour. The stigma is positioned at the same level as the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles. The flowers of 'POULtumb' have a weak fragrance.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULtumb' originated from the controlled crossing of an unnamed seedling and *R. multiflora* 'Nana', made in 1990, in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULtumb' were conducted during the summer of 2002 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of eight plants per variety grown under field conditions. All measured characteristics were based on ten measurements and colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

Table 162: Comparison table for 'POULtumb'

	'POULtumb'	'POULmulti'*	'Seafoam'*
Leaf length (cm)			
mean	11.6	6.7	9.0
std. deviation	1.1	0.7	0.8
Leaf width (cm)			
mean	8.0	3.9	5.9
std. deviation	1.3	0.3	0.7
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	2.7	2.9	4.8
std. deviation	0.2	0.1	0.4
Colour of flower bud (RHS)			
upon opening	155A	155D	155A
upper surface	155A	155D	155C
under surface	155A	155D	155C
Overall flower colour (RHS)			
	155C	155D	155A
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)			
margin	155C	155B	155A
middle zone	white	155B	155A
base	n/a	155B	n/a
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)			
margin	155C	155B	155A
middle zone	white	155B	155A
base	n/a	155B (spot 12A)	n/a

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'POULoesy'** (see figure 166)
Trade name: Santa Barbara
Application number: 98-1303
Application date: 1998/03/27
Applicant: Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg, Denmark
Agent in Canada: Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montreal, Quebec

Note: The applicant has requested an exemption from compulsory licensing to allow time to multiply and distribute propagating material of the variety. If the exemption is granted, it may be allowed for two years from the date rights are granted for the variety.

Variety used for comparison: 'Bonica'

Summary: *'POULoesy' has larger leaves than 'Bonica'. 'POULoesy' has seven leaflets while 'Bonica' has five leaflets. 'POULoesy' has darker pink buds and flowers than 'Bonica'. 'POULoesy' has medium sized petal spots while 'Bonica' has no petal spots.*

Description: 'POULoesy' is a floribunda type rose with an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has weak to medium anthocyanin colouration which is reddish-purple in colour. There is an average number of long prickles on the stem which are deep concave in shape. The prickles are red in colour. The leaves are light to medium green in colour and have medium glossiness. There are seven leaflets present. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin, a thin texture and rounded base.

'POULoesy' flowers early in the season and has two flowering periods that are four to six weeks in duration. There is a very high number of flowers per flowering shoot. The shape of the bud in longitudinal section is pointed to ovoid. The calyx has weak sepal extensions. The flowers of 'POULoesy' are round in shape when viewed from above, flat on the upper part and concave on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower center is normal. 'POULoesy' has semi-double flowers which are pink in colour. 'POULoesy' has medium sized spots at the base on the outer and inner side of the petal. The petal has weak to medium reflexing at the

margin edge and weak undulation. The outer stamen has a yellow to green filament. The style is medium in length and yellow-green in colour. The stigma is positioned below the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles. The flowers of 'POULoesy' have a very weak fragrance.

Origin and Breeding: 'POULoesy' originated from the controlled crossing of an unnamed seedling and 'La Sevillana', made in 1990, in a greenhouse at Fredensborg, Denmark.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'POULoesy' were conducted during the summer of 2002 at St. Thomas, Ontario. The trial consisted of eight plants per variety grown under field conditions. All measured characteristics were based on ten measurements and colour determinations were made using the 2001 RHS colour chart.

Table 163: Comparison table for 'POULoesy'

	'POULoesy'	'Bonica'*
Leaf length (cm)		
mean	15.6	8.6
std. deviation	1.3	0.6
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	11.4	6.1
std. deviation	0.7	0.7
Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
upon opening	52B	56A - 49A
upper surface	52B-C	N155D (margin) 62C (center)
under surface	52C (lighter than)	56C
Overall flower colour (RHS)		
	52A-55A	56A
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
margin	67D	65B/56A
middle zone	67D	65B/56A
base	1D	N155D
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
margin	52B	56C
middle zone	52B-C	56C-D
base	4D	N155D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Meinusian'** (see figure 167)
Tradename: Francois Rabelais
Application number: 00-2397
Application date: 2000/09/29

Applicant: CP Delaware Inc.
Wilmington, Delaware
USA
Agent: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Alain Meilland
Meilland International
Le Cannet Des Maures
France

Variety used for comparison: 'The Squire'

Summary: *The young shoots of 'Meinusian' have weak to medium intensity of anthocyanin colouration while in 'The Squire' it is medium to strong. 'Meinusian' has yellow to red brown thorns while 'The Squire' has red brown thorns. The entire leaf, and the terminal leaflet of 'Meinusian' is slightly smaller with more glossiness than the 'The Squire'. The number of flowers per flowering shoot is slightly greater in 'Meinusian' than in 'The Squire'. 'Meinusian' has a medium number of prickles on the pedicel of the flower while 'The Squire' has few. The flower diameter is smaller in 'Meinusian' than in 'The Squire' and when viewed from the side the flower shape is flattened convex in 'Meinusian' while flat in 'The Squire'. The petals of 'Meinusian' are smaller than 'The Squire', and have medium to strong reflexing of the margin while it is weak in 'The Squire'. 'Meinusian' has a red flower colour while 'The Squire' has a dark purple red flower colour. The colour of the style in 'Meinusian' is yellow green and red and absent of hair on the upper half, while in 'The Squire' it is yellow with medium hairiness. The stigmas position relative to the anthers in 'Meinusian' is above them while in 'The Squire' it is at the same level. 'Meinusain' has a receptacle that is pitcher shaped while 'The Squire' has a funnel shaped receptacle. The flower fragrance is weak in 'Meinusian' while it is medium in 'The Squire'.*

Description: 'Meinusian' is a floribunda type hybrid rose which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has weak to medium anthocyanin which is purple in colour. The stems have thorns which are deep concave in shape. There are sparse short prickles on the stem and an average number of long prickles. The thorns and prickles are yellow to reddish-brown in colour. The leaf is medium green in colour at the time of first flush. There is a weak to medium glossiness on the upper side. There are seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a serrate margin and a rounded shape base. The leaf blade has a flexible to leathery texture.

'Meinusian' flowers mid-season and flowers almost continuously for 4 to 6 weeks. There are a medium number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has a medium number of prickles. The sepal extensions are very

weak to weak. The flower bud is ovoid in shape and the fully opened flower is round when viewed from above and flat on the upper part and flattened convex on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower centre is infold. The corolla is very double and medium red in colour. The petal has a very small sized petal spot at the base of the inner side and a small sized petal spot at the base of the outer side. The petal margin has medium to strong reflexing and weak undulation. The outer stamen has a pink filament. The style is medium in length, yellowish green to red in colour and has no hairiness. The stigma is positioned above the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles. 'Meinusian' has a weak flower fragrance, and is resistance to mildew, and black spot.

Origin and Breeding: 'Meinusian' originated from the hybridization of ('Meichanso' x 'Meifolio') x 'Korlima', in 1987 at Selection Meilland, Le Cannet des Maures, France. Selection criteria include bloom characteristics including quality and fragrance, plant habit, and disease tolerance.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Meinusian' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario in the summers of 2001 and 2002. The trials consisted of ten plants of each variety, field grown, where plants were spaced 0.4m apart within the row and rows were 1 m apart.

Table 164: Comparison table for 'Meinusian'

	'Meinusian'	'The Squire'*
Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
upon opening	46A	53A
upper surface	46A	53A
under surface	46B	53A
Overall flower colour (RHS)		
	46C	53A
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
margin	53C	53A
middle zone	53C	53A
base	66A/white	white
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
margin	46C	53A
middle zone	46C	53A
base	white	white

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Meitelov'** (see figure 168)
Tradename: Michelangelo
Application number: 00-2398
Application date: 2000/09/29

Applicant: CP Delaware Inc.
Wilmington, Delaware
USA
Agent: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Alain Meilland
Meilland International
Le Cannet Des Maures
France

Variety used for comparison: 'Toulouse Lautrec'

Summary: *The young shoots of 'Meitelov' have very weak to weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration while in 'Toulouse Lautrec' it is medium. 'Meitelov' has a medium number of light brown thorns on the pedicel while 'Toulouse Lautrec' has absent to very few yellow thorns. The entire leaf, and the terminal leaflet of 'Meitelov' is slightly smaller with more glossiness than 'Toulouse Lautrec'. There is rugosity on the terminal leaflet of 'Meitelov' while none in 'Toulouse Lautrec'. The flower diameter is smaller in 'Meitelov' than in 'Toulouse Lautrec'. The petals of 'Meitelov' are slightly smaller than 'Toulouse Lautrec', and have medium undulation of the margin while it is weak in 'Toulouse Lautrec'. The stigmas position relative to the anthers in 'Meitelov' is below them while in 'Toulouse Lautrec' it is above them. 'Meitelov' has a receptacle that is pitcher shaped while 'Toulouse Lautrec' has a funnel shaped receptacle. The flower fragrance is weaker in 'Meitelov' than in 'Toulouse Lautrec'.*

Description: 'Meitelov' is a hybrid tea small shrub rose which has an upright to bushy growth habit. The young shoot has a very weak to weak anthocyanin which is reddish brown in colour. The stems have thorns which are deep concave in shape. There are sparse short prickles on the stem and an average number of long prickles. The thorns and prickles are light brown in colour and medium in number. The leaf is medium green in colour at the time of first flush. There is a medium glossiness on the upper side. There are seven leaflets. The terminal leaflet has a denticulate margin and a rounded shape base. The leaf blade has a rugose texture.

'Meitelov' flowers mid-season and flowers almost continuously for 6 to 10 weeks. There are a low number of flowers per flowering shoot and the flower pedicel has few to medium number of prickles. The sepal extensions are very weak to weak. The flower bud is ovoid in shape and the fully opened flower is round when viewed from above and flat on the upper part and concave to flat on the lower part when viewed from the side. The flower centre is infold to normal. The corolla is double and medium yellow in colour. The petal has no petal spot at the base of the inner or outer side. The

petal margin has weak reflexing and medium undulation. The outer stamen has an orange filament. The style is medium to long in length, yellowish green to red in colour and has weak hairiness. The stigma is positioned below the anthers. The receptacle is small in size, pitcher shaped and has no prickles. 'Meitelov' has a medium flower fragrance, and is resistance to mildew, and black spot.

Origin and Breeding: 'Meitelov' originated from the hybridization of ('Meidragelac' x 'Meikinosi') x 'Korbelma', in 1988 at Selection Meilland, Le Cannet des Maures, France. Selection criteria include bloom characteristics including quality and fragrance, plant habit, and disease tolerance.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Meitelov' were conducted in Oxford Station, Ontario in the summers of 2002. The trials consisted of ten plants of each variety, field grown, where plants were spaced 0.4m apart within the row and rows were 1 m apart. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements unless otherwise indicated.

Table 165: Comparison table for 'Meitelov'

	'Meitelov'	'Toulouse Lautrec'*
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	65.4	85.3
std. deviation	2.88	10.34
Colour of flower bud (RHS)		
upon opening	11C	8B
upper surface	11C	8B
under surface	11C	8B
Overall flower colour (RHS)	12B/C	7A/B
Colour of outer side of petal (RHS)		
margin	12B/C	7A/B
middle zone	12B/C	7A/B
Colour of inner side of petal (RHS)		
margin	12B/C	7A/B
middle zone	12B/C	7A/B

* reference variety

RUDBECKIA
(*Rudbeckia occidentalis* Nutt.)

Proposed denomination: **'Black Beauty'** (see figure 169)
Trade name: Black Magic
Application number: 99-2086
Application date: 1999/12/23
Applicant: Herbert Oudshoorn
Rijpwetering, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management
Oxford Station, Ontario
Breeder: Herbert Oudshoorn
Rijpwetering, The Netherlands

Variety used for comparison: 'Green Wizard'

Summary: *'Black Beauty' produces a smaller plant with smaller leaves than 'Green Wizard'. The shape of the base of the leaf blade in 'Black Beauty' is attenuate to obtuse while it is cordate in 'Green Wizard'. 'Black Beauty' has a leaf blade margin that is unlobed and dentate while 'Green Wizard' has lobed leaves that are dentate. The petiole of 'Black Beauty' has very weak anthocyanin colouration while in 'Green Wizard' there is none. 'Black Beauty' has a shorter peduncle than 'Green Wizard'. The capitulum length is shorter in 'Black Beauty' than in 'Green Wizard'.*

Description: 'Black Beauty' is a perennial that has a upright bushy growth habit, with a sparse degree of branching. It is propagated vegetatively. The stem is medium green in colour with very weak anthocyanin colouration. The stem has no glaucosity or pubescence. The leaf is a simple type arranged alternately and at the base in a rosette arrangement. The leaf is ovate in shape with an acute shaped apex, and an attenuate to obtuse shaped base. The leaf blade margin is unlobed and dentate. The upper side of the leaf is dark green in colour with no variegation, and very sparse pubescence. There is a petiole present that has very weak anthocyanin colouration. The peduncle has no anthocyanin colouration.

'Black Beauty' flowers once early to mid season for a moderate amount of time. The inflorescence head is found terminally with an erect attitude. There is a disc present and the floret is black in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Black Beauty' was selected from a population of seedlings that were the result of open pollination between unnamed *Rudbeckia occidentalis* seedlings. The discovery was made by the breeder in Rijpwetering, The Netherlands in 1994. The selection criteria were improved floral traits, and good form and habit.

Tests and Trials: Were conducted for 'Black Beauty' during the summer of 2002, at Oxford Station, Ontario. Trials consisted of ten plants of each variety grown in field plots spaced approximately 0.4 m within the row and 1.0 m between the rows. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements unless indicated otherwise.

Table 166: Comparison table for 'Black Beauty'

	'Black Beauty'	'Green Wizard'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	96.86	102.57
std. deviation	21.73	13.73
Plant width (cm)		
mean	57.40	69.00
std. deviation	5.03	9.62
Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	14.60	17.40
std. deviation	1.52	1.82
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	6.90	7.28
std. deviation	0.80	0.57
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	13.43	17.83
std. deviation	2.23	1.94
Capitulum length (cm)		
mean	3.45	4.97
std. deviation	0.19	0.28

* reference variety

SNAPDRAGON
(*Antirrhinum majus* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Balumbreo'** (see figure 170)
Trade name: Luminaire™ Bronze & Yellow
Application number: 01-2663
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumyell' (see table 167 on page 176)

Summary: *'Balumbreo' produces more narrow plants with longer leaves and longer florets than 'Balumyell'. Degree of branching for 'Balumbreo' is sparse to moderate while it is moderate to strong for 'Balumyell'. Colour of the lobes of the upper lip is dark purple red for 'Balumbreo' while it is yellow for 'Balumyell'. The lobes of the lower lip for 'Balumbreo' are yellow and red in colour while those of 'Balumyell' are yellow.*

Description: 'Balumbreo' is a trailing snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and sparse to moderate branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and moderate to dense pubescence. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is lanceolate with an obtuse shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The upper and lower sides of the leaf blade have absent to very sparse pubescence. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent to very dull and the leaf is dark green in colour. There is no petiole.

'Balumbreo' flowers mid-season. Density of the florets on the raceme is moderate. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are dark purple red in colour. Reflexing of the lobes of the upper lip is present. The lobes of the lower lip are yellow and red in colour. Reflexing of the lobes of the lower lip is present. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is yellow. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lips are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balumbreo' originated from a cross between seed parent '445-1', characterized by its semi-trailing growth habit, lavender and yellow bi-coloured flowers and small, medium green foliage, and pollen parent '488-3', characterized by its vigorous trailing growth habit, lavender flowers and dark green foliage. The cross took place at Arroyo Grande, California in November of 1998. The initial plant selection based on vigorous growth habit, continuous flowering and small, dark green foliage was made in December of 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Balumbreo' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta during the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Balumdelo'** (see figure 171)
Trade name: Luminaire™ Deep Yellow
Application number: 01-2664
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumyell' (see table 167 on page 175)

Summary: *'Balumdelo' produces narrower plants with longer leaves than 'Balumyell'. Degree of branching for 'Balumdelo' is sparse to moderate while it is moderate to strong for 'Balumyell'. Colour of the lobes of the upper lip and palate is yellow for 'Balumdelo' while it is lighter yellow for 'Balumyell'.*

Description: 'Balumdelo' is a trailing snapdragon variety with upright bushy growth habit and sparse to moderate branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and moderate to dense pubescence. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is ovate with an obtuse shaped apex and cuneate shaped base. The upper and lower sides of the leaf blade have moderate to dense pubescence. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent to very dull and the leaf is bluish green in colour. The leaf blade has a petiole.

'Balumdelo' flowers mid-season. Density of the florets on the raceme is moderate. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper and lower lips and the palate are yellow in colour.

Reflexing of the lobes of the upper and lower lips is present. Stripes on the lobes of the upper lip are present and absent on the lobes of the lower lip.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balumdelo' originated from a cross between seed parent '445-1', characterized by its semi-trailing growth habit, lavender and yellow bi-coloured flowers and small, medium green foliage, and pollen parent '488-3', characterized by its vigorous trailing growth habit, lavender flowers and dark green foliage. The cross took place at Arroyo Grande, California in November of 1998. The initial plant selection based on vigorous growth habit, continuous flowering and small, dark green foliage was made in December of 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Balumdelo' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta during the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 167: Comparison table for 'Balumbreo', 'Balumdelo' and 'Balumorew'

	'Balumbreo'	'Balumdelo'	'Balumorew'	'Balumyell'*
Plant height (cm)				
mean	13.4	15.2	17.2	14.3
std. deviation	1.2	0.8	3.0	0.9
Plant width (cm)				
mean	24.1	27.1	35.1	29.5
std. deviation	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.8
Leaf length (cm)				
mean	5.7	5.5	5.6	3.8
std. deviation	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.5
Floret length (cm)				
mean	4.0	3.6	4.0	3.3
std. deviation	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Colour of floret (RHS)				
upper lip lobes	59B	3A	35A	1A
lower lip lobes	3A & N34A	2A	2A & 35A	2A
palate	7A	6A	12A	3A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balumhopi'** (see figure 172)
Trade name: Luminaire™ Hot Pink
Application number: 01-2665
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumpink'

Summary: *The stems of 'Balumhopi' are less pubescent than those of 'Balumpink'. The lobes of the upper lip of 'Balumhopi' are bright purple red in colour while those of 'Balumpink' are dull purple red. Colour of the lobes of the lower lip is purple red for 'Balumhopi' while it is blue pink edged with darker blue pink for 'Balumpink'.*

Description: 'Balumhopi' is a trailing snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and moderate branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and no pubescence. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is ovate with an obtuse shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The upper and lower sides of the leaf blade have absent to very sparse pubescence. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is dull and the leaf is dark green in colour. The leaf blade has a petiole.

'Balumhopi' flowers mid-season. Density of the florets on the raceme is moderate. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper and lower lips are bright purple red in colour. Reflexing of the lobes of the upper and lower lips is present. The palate is yellow orange in colour. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lip are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balumhopi' originated from a cross between seed parent '422-4', characterized by its upright growth habit, yellow peloric flower form and medium green foliage, and pollen parent '427-3', characterized by its semi-trailing growth habit, light pink flowers and medium green foliage. The cross took place at Arroyo Grande, California in November of 1998. The initial plant selection based on vigorous growth habit, continuous flowering and small, dark green foliage was made in December of 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Balumhopi' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta during the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 168: Comparison table for 'Balumhopi'

	'Balumhopi'	'Balumpink'*
Colour of floret (RHS)		
upper lip lobes	N66A	61C
lower lip lobes	N57A	N66C with 67C margin
palate	14B	9A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Balumorew'** (see figure 173)
Trade name: Luminaire™ Orange & Yellow
Application number: 01-2666
Application date: 2001/04/11
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumyell' (see table 167 on page 175)

Summary: *'Balumorew' produces larger plants with longer leaves and longer florets than those of 'Balumyell'. The stems of 'Balumorew' have absent to very weak pubescence while those of 'Balumyell' have weak to moderate pubescence. The lobes of the upper lip of 'Balumorew' are orange brown in colour while those of 'Balumyell' are yellow. Colour of the lobes of the lower lip is yellow and orange brown for 'Balumorew' while it is yellow for 'Balumyell'.*

Description: 'Balumorew' is a trailing snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and moderate branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and no pubescence. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is ovate with an obtuse shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. Pubescence of the upper side of the leaf blade is very sparse and on the lower side it is absent. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is dull and the leaf is medium green in colour. The leaf blade has a petiole.

'Balumorew' flowers mid-season. Density of the florets on the raceme is dense. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are orange brown in colour and reflexed. The lobes of the lower lip are yellow and orange brown in colour and reflexed. The palate is yellow in colour. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lip are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balumorew' originated from a cross between seed parent variety 'Lampion Yellow', characterized by its trailing growth habit, yellow flowers and hirsute, dark green foliage, and pollen parent 'BFP-59', characterized by its trailing growth habit, small, peach flowers and medium green foliage. The cross took place at Arroyo Grande, California in November of 1998. The initial plant selection based on vigorous growth habit, continuous flowering and small, dark green foliage was made in December of 1999.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Balumorew' were conducted in a greenhouse at Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta during the summer of 2002. The trial included 10 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 6 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Proposed denomination: **'Drabro'** (see figure 174)
Trade name: Dragon™ Bronze
Application number: 01-2861
Application date: 2001/10/15
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumyell' and 'Drapink'

Summary: *'Drabro' produces smaller plants than 'Balumyell'. Shape of the leaf blade for 'Drabro' is elliptic while it is linear for the reference varieties. Colour of the lobes of the upper lip is red to orange brown for 'Drabro' while it is yellow to yellow green for 'Balumyell' and light blue pink for 'Drapink'. Colour of the lobes of the lower lip is orange brown for 'Drabro' while for 'Balumyell' it is yellow green and for 'Drapink' it is light blue pink with yellow green and light yellow. Curvature of the lobes of the lower lip is reflexed for 'Drabro' while it is incurved for 'Balumyell' and straight to reflexed for 'Drapink'.*

Description: 'Drabro' is a snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and moderately dense branching. The stem has weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration on new growth only and dense pubescence. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is elliptic with an acute to obtuse shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The upper and lower sides of the leaf blade have moderately dense pubescence. The length of the pubescence on the upper and lower sides of the leaf blade is long. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent and the leaf is medium green in colour. There is no petiole.

'Drabro' flowers early. Density of the florets on the raceme is

dense. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are red to orange brown in colour with purple red near the base and horizontal to semi-upwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the upper lip is moderate to strong and undulation of the margin is weak. The medium sized lobes of the lower lip are orange brown in colour and have a downwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the lower lip is strong and undulation of the margin is weak to moderate. Curvature of the lobes of the lower lip is reflexed and depth of emargination is medium to deep. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is yellow with orange brown at the base and sides. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lips are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Drabro' originated from a cross between seed parent 'CF1-35' and pollen parent 'CF1-116' at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California in 1999. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant habit was made in 2000. 'Drabro' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Drabro' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 169: Comparison table for 'Drabro'

	'Drabro'	'Balumyell'*	'Drapink'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	12.5	17.9	15.1
std. deviation	1.3	2.2	1.6
Plant width (cm)			
mean	24.0	29.4	26.4
std. deviation	2.2	2.4	2.1
Colour of floret (RHS)			
upper lip lobes	34A-C with 54A base	2C with 2A margin	55C-D
lower lip lobes	34C	1B	56D with 4C-D
palate	34B around 7A zone	1A around 2A zone	2B around 9A zone

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Dracrim'** (see figure 175)
Trade name: Dragon™ Crimson
Application number: 01-2862
Application date: 2001/10/15

Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumdepur'

Summary: *'Dracrim' has more narrow leaves and longer florets than 'Balumdepur'. Colour of the lobes of the upper and lower lips is dark purple red for 'Dracrim' while it is purple for 'Balumdepur'.*

Description: 'Dracrim' is a snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and moderate to dense branching. The stem has weak to moderate intensity of anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence on new growth only. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is lanceolate with an acute to cuspidate shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The upper side of the leaf blade has moderately dense pubescence which is very short in length. 'Dracrim' has sparse and very short pubescence on the lower side of new leaves only. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent and the leaf is medium green in colour. There is no petiole.

'Dracrim' flowers early. Density of the florets on the raceme is moderate to dense. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are dark purple red in colour and have a semi-upwards to upwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the upper lip is moderate to strong and undulation of the margin is weak. The medium to large sized lobes of the lower lip are dark purple red in colour and have a semi-downwards to downwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the lower lip is absent to very weak and undulation of the margin is weak. Curvature of the lobes of the lower lip is incurved and depth of emargination is medium to deep. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is yellow with dark purple red at the base and sides. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lips are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Dracrim' originated from a cross between seed parent 'CF1-35C' and pollen parent 'CF1-116' at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California in 1999. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant habit was made in 2000. 'Dracrim' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Dracrim' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were

determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 170: Comparison table for 'Dracrim'

	'Dracrim'	'Balumdepur'*
Leaf width (mm)		
mean	8.1	12.3
std. deviation	1.7	1.3
Floret length (cm)		
mean	4.1	3.8
std. deviation	0.13	0.10
Colour of floret (RHS)		
upper lip lobes	59B	72A-71A margin, 71B base
lower lip lobes	59B	72A-71A
palate	59A but redder around 4A-5A zone	61A-71A around 9A zone fading to white

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Draivory'** (see figure 176)
Trade name: Dragon™ Ivory
Application number: 01-2863
Application date: 2001/10/15
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumwhit'

Summary: *'Draivory' produces taller plants with longer leaves and longer racemes than those of 'Balumwhit'. Colour of the lobes of the upper lip is white with a light yellow green margin for 'Draivory' while it is white for 'Balumwhit'. Colour of the lobes of the lower lip is light yellow green for 'Draivory' while it is white for 'Balumwhit'. 'Draivory' has strongly conspicuous stripes on the lobes of the upper lip while those on 'Balumwhite' are weakly conspicuous.*

Description: 'Draivory' is a snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and moderately dense branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and very dense pubescence. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is elliptic with a rounded acute shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The upper side of the leaf blade has long, moderate to dense pubescence. The lower side of the leaf blade has long to very long, very dense pubescence. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent and the leaf is medium green in colour.

'Draivory' flowers early. Density of the florets on the raceme is sparse to moderately dense. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are white in colour with a light yellow green margin and have an upwards attitude. There are strongly conspicuous stripes on the lobes of the upper lip. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the upper lip is very weak to moderate and undulation of the margin is very weak. The medium sized lobes of the lower lip are light yellow green in colour with no striping and have a downwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the lower lip is absent to weak and undulation of the margin is weak to moderate. Curvature of the lobes of the lower lip is reflexed and depth of emargination is medium to deep. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is yellow with lighter yellow at the base and sides. Stripes on the lobes of the lower lip are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Draivory' originated from a cross between seed parent 'CF1-10' and pollen parent 'CF105B' at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California in 1999. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant habit was made in 2000. 'Draivory' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Draivory' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 171: Comparison table for 'Draivory'

	'Draivory'	'Balumwhit'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	19.8	16.1
std. deviation	2.2	1.2
Leaf length (mm)		
mean	35.4	27.3
std. deviation	2.1	3.2
Raceme length (cm)		
mean	10.0	5.7
std. deviation	1.0	0.9

Colour of floret (RHS)		
upper lip lobes	N155A with 1D margin	N155B-C
lower lip lobes	1D	N155B
palate	1A & 1C around 2A zone	1A around 2A zone with N155B sides

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Dralight Pink'** (see figure 177)
Trade name: Dragon™ Light Pink
Application number: 01-2864
Application date: 2001/10/15
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumpink'

Summary: *'Dralight Pink' produces taller plants with longer racemes than those of 'Balumpink'. Colour of the lobes of the upper and lower lips is light blue pink with darker tones for 'Dralight Pink' while it is light purple red with darker tones for 'Balumpink'. Colour of the palate of the lower lip for 'Dralight Pink' is yellow with light blue pink base and for 'Balumpink' it is lighter yellow with white and pink to dark pink red sides.*

Description: 'Dralight Pink' is a snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and sparse to moderately dense branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence on new growth only. Stem stickiness is present. The leaf shape is lanceolate with an obtuse shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The upper side of the leaf blade has short to moderately long pubescence which is sparse to moderate in density. The lower side of the leaf blade has short, very sparse pubescence. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is dull to moderately glossy and the leaf is dark green in colour. The petiole is absent.

'Dralight Pink' flowers early. Density of the florets on the raceme is moderate. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are light blue pink in colour with darker tones and have a horizontal to semi-upwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the upper lip is absent and undulation of the margin is medium to strong. The medium to large sized lobes of the lower lip are light blue pink in colour with darker tones and have a horizontal to semi-downwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the lower lip is absent and undulation of the margin is weak to moderate. Curvature of the lobes of the lower lip is incurved and depth of emargination is shallow to medium deep. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is yellow with light blue pink at the sides. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lips are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Dralight Pink' originated from a cross between seed parent 'CF1-15A' and pollen parent 'CF1-104A' at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California in 1999. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant habit was made in 2000. 'Dralight Pink' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Dralight Pink' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 172: Comparison table for 'Dralight Pink'

	'Dralight Pink'	'Balumpink'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	24.6	13.1
std. deviation	2.3	1.8
Raceme length (cm)		
mean	10.2	8.4
std. deviation	0.6	0.5
Colour of floret (RHS)		
upper lip lobes	62C with tones of 62B	N57D with tones of 54A
lower lip lobes	62C & 65B	N57D
palate	9A with 62C sides	5A with 50A-B and N155A sides

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Dramag'** (see figure 178)
Trade name: Dragon™ Magenta
Application number: 01-2865
Application date: 2001/10/15
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumdepur'

Summary: *'Dramag' produces plants with smaller leaves and shorter florets than those of 'Balumdepur'. Length of pubescence on the upper side of the leaves is short for 'Dramag' while it is long for 'Balumdepur'. Colour of the palate of the lower lip for 'Dramag' is yellow fading to white and orange red with purple base and sides while for 'Balumdepur' it is darker yellow fading to white with purple base and sides.*

Description: 'Dramag' is a snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and sparse to moderately dense branching. The stem has strong anthocyanin colouration on new growth only and dense pubescence. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is lanceolate to elliptic with an obtuse shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The upper and lower sides of the leaf blade have short pubescence which is moderate in density. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent and the leaf is medium green in colour. The petiole is absent.

'Dramag' flowers early. Density of the florets on the raceme is moderate to dense. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are dark red purple in colour with a darker red purple margin and have a semi-upwards to upwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobes of the upper lip is very strong and undulation of the margins is weak. The medium sized lobes of the lower lip are dark red purple in colour and have a semi-downwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the lower lip is moderate and undulation of the margin is very weak. Curvature of the lobes of the lower lip is straight to reflexed and depth of emargination is medium. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is yellow fading to white and orange red with purple base and sides. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lips are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Dramag' originated from a cross between seed parent 'CF1-35C' and pollen parent 'CF1-116' at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California in 1999. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant habit was made in 2000. 'Dramag' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Dramag' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 173: Comparison table for 'Dramag'

	'Dramag'	'Balumdepur'*
Leaf length (mm)		
mean	31.0	33.8
std. deviation	3.3	3.8
Leaf width (mm)		
mean	10.9	12.3
std. deviation	1.6	1.3
Floret length (cm)		
mean	3.3	3.8
std. deviation	0.13	0.10
Colour of floret (RHS)		
upper lip lobes	71B with 72A-71A margin	71B with 72A-71A margin
lower lip lobes	72A-71A	72A-71A
palate	4A-B fading to white with 31A; 61A-71A on base & sides	9A fading to white; 61A-71A on base & sides

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Drapink'** (see figure 179)
Trade name: Dragon™ Pink
Application number: 01-2866
Application date: 2001/10/15
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumpink'

Summary: *'Drapink' produces taller plants with shorter leaves and shorter florets than those of 'Balumpink'. Colour of the upper side of the leaf blade is bluish green for 'Drapink' while it is medium green for 'Balumpink'. The lobes of the upper lip for 'Drapink' are light blue pink in colour with faint striping while those of 'Balumpink' are darker pink with tones of purple red and no striping. Colour of the palate of the lower lip for 'Drapink' is entirely yellow while for 'Balumpink' it is yellow and white with pink red base and sides.*

Description: 'Drapink' is a snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and moderate to dense branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and very dense pubescence. Stem stickiness is very weak. The leaf shape is lanceolate with an acute to obtuse shaped apex and attenuate

shaped base. The upper side of the leaf blade has very long pubescence which is dense. The lower side of the leaf blade has long pubescence which is moderately dense to dense. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent and the leaf is bluish green in colour. The petiole is absent.

'Drapink' flowers early. Density of the florets on the raceme is moderate to dense. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are light blue pink in colour with faint stripes and have a horizontal attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the upper lip is weak to moderate and undulation of the margin is moderate. The medium sized lobes of the lower lip are light blue pink in colour with light yellow green and have a semi-downwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the lower lip is moderate and undulation of the margin is weak. Curvature of the lobes of the lower lip is straight to reflexed and depth of emargination is deep. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is entirely yellow. Stripes on the lobes of the lower lip are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Drapink' originated from a cross between seed parent 'CF1-107B' and pollen parent 'CF1-59' at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California in 1999. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant habit was made in 2000. 'Drapink' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Drapink' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 174: Comparison table for 'Drapink'

	'Drapink'	'Balumpink'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	15.1	13.1
std. deviation	1.6	1.8
Leaf length (mm)		
mean	27.8	33.3
std. deviation	4.5	3.6
Floret length (cm)		
mean	3.3	3.5
std. deviation	0.10	0.10
Colour of floret (RHS)		
upper lip lobes	55C-D	N57D with tones of 54A
lower lip lobes	56D with 4C-D	N57D
palate	2B around 9A zone	50A-B around 5A & N155A zone

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Drarose'** (see figure 180)
Trade name: Dragon™ Rose
Application number: 01-2867
Application date: 2001/10/15
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumpink'

Summary: *'Drarose' produces larger plants with longer leaves and longer racemes than those of 'Balumpink'. The lobes of the upper and lower lips for 'Drarose' are purple red in colour while those of 'Balumpink' are pink red with tones of purple red on the lobes of the upper lip. Colour of the palate of the lower lip for 'Drarose' is yellow and orange red with purple red base and sides while for 'Balumpink' it is yellow and white with pink red base and sides. 'Drarose' has small to medium sized lobes on the lower lip while those of 'Balumpink' are large.*

Description: 'Drarose' is a snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and moderate to dense branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and moderate to dense pubescence. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is lanceolate with an acute shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The upper side of the leaf blade has short to medium length pubescence which is sparse in density. The lower side of the leaf blade has short to medium length pubescence which is sparse to moderate in density. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent and the leaf is medium green in colour. The petiole is absent.

'Drarose' flowers early. Density of the florets on the raceme is dense. The sepals are lanceolate to ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are purple red in colour and have a semi-upwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the upper lip is strong and undulation of the margin is weak. The small to medium sized lobes of the lower lip are purple red in colour

and have a downwards attitude. Reflexing of the margin of the lobes of the lower lip is strong to very strong and may be incurved. The lobes of the lower lip have moderate to strong undulation. Curvature of the lobes of the lower lip is reflexed and depth of emargination is medium deep. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is yellow and orange red with purple red base and sides. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lips are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Drarose' originated from a cross between seed parent 'CF1-26' and pollen parent 'CF1-10' at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California in 1999. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant habit was made in 2000. 'Drarose' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Drarose' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 175: Comparison table for 'Drarose'

	'Drarose'	'Balumpink'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	16.9	13.1
std. deviation	1.3	1.8
Plant width (cm)		
mean	29.8	25.9
std. deviation	2.4	2.0
Leaf length (mm)		
mean	38.7	33.3
std. deviation	3.1	3.6
Raceme length (mm)		
mean	9.5	8.4
std. deviation	0.9	0.5
Colour of floret (RHS)		
upper lip lobes	54A	N57D with tones of 54A
lower lip lobes	54A	N57D
palate	54A around 9A, 5C with 31A zone	50A-B & N155A around 5A zone

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Drawhite'** (see figure 181)
Trade name: Dragon™ White
Application number: 01-2868
Application date: 2001/10/15
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumwhit'

Summary: *'Drawhite' has longer leaves than those of 'Balumwhit'. Pubescence on the upper and lower sides of the leaf blade for 'Drawhite' is long while for 'Balumwhit' it is short on the upper side of the leaf blade and very short on the lower side. 'Drawhite' has no striping on the lobes of the upper lip while those of 'Balumwhit' have weak striping. Attitude of the lobes of the upper lip is horizontal for 'Drawhite' while it is semi-upwards for 'Balumwhit'. Attitude of the lobes of the lower lip is downwards while it is semi-downwards for 'Balumwhit'.*

Description: 'Drawhite' is a snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and moderate to dense branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and dense pubescence. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is elliptic with an acute shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The upper side of the leaf blade has long pubescence which is moderately dense to dense. The lower side of the leaf blade has long pubescence which is dense to very dense. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is absent and the leaf is dark green in colour.

'Drawhite' flowers early. Density of the florets on the raceme is moderately dense. The sepals are ovate in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are white in colour and have a horizontal attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the upper lip is moderate and undulation of the margin is absent to weak. The medium to large sized lobes of the lower lip are white in colour and have a downwards attitude. Reflexing of the lobe margin of the lower lip is weak and undulation of the margin is weak to moderate. Curvature of the lobes of the lower lip is straight to reflexed and depth of emargination is medium deep. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is yellow surrounded by yellow green with white sides. Stripes on the lobes of the upper and lower lips are absent.

Origin and Breeding: 'Drawhite' originated from a cross between seed parent 'CF1-117' and pollen parent 'CF1-156' at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California in 1999. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant

habit was made in 2000. 'Drawhite' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Drawhite' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 176: Comparison table for 'Drawhite'

	'Drawhite'	'Balumwhit'*
Leaf length (mm)		
mean	32.3	27.3
std. deviation	2.6	3.2
Colour of floret (RHS)		
upper lip lobes	white	white/N155B-C
lower lip lobes	white	white/N155B-C
palate	2C around 1A zone with white sides	1A around 2A zone with N155B sides

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Drayel'** (see figure 182)
Trade name: Dragon™ Yellow
Application number: 01-2869
Application date: 2001/10/15
Applicant: Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, California, U.S.A.

Variety used for comparison: 'Balumyell'

Summary: *'Drayel' has shorter leaves and longer racemes than those of 'Balumyell'. Pubescence on the upper and lower sides of the leaf blade for 'Drayel' is medium long to long while for 'Balumyell' it is short on the upper side of the leaf blade and very short on the lower side. 'Drawhit' has conspicuous stripes on the lobes of the upper lip while those of 'Balumyell' have weakly conspicuous stripes.*

Description: 'Drayel' is a snapdragon variety with bushy rounded growth habit and dense branching. The stem has no anthocyanin colouration and moderate to dense pubescence. Stem stickiness is absent. The leaf shape is lanceolate to elliptic with an acute to obtuse shaped apex and attenuate shaped base. The upper side of the leaf blade has medium to long pubescence which is very sparse. The lower side of the leaf blade has medium to long pubescence which is moderately dense to dense. Glossiness of the upper side of the leaf blade is dull and the leaf is dark green in colour. The petiole is absent.

'Drayel' flowers early. Density of the florets on the raceme is moderately dense to dense. The sepals are elliptic in shape. The lobes of the upper lip are yellow to yellow green in colour with conspicuous stripes and have a semi-upwards attitude. Reflexing and undulation of the margin of the lobes of the upper lip is moderate to strong. The medium sized lobes of the lower lip are yellow green in colour with no stripes and have a horizontal to semi-downwards attitude. Reflexing of the margin of the lobes of the lower lip is very weak and mostly incurved. Undulation of the lobe margin of the lower lip is moderate to strong. Curvature of the lobes of the lower lip is mostly incurved but may be reflexed and depth of emargination is medium to deep. Colour of the palate of the lower lip is yellow.

Origin and Breeding: 'Drayel' originated from a cross between seed parent 'CF1-10' and pollen parent 'CF105B' at Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., in Gilroy, California in 1999. A single plant selection based on flower colour, form and plant habit was made in 2000. 'Drayel' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and Trials for 'Drayel' were conducted in a polyhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. The trial included 15 plants each of the candidate and reference varieties. Plants were grown in 4.5 inch pots. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 Royal Horticulture Society (RHS) Colour Chart and measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 177: Comparison table for 'Drayel'

	'Drayel'	'Balumyell'*
Leaf length (mm)		
mean	30.9	34.2
std. deviation	3.7	2.9
Raceme length (mm)		
mean	8.3	6.3
std. deviation	1.1	0.6
Colour of floret (RHS)		
upper lip lobes	2B-1B	2C with 2A margin
lower lip lobes	1B	1B
palate	1A around small 2A zone	1A around small 2A zone

* reference variety

STRAWBERRY
(*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.)

Proposed denomination: **'Harmonie'** (see figure 183)
Application number: 02-3111
Application date: 2002/06/07
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-food Canada, St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec
Breeder: Shahrokh Khanizadeh, Agriculture & Agri-food Canada, St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec

Varieties used for comparison: 'Kent'

Summary: *'Harmonie' is a June-bearing strawberry variety with leaf blistering ranging from very weak to medium whereas it is very weak in 'Kent'. The fruit of 'Harmonie' are red and broader than they are long whereas the fruit of 'Kent' are light red and slightly longer than they are broad. 'Harmonie' flowers and produces fruit approximately one week later than 'Kent'. 'Harmonie' is moderately susceptible to leaf spot (Mycosphaerella fragariae* (Tul.) Lindau*) whereas 'Kent' is highly susceptible. 'Harmonie' is moderately susceptible to susceptible to leaf scorch (Diplocarpon earliana* Ell. & Ev.*) whereas 'Kent' is highly susceptible.*

Description: 'Harmonie' is a June-bearing strawberry variety with early to mid-season flowering and harvest maturity. Plants are flat in growth habit with medium plant density and vigour. The leaves are medium to dark green on the upper side with very weak to medium blistering between the veins. There are three leaflets present with a cupped terminal leaflet which is slightly longer than it is broad. The base of the terminal leaflet is obtuse with acute to slightly obtuse margin teeth. The pubescence on the petiole is medium to dense with the hairs positioned outwards. 'Harmonie' produces a medium amount of stolons which are medium to thick.

'Harmonie' has small to medium-sized flowers which are positioned beneath to level with the foliage. The calyx is larger in diameter than the corolla and the inner calyx is slightly larger than the outer calyx. The flower petals are free to touching. The petal length/width ratio is as long as it is broad.

The fruiting truss is semi-erect and short to medium in length. The medium-sized fruit is broader than it is long. The fruit is globose-conical in shape with no or very slight differences between the shape of the primary and secondary fruits. The band without achenes on the fruit is narrow to medium in width with unevenness of the fruit surface ranging from smooth to weak to medium. The red fruit of 'Harmonie' is slightly uneven in colour with strong glossiness. The achenes are inserted below to level with the fruit surface. The calyx is set level with to slightly above the fruit and the calyx segments are clasping to very slightly reflexed. In relation to fruit diameter, the calyx is slightly smaller in diameter than the size of the fruit and adheres strongly to the fruit. The fruit flesh is medium firm to firm and is slightly uneven to even orange red in colour. The fruit has medium to strong sweetness, is slightly aromatic with medium acidity.

'Harmonie' is moderately susceptible to leaf spot (*Mycosphaerella fragariae* (Tul.) Lindau) and moderately susceptible to susceptible to leaf scorch (*Diplocarpon earliana* Ell. & Ev.).

Origin and Breeding: 'Harmonie' originated from a controlled cross between varieties 'Yamaska' and 'Joliette'. The cross took place in 1993 at the Horticultural Research and Development Centre of the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada Research Station in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. 'Harmonie' has been tested at L'Acadie since 1994. Selection criteria included shelf life, yield, fruit size and colour and disease resistance. 'Harmonie' was tested under the experimental designation, 'APF9323-3'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Harmonie' were conducted in matted rows at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada experimental farm in L'Acadie, Quebec since 1994. A completely randomized design for four replicates (4 plots) was used to evaluate the selections. Each experimental unit was a 4-meter long plot, 50 cm wide. A representative 2m section of the plot was used for data collection. The remainder was used as guard row.

Proposed denomination: **'St-Jean d'Orléans'** (see figure 184)
Application number: 02-3112
Application date: 2002/06/07
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-food Canada, St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec
Breeder: Shahrokh Khanizadeh, Agriculture & Agri-food Canada, St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec

Varieties used for comparison: 'Kent'

Summary: *The diameter of the calyx of 'St-Jean d'Orléans' is slightly smaller than the corolla whereas it is slightly larger than the corolla in 'Kent'. The difference in shape between the primary and secondary fruit of 'St-Jean d'Orléans' is slight whereas there is no difference in 'Kent'. The fruit surface of 'St-Jean d'Orléans' are light red to red with weak unevenness of surface whereas 'Kent' is light red with medium unevenness of surface. 'St-Jean d'Orléans' is moderately susceptible to leaf spot (Mycosphaerella fragariae* (Tul.) Lindau*) and leaf scorch (Diplocarpon earliana* Ell. & Ev.*) whereas 'Kent' is highly susceptible.*

Description: 'St-Jean d'Orléans' is a June-bearing strawberry variety with early flowering and harvest maturity. Plants are flat in growth habit with open to medium plant density and medium to strong vigour. The leaves are medium to dark green on the upper side with very weak to medium blistering between the veins. There are three leaflets present with a cupped terminal leaflet which is slightly longer than it is broad. The base of the terminal leaflet is obtuse with acute to obtuse margin teeth. The pubescence on the petiole is medium to dense with the hairs positioned outwards. 'St-Jean d'Orléans' produces medium to many stolons which are medium to thick.

'St-Jean d'Orléans' has medium to large-sized flowers which are positioned beneath to level with the foliage. In relation to calyx diameter, the flower is slightly smaller than the corolla with the inner calyx being slightly larger than the outer calyx. The flower petals are touching with the petal length/width ratio being slightly longer than it is broad.

The fruiting truss of 'St-Jean d'Orléans' is semi-erect and short to medium in length. The medium-sized fruit is as long as it is broad. The fruit is globose-conical in shape with slight differences between the shape of the primary and secondary fruits. The band without achenes on the fruit is medium in width with weak unevenness of the fruit surface. The light red to red fruit of 'St-Jean d'Orléans' is slightly uneven to even in colour with strong glossiness. The achenes are inserted below to level with the fruit surface. The calyx is level with the fruit and the calyx segments are flat to slightly reflexed. In relation to fruit diameter, the calyx is the same size as the fruit and adheres strongly to the fruit. The fruit flesh is firm and is slightly uneven to even medium red in colour. The fruit has medium sweetness and acidity.

'St-Jean d'Orléans' is moderately susceptible to leaf spot (*Mycosphaerella fragariae* (Tul.) Lindau) and leaf scorch (*Diplocarpon earliana* Ell. & Ev.).

Origin and Breeding: 'St-Jean d'Orléans' originated from a controlled cross between the varieties 'L'Acadie' and 'Joliette'. The cross took place in 1993 at the Horticultural Research and Development Centre of the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada Research Station in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. 'St-Jean d'Orléans' has been tested at L'Acadie since 1997. Selection criteria included shelf life, yield, fruit size and colour and disease resistance. 'St-Jean d'Orléans' was tested under the experimental designation, 'FIO9623-43'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'St-Jean d'Orléans' were conducted in matted rows at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada experimental farm in L'Acadie, Quebec since 1997. A completely randomized design for four replicates (4 plots) was used to evaluate the selections. Each experimental unit was a 4-meter long plot, 50 cm wide. A representative 2m section of the plot was used for data collection. The remainder was used as guard row.

Proposed denomination: **'St-Laurent d'Orléans'** (see figure 185)
Application number: 02-3113
Application date: 2002/06/07
Applicant: Agriculture & Agri-food Canada, St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec
Breeder: Shahrokh Khanizadeh, Agriculture & Agri-food Canada, St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec

Varieties used for comparison: 'Kent'

Summary: *The diameter of the calyx of 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' is slightly smaller than the corolla whereas it is the same size to larger than the corolla in 'Kent'. The fruit of 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' is large whereas it is medium-sized in 'Kent'. 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' matures approximately one week later than 'Kent'. 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' is moderately susceptible to susceptible to leaf spot (Mycosphaerella fragariae* (Tul.) Lindau*) whereas 'Kent' is highly susceptible. 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' is resistant to moderately resistant to leaf scorch (Diplocarpon earliana* Ell. & Ev.*) whereas 'Kent' is highly susceptible.*

Description: 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' is a June-bearing strawberry variety with an early flowering date and mid-season harvest maturity. Plants are globose in growth habit with medium to dense plant density and medium to strong vigour. The leaves are medium green on the upper side with very weak to weak to medium blistering between the veins. There are three leaflets present with a cupped terminal leaflet which is slightly longer than it is broad. The base of the terminal leaflet is obtuse with acute to obtuse margin teeth.

The pubescence on the petiole is medium to dense with the hairs positioned outwards. 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' produces a medium amount of stolons which are medium to thick.

'St-Laurent d'Orléans' has medium to large-sized flowers which are positioned beneath to level with the foliage. In relation to calyx diameter, the flower is slightly smaller than the corolla with the inner calyx being the same size as the outer calyx. The flower petals are free to touching with the petal length/width ratio being as long as broad to longer than broad.

The fruiting truss of 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' is semi-erect and medium in length. The large fruit is slightly longer than it is broad. The fruit is round to globose-conical in shape with no differences between the shape of the primary and secondary fruits. The band without achenes on the fruit is medium in width with very weak to medium unevenness of the fruit surface. The light red to red fruit of 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' is slightly uneven in colour with strong glossiness. The achenes are inserted below to level with the fruit surface. The calyx is level to set above the fruit and the calyx segments are flat. In relation to fruit diameter, the calyx is the same size as the fruit and adheres strongly to the fruit. The fruit flesh is firm and is slightly uneven to even medium red in colour. The fruit has medium sweetness and medium to strong acidity.

'St-Laurent d'Orléans' is moderately susceptible to susceptible to leaf spot (*Mycosphaerella fragariae* (Tul.) Lindau) and resistant to moderately resistant to leaf scorch (*Diplocarpon earliana* Ell. & Ev.).

Origin and Breeding: 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' originated from a controlled cross between the varieties 'L'Acadie' and 'Joliette'. The cross took place in 1996 at the Horticultural Research and Development Centre of the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada Research Station in St-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' has been tested at L'Acadie since 1997. Selection criteria included shelf life, yield, fruit size and colour and disease resistance. 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' was tested under the experimental designation, 'FIO9624-11'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' were conducted in matted rows at the Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada experimental farm in L'Acadie, Quebec since 1997. A completely randomized design for four replicates (4 plots) was used to evaluate the selections. Each experimental unit was a 4-meter long plot, 50 cm wide. A representative 2m section of the plot was used for data collection. The remainder was used as guard row.

STRAWFLOWER
(*Bracteantha bracteata* (Vent.) Anderb. et Haegi)

Proposed denomination:	**'Redbrabro'** (see figure 186)
Trade name:	Sundaze Bronze Gold
Application number:	01-2510
Application date:	2001/01/12
Applicant:	Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada:	Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Breeder:	Dr. Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Redbragol' and 'Florabella Gold'

Summary: *'Redbrabro' has a shorter plant height than 'Florabella Gold'. 'Redbrabro' has smaller leaves than 'Redbragol' and larger leaves than 'Florabella Gold'. 'Redbrabro' has a shorter peduncle than 'Florabella Gold' and a longer peduncle than 'Redbragol'. 'Redbrabro' has a higher number of bracts which are multi-coloured while the reference varieties have one colour on the bracts. The bracts of 'Redbrabro' have stronger recurvature than the reference varieties. 'Redbrabro' has orange-red coloured bracts while the reference varieties have yellow bracts.*

Description: 'Redbrabro' has an erect to ascending growth habit. The plants are very short to short in height and plant density is medium to dense. The stem has slight pubescence. The stem leaves are broadest in the middle of the leaf blade and have an acuminate to acute shaped apex. The leaves are medium green in colour on the upper side and variegated. The upper and lower side of the leaf blade is slightly pubescent. The leaf margin has weak undulation.

'Redbrabro' flowers mid season. The peduncle is very short to short in length and is branched. The flower bud has a rounded apex and is brownish-purple in colour. The flowers are positioned level with or just above the foliage. In lateral view the flower head is concave on the lower part and concave to flat on the upper part. The flower head has a high to very high number of bracts. The involucre has one colour and the bract is multi-coloured. The bracts have striations present. The pappus is yellow in colour and the bract has very strong recurvature.

Origin and Breeding: 'Redbrabro' originated from a cross made between two proprietary selections. 'Redbrabro' was

selected by the breeder as a flowering plant within the progeny of this cross in a controlled environment in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia in 1997. Selection criteria included compact growth habit, large inflorescences, desirable inflorescence form, floret colours and good post production longevity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Redbrabro' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 18, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 178: Comparison table for 'Redbrabro'

	'Redbrabro'	'Redbragol'*	'Florabella Gold'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	25.9	22.3	38.2
std. deviation	1.3	3.5	3.0
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	11.3	16.3	8.4
std. deviation	1.6	1.1	1.2
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	2.3	3.0	1.0
std. deviation	.4	.4	.2
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	12.6	6.9	19.0
std. deviation	1.7	2.3	1.6
Colour of bud (RHS)	178B-C	9A (with areas of 167B)	9A-6A
Main colour of bract (RHS)	n/a	14A-9A	14A (fading to 9A)
Main colour of bract (RHS)			
middle third	24B		
lower third	6A-9A		
upper third	34A (as dark as N34A)		

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Redbragol'** (see figure 187)
Trade name: Sundaze Golden Yellow
Application number: 01-2511
Application date: 2001/01/12

Applicant: Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Breeder: Dr. Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Redbrabro' and 'Matilda Yellow'

Summary: *'Redbragol' has a shorter plant height and larger leaves than 'Matilda Yellow'. 'Redbragol' has shorter peduncles than the reference varieties. 'Redbragol' has a larger flower diameter than 'Matilda Yellow'. 'Redbragol' has yellowish-orange bract colour while 'Redbrabro' has reddish-orange bract colour. 'Redbragol' has fewer bracts than 'Redbrabro'. In lateral view the flower head is convex on the lower part for 'Redbragol' while it is concave for 'Redbrabro'.*

Description: 'Redbragol' has an erect to ascending growth habit. The plants are very short in height and dense. The stem has slight pubescence. The stem leaves are broadest in the middle of the leaf blade and have an acute to mucronate shaped apex. The leaves are medium green in colour on the upper side and variegated. The upper and lower side of the leaf blade is slightly pubescent. The leaf margin has weak undulation.

'Redbragol' flowers mid to late season. The peduncle is very short to short in length and is branched. The flower bud has a rounded apex and is yellow in colour with areas of yellowish-brown. The flowers are positioned level with or just above the foliage. In lateral view the flower head is convex on the lower part and concave on the upper part. The flower head has a medium number of bracts. The involucre and bract have one colour and the bracts have no striations present. The pappus is yellow in colour and the bract has moderate recurvature.

Origin and Breeding: 'Redbragol' originated from a cross made between two proprietary selections. 'Redbragol' was selected by the breeder as a flowering plant within the progeny of this cross in a controlled environment in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia in 1997. Selection criteria included compact growth habit, large inflorescences, desirable inflorescence form, floret colours and good post production longevity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Redbragol' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May

18, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 179: Comparison table for 'Redbragol'

	'Redbragol'	'Redbrabro'*	'Matilda Yellow'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	22.3	25.9	34
std. deviation	3.5	1.3	2.1
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	16.3	11.3	8.4
std. deviation	1.1	1.6	.7
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	3.0	2.3	1.0
std. deviation	.4	.4	.2
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	6.9	12.6	17.9
std. deviation	2.3	1.7	1.0
Colour of bud (RHS)	9A (with areas of 167B)	178B-C	9A
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	4.5	4.9	3.6
std. deviation	.3	.2	.3
Main colour of bract (RHS)	14A-9A	n/a	14A-9A (fades to 6A)
Main colour of bract (RHS)			
middle third		24B	
lower third		6A-9A	
upper third		34A (as dark as N34A)	

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Redbralem'** (see figure 188)
Trade name: Sundaze Lemon Yellow
Application number: 01-2512
Application date: 2001/01/12
Applicant: Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Breeder: Dr. Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia

Varieties used for comparison: 'Redbragol' and 'Florabella Lemon'

Summary: *'Redbralem' has a shorter plant height than 'Florabella Lemon' and smaller leaves than 'Redbragol'. 'Redbralem' has a shorter peduncle than 'Florabella Lemon'. 'Redbralem' has yellow bract colour while 'Redbragol' has yellowish-orange bract colour and 'Florabella Lemon' has yellowish-green bract colour. In lateral view the flower head is concave on the lower part and flat to convex on the upper part for 'Redbralem' while it is convex on the lower part and concave on the upper part for 'Redbragol'.*

Description: 'Redbralem' has an erect growth habit. The plants are very short in height and plant density is medium to dense. The stem has slight pubescence. The stem leaves are broadest in the middle of the leaf blade and have an acuminate shaped apex. The leaves are medium green in colour on the upper side and variegated. The upper and lower side of the leaf blade is slightly pubescent. The leaf margin has weak undulation.

'Redbralem' flowers mid season. The peduncle is short in length and is branched. The flower bud has a rounded apex and is yellow in colour. The flowers are positioned level with or just above the foliage. In lateral view the flower head is concave on the lower part and flat to convex on the upper part. The flower head has a medium to high number of bracts. The involucre and bract have one colour and the bracts have no striations present. The pappus is yellow in colour and the bract has weak recurvature.

Origin and Breeding: 'Redbralem' originated from a cross made between two proprietary selections. 'Redbralem' was selected by the breeder as a flowering plant within the progeny of this cross in a controlled environment in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia in 1997. Selection criteria included compact growth habit, large inflorescences, desirable inflorescence form, floret colours and good post production longevity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Redbralem' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 18, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 180: Comparison table for 'Redbralem'

	'Redbralem'	'Redbragol'*	'Florabella Lemon'*
Plant height (cm)			
mean	20.8	22.3	43.9
std. deviation	2.6	3.5	1.4

Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	11.1	16.3	9.6
std. deviation	1.2	1.1	1.2
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	2.1	3.0	1.0
std. deviation	.3	.4	.1
Peduncle length (cm)			
mean	9.8	6.9	21.7
std. deviation	2.8	2.3	2.8
Colour of bud (RHS)	2B-A	9A (with areas of 167B)	1D
Main colour of bract (RHS)	3B	14A-9A	2C-1D

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Redbrapin'** (see figure 189)
Trade name: Sundaze Pink
Application number: 01-2513
Application date: 2001/01/12
Applicant: Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia
Breeder: Dr. Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Florabella Pink'

Summary: *'Redbrapin' has a shorter plant height than 'Florabella Pink'. 'Redbrapin' has shorter peduncle length than 'Florabella Pink'. The involucre of 'Redbrapin' has one colour while the involucre of 'Florabella Pink' has two colours. 'Redbrapin' differs from 'Florabella Pink' in flower colour.*

Description: 'Redbrapin' has an erect to ascending growth habit. The plants are short to medium in height and plant density is medium to dense. The stem leaves are broadest in the middle of the leaf blade and have an acute shaped apex. The leaves are medium green in colour on the upper side and variegated. The upper and lower side of the leaf blade is slightly pubescent. The leaf margin has weak undulation.

'Redbrapin' flowers early to mid season. The peduncle is short in length and is branched. The flower bud has a pointed apex and is purplish-red in colour with white at the base. The flowers are positioned level with or just above the foliage. In lateral view the flower head is concave to flat on the lower part and flat to convex on the upper part. The flower head has a medium number of bracts. The involucre and bract have one colour and the bracts have no striations present. The pappus is white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Redbrapin' originated from a cross made between two proprietary selections. 'Redbrapin' was selected by the breeder as a flowering plant within the progeny of this cross in a controlled environment in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia in 1997. Selection criteria included compact growth habit, large inflorescences, desirable inflorescence form, floret colours and good post production longevity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Redbrapin' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 18, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 181: Comparison table for 'Redbrapin'

	'Redbrapin'	**'Florabella Pink'***
Plant height (cm)		
mean	31.3	42.2
std. deviation	2.2	4.3
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	9.2	19.4
std. deviation	2.3	1.8
Colour of bud (RHS)	60B-C (apex) 155D (base)	N66C-D (apex) 155B, 65A (base)
Main colour of bract (RHS)	63A-B	n/a
Main colour of middle third of upper bract (RHS)	n/a	2D-4D
Main colour of middle third of lower bract (RHS)	n/a	N66D-62B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Redbrawhi'** (see figure 190)
Trade name: Sundaze White
Application number: 01-2514
Application date: 2001/01/12

Applicant: Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia

Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford, British Columbia

Breeder: Dr. Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia

Variety used for comparison: 'Florabella White'

Summary: *'Redbrawhi' has a shorter plant height than 'Florabella White'. 'Redbrawhi' has a wider leaf blade which is darker in colour than the leaf of 'Florabella White'. 'Redbrawhi' has a shorter peduncle than 'Florabella White'. The flowers of 'Redbrawhi' are positioned level with or just above the foliage while the flowers of 'Florabella White' are high above the foliage. In lateral view the flower head is concave on the lower part for 'Redbrawhi' while it is convex for 'Florabella White'.*

Description: 'Redbrawhi' has an erect to ascending growth habit. The plants are short in height and plant density is medium to dense. The stem leaves are broadest near the base and in the middle of the leaf blade and have an acute to mucronate shaped apex. The leaves are dark green in colour on the upper side and variegated. The upper side of the leaf blade has dense pubescence and the lower side has slight pubescent. The leaf margin has weak undulation.

'Redbrawhi' flowers early to mid season. The peduncle is short in length and is branched. The flower bud has a rounded apex and is white in colour. The flowers are positioned level with or just above the foliage. In lateral view the flower head is concave on the lower part and flat to convex on the upper part. The flower head has a medium to high number of bracts. The involucre and bract are white in colour (155B). The bracts have no striations present and the pappus is white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Redbrawhi' originated from a cross made between two proprietary selections. 'Redbrawhi' was selected by the breeder as a flowering plant within the progeny of this cross in a controlled environment in Redland Bay, Queensland, Australia in 1997. Selection criteria included compact growth habit, large inflorescences, desirable inflorescence form, floret colours and good post production longevity.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Redbrawhi' were conducted in a polyhouse in the summer of 2002 in St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials included 15 plants per variety. Rooted cuttings were transplanted into 4.5 inch pots on May 18, 2002. All colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart and measured characteristics were based on ten plant measurements.

Table 182: Comparison table for 'Redbrawhi'

	'Redbrawhi'	'Florabella White'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	27.3	41.1
std. deviation	2.6	3.3
Leaf width (cm)		
mean	2.0	1.4
std. deviation	.4	.2
Peduncle length (cm)		
mean	9.4	19.0
std. deviation	1.4	4.2

* reference variety

SUTERA
(*Sutera cordata* Roth.)

Proposed denomination: **'Gold 'n Pearls'** (see figure 191)

Application number: 99-2062

Application date: 1999/12/22

Applicant: Outeniqua Nursery, Emerald, Australia

Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries, Abbotsford, B. C.

Breeder: Stephen Page, Evesham, United Kingdom

Variety used for comparison: 'Blizzard' (Snowstorm)

Summary: *'Gold 'n Pearls' produces a plant that is taller and narrower with less of a spreading growth habit than 'Blizzard'. The anthocyanin colouration is absent in the stems in 'Gold 'n Pearls' while present in 'Blizzard'. 'Gold 'n Pearls' has shorter shoots than 'Blizzard'. The leaf is variegated in 'Gold 'n Pearls while not in 'Blizzard'. The leaf colour is a yellow and green for 'Gold 'n Pearls' while just green for 'Blizzard'. 'Gold 'n Pearls' flowers later than 'Blizzard'.*

Description: 'Gold 'n Pearls' is a vegetatively propagated, annual sutera variety. Plant growth habit is horizontal to semi drooping, with a dense degree of branching. There is no anthocyanin present in the stem.

The simple ovate shaped leaves have a crenate to serrate type margin that has medium to many number of teeth. The main

colour of the upper side of the leaf blade is yellow with a green variegation and sparse to medium pubescence.

The solitary flowers are funnel form in shape, axillary ,and the corolla tubes have a straight attitude. 'Gold 'n Pearls' flowers early in the season. The 5 lobes of the corolla tube are completely fused at the base. The outer side of the corolla tube has medium pubescence which is short in length. The corolla lobing is strong with absent to very weak undulation of the margin. The colour of the upper side of the corolla lobes is white while the inner side of the corolla tube is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Gold 'n Pearls' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in Eversham, UK in 1997. It was a naturally occurring mutation of the *Sutera cordata* variety 'Blizzard'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Gold 'n Pearls' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2002 at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown in 10cm pots. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. Colour measurements were made using an RHS Colour Chart 2001.

Table 183: Comparison table for 'Gold 'n Pearls'

	'Gold 'n Pearls'	'Blizzard'*
Plant height (cm)		
mean	10.0	6.5
std. deviation	1.13	1.36
Plant width (cm)		
mean	30.1	44.7
std. deviation	2.92	5.40
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	20.9	48.4
std. deviation	5.58	4.99
Leaf blade colour of upper side (RHS)		
main	9C-8C	138A
secondary	138A-B	n/a

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Blizzard'** (see figure 192)
Tradename: Snowstorm
Application number: 99-2067
Application date: 1999/12/22
Applicant: R. W. Rother
Emerald, Australia
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries
Abbotsford, B. C.

Variety used for comparison: 'Bridal Showers'

Summary: *'Blizzard' produces a narrower plant, with more of a drooping growth habit than 'Bridal Showers'. The shoot length of 'Blizzard' is longer than 'Bridal Showers'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration in the stem is less in 'Blizzard' than in 'Bridal Showers'. 'Blizzard' has slightly larger leaves with more teeth along the margin than 'Bridal Showers'. The corolla tube of 'Blizzard' is slightly longer than in 'Bridal Showers'.*

Description: 'Blizzard' is a vegetatively propagated, annual sutera variety. Plant growth habit is semi drooping to drooping, with a medium to dense degree of branching. There is medium to strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration present in the stem.

The simple ovate shaped leaves have a crenate to serrate type margin that has medium to many number of teeth. The upper side of the leaf blade is green in colour, with sparse to medium pubescence.

The solitary flowers are funnel form in shape, axillary , and the corolla tube have a straight attitude. 'Blizzard' flowers very early in the season. The 5 lobes of the corolla tube are completely fused at the base. The outer side of the corolla tube has medium to strong pubescence which is short in length. The corolla lobing is strong with absent to very weak undulation of the margin. The colour of the upper side of the corolla lobes is white while the inner side of the corolla tube is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Blizzard' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in Emerald, Australia in 1995. It was a naturally occurring mutation of the *Sutera cordata* variety 'Snowflake'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Blizzard' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2002 at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown in 10cm pots. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. Colour measurements were made using an RHS Colour Chart 2001.

Table 184: Comparison table for 'Blizzard'

	'Blizzard'	'Bridal Showers'*
Plant width (cm)		
mean	44.7	50.1
std. deviation	5.40	3.84
Shoot length (cm)		
mean	48.4	29.1
std. deviation	4.99	3.28

Leaf blade length (cm)		
mean	2.2	1.5
std. deviation	0.34	0.14
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.1	1.5
std. deviation	0.30	0.13

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Novasnow'** (see figure 193)
Tradename: Giant Snowflake
Application number: 99-2069
Application date: 1999/12/22
Applicant: Innovaplant GmbH & Co. Gensingen, Germany
Agent in Canada: Nordic Nurseries Abbotsford, B. C.

Varieties used for comparison: 'Bridal Showers', 'Blizzard'(Snowstorm)

Summary: *'Novasnow' produces a narrower plant with less branching than the reference varieties. 'Novasnow' has more of a drooping growth habit than 'Bridal Showers'. The intensity of the anthocyanin colouration in the stem of 'Novasnow' is less than that of 'Bridal Showers'. The shoot length is longer in 'Novasnow' than in 'Bridal Showers' but shorter than in 'Snowstorm'. 'Novasnow' has more teeth on the leaf blade than 'Bridal Showers'. The flower diameter is slightly larger in 'Novasnow' than in the reference varieties. The length of the corolla tube in 'Novasnow' is slightly longer than in the reference varieties.*

Description: 'Novasnow' is a vegetatively propagated, annual sutera variety. Plant growth habit is semi drooping to drooping, with a medium degree of branching. There is a strong intensity of anthocyanin colouration present in the stem.

The simple ovate shaped leaves have a crenate to serrate type margin that has medium to many number of teeth. The upper side of the leaf blade is green in colour, with sparse to medium pubescence.

The solitary flowers are funnel form in shape, axillary ,and with a straight attitude. 'Novasnow' flowers very early in the season. The 5 lobes of the corolla tube are completely fused at the base. The outer side of the corolla tube has medium to strong pubescence which is short in length. The corolla lobing is strong with absent to very weak undulation of the margin. The colour of the upper side of the corolla lobes is white while the inner side of the corolla tube is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Novasnow' is the product of a planned breeding program conducted by the breeder in Gensingen, Germany in March 1999. It was a naturally occurring mutation of the *Sutera diffusus* variety 'Snowstorm'.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Novasnow' were conducted in a polyhouse during the summer of 2002 at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario. The trials consisted of 15 plants per variety grown in 10cm pots. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements. Colour measurements were made using an RHS Colour Chart 2001.

Table 185: Comparison table for 'Novasnow'

	'Novasnow'	'Bridal Showers'*	'Blizzard'*
Plant width (cm)			
mean	41.7	50.1	44.7
std. deviation	6.21	3.84	5.40
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	32.7	29.1	48.4
std. deviation	5.55	3.28	4.99
Flower diameter (cm)			
mean	1.8	1.32	1.5
std. deviation	0.08	0.07	0.10
Corolla tube length (cm)			
mean	1.20	0.87	1.05
std. deviation	0.08	0.09	0.05

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Yasflos'** (see figure 194)
Trade name: Candy Floss Blue
Application number: 00-2149
Application date: 2000/03/03
Applicant: A. T. Yates & Son Ltd. Congleton, England
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Bacoble'

Summary: *'Yasflos' produces a wider plant than 'Bacoble'. The elliptic to ovate shaped leaves of 'Yasflos' are slightly longer than the broad ovate shaped leaves of 'Bacoble'. 'Yasflos' have fewer, less prominent teeth along the margin of the leaf blade compared to 'Bacoble'. The flower diameter in 'Yasflos' is greater than in 'Bacoble'. 'Yasflos' has a shorter corolla tube length than 'Bacoble', and has strap like longer corolla lobes, compared to the rounder shorter lobes of 'Bacoble'.*

Description: 'Yasflos' is a vegetatively propagated, annual sutera variety. Plant growth habit is semi erect to drooping, with sparse to medium degree of branching. The shoot is medium green, long, and absent or very weak anthocyanin colouration. The distance between internodes is long with a slight stickiness to them.

The simple elliptic to ovate shaped leaves are opposite in arrangement with a serrated margin that have few teeth. The main colour of the upper side of the leaf blade is light green with no variegation and weak pubescence.

The simple flowers are funnel form in shape, axillary ,and erect. 'Yasflos' flowers early in the season. The 5 lobes of the corolla tube are free. The corolla tube is short, straight, with sparse pubescence. The colour of the throat on the inner sides of the corolla is yellow.

Origin and Breeding History: 'Yasflos' was selected from a seedling population that was the result of a cross made in 1998 of two *Sutera cordata* seedlings at Congleton, Cheshire, England. It was selected for its floriferousness, its flower colour and size, and its bushy, cascading habit.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Yasflos' were conducted in the summer of 2002 at Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., Grimsby, Ontario. The trials consisted of 13 plants per variety grown in 10cm pots. Pots were spaced in flats on 12.5 cm centres. Measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 186: Comparison table for 'Yasflos'

	'Yasflos'	'Bacoble'*
Leaf blade length (mm)		
mean	21.6	18.3
std. deviation	4.83	2.65
Leaf blade width (mm)		
mean	11.2	18.3
std. deviation	1.17	2.07
Flower diameter (mm)		
mean	16.3	12.1
std. deviation	0.82	1.07
Colour of upper side of corolla (RHS)	87C	88C

* reference variety

VERBENA
(*Verbena hybrida*)

Proposed denomination: **'Sunmaref TP-SAP'** (see figure 195)
Trade name: Tapien Salmon
Application number: 01-2714
Application date: 2001/05/11
Applicant: Suntory Limited, Osaka, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Breeders: Yasunori Yomo
Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunmaref TP-P'(Tapien Pink)

Summary: *'Sunmaref TP-SAP' has a more prostrate growth habit than 'Sunmaref TP-P'. The pubescence on the stem, and the upper and lower surface of the leaf is greater in 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' than in 'Sunmaref TP-P'. 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' has a grey-green leaf colour while 'Sunmaref TP-P' has a green leaf colour. The flower colour in 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' is a blue pink while in 'Sunmaref TP-P' it is more a violet.*

Description: 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' is an annual plant with a prostrate growth habit. The stems have medium to dense pubescence and are light to medium green in colour with absent or very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are ovate in shape with an obtuse shaped base, deeply cut leaf margins and strongly lobed. The leaves are medium grey green in colour with medium pubescence on the upper surface and weak to medium pubescence on the lower surface. There is a leaf petiole present.

'Sunmaref TP-SAP' flowers a long time. The inflorescences produced by 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' are medium density corymbs which are both axillary and terminal in location. The florets are single with bracts that are smaller in size than the calyx. The florets are pink in colour with a darker pink eye zone at the center. There are no petal markings. The stamens are greenish yellow in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' resulted from a cross between wild type *Verbena calliantha f. rosea* native to brazil as the female parent and 'Rainbow Carpet Red' as the pollen plant. This cross was performed at the Hakushu Nursery Center of Suntory Ltd. in March of 1996. Propagation of the selected seedling was carried out asexually from the spring of 1997 to the autumn of 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' were conducted in a greenhouse at Norseco Inc., Boisbriand, Quebec during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of twelve plants per variety. The plants were grown in 25 cm hanging baskets, three per basket. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on twelve measurements.

Table 187: Comparison table for 'Sunmaref TP-SAP'

	'Sunmaref TP-SAP'	'Sunmaref TP-P'*
Colour of half open floret (RHS)	67D	81C
Colour of upper side of fully open floret (RHS)	68B	87C
Colour of lower side of fully open floret (RHS)	66A	78A

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Rap Burg'** (see figure 196)
Trade name: Rapunzel Burgundy
Application number: 01-2745
Application date: 2001/05/23
Applicant: Goldsmith Seed, Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mitchell Hanes

Variety used for comparison: 'Babylon Neon Rose' and 'Esca Burg Two'

Summary: *'Rap Burg' differs from the reference varieties in flower colour and foliage type. 'Rap Burg' has red purple florets whereas the florets of 'Babylon Neon Rose' are pink. The florets of 'Rap Burg' are not as red and are more finely lobes than the florets of 'Esca Burg Two'. The foliage of 'Rap Burg' is lobed whereas it is not in 'Esca Burg Two'.*

Description: 'Rap Burg' is an annual verbena with a semi-prostrate growth habit. The medium green stems have strong pubescence with medium to strong anthocyanin colouration along stem margins. The medium to dark green leaves are lobed/tripartite in shape with a cuneate-shaped base and lobed pinnatifid margins. There is medium to strong pubescence on the upper and lower leaf surfaces. Leaf petioles are present.

The flowering period for 'Rap Burg' is long to very long. The inflorescence is a corymb of medium density which are both axillary and terminal in location. The single florets are red/purple with bracts that are smaller in size than the calyx. There is a small white semi-circle at the base of the upper petal. The corolla throat hairs are white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Rap Burg' was developed by crossing a purple flowered breeding line, '98-620-8', with 'Temari Purple'. A single plant was selected in 1999 based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit. 'Rap Burg' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Rap Burg' were conducted in a double poly greenhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. Trials consisted of 15plants/variety with one cutting/110mm square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 188: Comparison table for 'Rap Burg'

	'Rap Burg'	'Babylon Neon Rose'*	'Esca Burg Two'*
Inflorescence diameter (mm)			
mean	48.9	54.6	68.9
std. deviation	1.6	3.6	4.1
Floret diameter (mm)			
mean	18.5	18.8	23.3
std. deviation	0.8	0.8	1.1
Colour of half open floret (RHS)	61A	45B	59A with more red
Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	N79C to 61C at center (eye)	58B purple tones/52A red tones	61A
Colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	N72B	55B-54B, 69D at base	64A-B

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Rap Pureye'** (see figure 197)
Trade name: Rapunzel Purple with Eye
Application number: 01-2746
Application date: 2001/05/23
Applicant: Goldsmith Seed, Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mitchell Hanes

Variety used for comparison: 'Babylon Neon Rose' and 'Balazplum' (Aztec Plum)

Summary: *'Rap Pureye' differs from the reference varieties in flower colour and foliage type. 'Rap Pureye' has purple florets whereas the florets of 'Babylon Neon Rose' are pink. The florets of 'Rap Pureye' have markings at the base of the petals, are more finely lobed and are not quite as dark purple as the florets of 'Balazplum' ('Aztec Plum'). The foliage of 'Rap Pureye' is more lobed than that of 'Balazplum'.*

Description: 'Rap Pureye' is an annual verbena with a prostrate growth habit. The medium green stems have medium to strong pubescence with very weak anthocyanin colouration along stem margins. The medium to dark green leaves are lobed/tripartite-pinnatipartite in shape with a cuneate-shaped base and lobed pinnatifid margins. There is weak to medium pubescence on the upper and lower leaf surfaces. Leaf petioles are present.

The flowering period for 'Rap Pureye' is very long. The inflorescence is a corymb of medium to strong density which are both axillary and terminal in location. The single florets are purple with bracts that are smaller in size than the calyx. The markings at the base of the petals are small and pale yellow/cream. The corolla throat hairs are cream with purple zone.

Origin and Breeding: 'Rap Pureye' was developed by crossing a lavender flowered breeding line, 98-620-7, with a light purple flowered breeding line known as 98-711-11. A single plant was selected in 1999 based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit. 'Rap Pureye' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Rap Pureye' were conducted in a double poly greenhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. Trials consisted of 15 plants/variety with one cutting/110mm square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 189: Comparison table for 'Rap Pureye'

	'Rap Pureye'	'Babylon Neon Rose'*	'Balazplum'*
Inflorescence diameter (mm)			
mean	48.4	54.6	61.0
std. deviation	1.7	3.6	2.1
Floret diameter (mm)			
mean	16.6	18.8	21.8
std. deviation	1.0	0.8	1.0
Colour of half open floret (RHS)	darker than N81A	45B	N81A margins, center N79B
Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	N81A - 83A	58B purple tones/52A red tones	N81A, margins of N81B
Colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	83C-D, 155D at base	55B-54B, 69D at base	N81C-D, N155D at base

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Rap Purple'** (see figure 198)
Trade name: Rapunzel Purple
Application number: 01-2747
Application date: 2001/05/23
Applicant: Goldsmith Seed, Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario
Breeder: Mitchell Hanes

Variety used for comparison: 'Babylon Neon Rose', 'Balazplum' (Aztec Plum) and 'Sunmariba' (Temari Violet)

Summary: *'Rap Purple' differs from the reference varieties in flower colour and foliage type. 'Rap Purple' has purple florets whereas the florets of 'Babylon Neon Rose' are pink. The florets of 'Rap Purple' have very small markings at the base of the upper petals, are more finely lobed and are more red purple than the florets of 'Balazplum' (Aztec Plum). The foliage of 'Rap Purple' is more lobed than that of 'Balazplum' and 'Sunmariba'. The florets of 'Rap Purple' are smaller with less obvious markings at the base of the upper petals than the florets of 'Sunmariba'.*

Description: 'Rap Purple' is an annual verbena with a semi-prostrate to prostrate growth habit. The light to medium green stems have strong pubescence with medium anthocyanin colouration along stem margins. The medium to dark green leaves are ovate in shape with a cuneate-shaped base with deep pinnatifid margins. There is strong pubescence on the upper and lower leaf surfaces.

The flowering period for 'Rap Purple' is very long. The inflorescence is a corymb of medium density which are both axillary and terminal in location. The single florets are purple with bracts that are smaller in size than the calyx. There are very small markings at the base of the upper petal only. The

corolla throat hairs are white with a small purple zone.

Origin and Breeding: 'Rap Purple' was developed by crossing 'Temari Purple' with a purple with white eye flowered breeding line known as 98-663-1. A single plant was selected in 1999 based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit. 'Rap Purple' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Rap Purple' were conducted in a double poly greenhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. Trials consisted of 15 plants/variety with one cutting/110mm square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 190: Comparison table for 'Rap Purple'

	'Rap Purple'	'Balazplum'*	'Sunmariba'*	'Babylon Neon Rose'*
Inflorescence diameter (mm)				
mean	50.5	61.0	65.7	54.6
std. deviation	3.3	2.1	1.7	3.6
Floret diameter (mm)				
mean	18.3	21.8	21.7	18.8
std. deviation	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8
Colour of half open floret (RHS)	N78A	N81A, N79B margins and center	N78A	45B
Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	N78A darker towards center	N81A, margins N81B	N78A, center-N80A	58B purple tones/ 52A red tones
Colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	N81C-D, N81A margins, N155D	N81C-D, N155D at base	N80C with N80B at edges	55B-54B, 69D at base

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Balazwhit'** (see figure 199)
Trade name: Aztec™ White
Application number: 01-2791
Application date: 2001/07/19
Applicant: Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, USA
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunmaririho' (Temari White)

Summary: *'Balazwhit' differs from the reference variety, 'Sunmaririho', in density and size of the inflorescence, floret diameter and foliage type. The inflorescence of 'Balazwhit' is larger and more dense than that of 'Sunmaririho'. The florets of 'Balazwhit' are larger than those of 'Sunmaririho'. The foliage of 'Balazwhit' is not lobed whereas it is in 'Sunmaririho'. 'Balazwhit' has more stem pubescence than 'Sunmaririho'.*

Description: 'Balazwhit' is an annual verbena with a prostrate growth habit. The medium green stems have strong pubescence with no anthocyanin colouration along stem margins. The medium green leaves are obovate in shape with a truncate-shaped base and dentate margins. There is strong pubescence on the upper and lower leaf surfaces. There are no leaf petioles.

The flowering period for 'Balazwhit' is medium to long. The inflorescence is a corymb of strong density which are both axillary and terminal in location. The single florets are white with bracts that are smaller in size than the calyx. The corolla throat hairs are light green.

Origin and Breeding: 'Balazwhit' was developed by crossing a semi-upright, white-flowered breeding line, designated '236', with another semi-trailing, white-flowered breeding line, designated 'Verb-D'. The cross was made in June 1999 at Arroyo Grande, California, USA. The initial selection was made in February, 2000 based on flower colour, form and

plant growth habit. Asexual reproduction was carried out by vegetative cuttings.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Balazwhit' were conducted in at Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert, Alberta during the summer of 2002. Trials consisted of a minimum of 10plants/variety with one cutting/5-6 inch square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 191: Comparison table for 'Balazwhit'

	'Balazwhit'	'Sunmaririho'*
Flower diameter (cm)		
mean	6.2	4.6
std. deviation	0.28	0.17
Floret diameter (mm)		
mean	24.3	15.7
std. deviation	0.7	0.8
Colour of half open floret (RHS)	155B	155B
Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	155B	155B
Colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	155B	155B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Lan Pureye'** (see figure 200)
Trade name: Lanai Purple with Eye
Application number: 01-2941
Application date: 2001/12/12
Applicant: Goldsmith Seed, Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunmariba' (Temari Violet) and 'Rap Pureye' (Rapunzel Purple with Eye)

Summary: *'Lan Pureye' differs from the reference varieties in flower colour, petal markings and foliage type. 'Lan Pureye' has larger petal markings at the base of the petals than both reference varieties. The florets of 'Lan Pureye' are slightly more blue violet than those of 'Sunmariba' and less purple than those of 'Rap Pureye'. The foliage of 'Lan Pureye' is not lobed with crenate leaf margins whereas the foliage of 'Rap Pureye' is lobed with pinnatifid margins and the foliage of 'Sunmariba' has more dentate margins.*

Description: 'Lan Pureye' is an annual verbena with a semi-prostrate to prostrate growth habit. The light to medium green stems have medium to strong pubescence with no anthocyanin colouration along stem margins. The dark green leaves are ovate in shape with a truncate-shaped base and crenate margins. There is strong to very strong pubescence on the upper and lower leaf surfaces.

The flowering period for 'Lan Pureye' is very long. The inflorescence is a corymb of strong density which are both axillary and terminal in location. The single florets are purple with bracts that are smaller in size than the calyx. The secondary colour at the centre of the floret is pale yellow. The corolla throat hairs are cream.

Origin and Breeding: 'Lan Pureye' was developed by crossing a blue-purple flowered breeding line, 98-590-5, with 'Sunmariba' (Temari Violet). A single plant was selected in 1999 based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit. 'Lan Pureye' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Lan Pureye' were conducted in a double poly greenhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. Trials consisted of 15 plants/variety with one cutting/110mm square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 192: Comparison table for 'Lan Pureye'

	'Lan Pureye'	'Rap Pureye'*	'Sunmariba'*
Inflorescence diameter (mm)			
mean	56.7	48.4	65.7
std. deviation	3.7	1.7	1.7
Floret diameter (mm)			
mean	22.1	16.6	21.7
std. deviation	1.4	1.0	1.1
Colour of half open floret (RHS)	darker than N81A	darker than N81A	N78A
Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	N81A	darker than N81A (~83A)	N78A with N80A center
Colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	N81C to N82B	83C-D with N155D at base	N80C with N80B at edges

* reference varieties

Proposed denomination: **'Sunmariro'** (see figure 201)
Trade name: Temari Rose
Application number: 02-2992
Application date: 2002/02/13
Applicant: Suntory Limited, Osaka, Japan
Agent in Canada: Fetherstonaugh & Co., Ottawa, Ontario
Breeders: Yasunori Yomo
Shiga, Japan

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunmariripi' (Temari Bright Pink)

Summary: *'Sunmariro' has lighter green stems and leaves than 'Sunmariripi'. The leaves are smaller in 'Sunmariro' than in 'Sunmariripi'. 'Sunmariro' has a larger diameter inflorescence and floret than 'Sunmariripi'. 'Sunmariro' has a dark pink red flower colour while 'Sunmariripi' has a purple red flower colour with a white eye zone at the base of the petals.*

Description: 'Sunmariro' is an annual plant with a semi-prostrate growth habit. The stems have medium pubescence and are light to medium green in colour with absent to very weak intensity of anthocyanin colouration. The leaves are ovate to triangular in shape with a cuneate to truncate shaped base, crenate to dentate leaf margins and lobing. The leaves are medium green in colour with medium pubescence on the upper surface and weak to medium pubescence on the lower surface. There is a leaf petiole present.

'Sunmariro' flowers a long time. The inflorescences produced by 'Sunmariro' are medium to dense corymbs which are both axillary and terminal in location. The florets are single with bracts that are smaller in size than the calyx. The florets are pink in colour. There are no petal markings. The stamens are yellow in colour.

Origin and Breeding: 'Sunmariro' resulted from a cross between *Verbena hybrida* 'H39-2' and the same *Verbena hybrida* 'H39-2'. This cross was performed at the Hakushu Nursery Center of Suntory Ltd. in April 1997. Propagation of the selected seedling was carried out asexually from April 1998.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Sunmariro' were conducted in a greenhouse at Norseco Inc., Boisbriand, Quebec during the summer of 2002. The trials consisted of twelve plants per variety. The plants were grown in 25 cm hanging baskets, three per basket. Unless indicated otherwise, measured characteristics were based on twelve measurements.

Table 193: Comparison table for 'Sunmariro'

	'Sunmariro'	'Sunmariripi'*
Leaf blade length (including petiole) (cm)		
mean	4.75	5.29
std. deviation	0.74	0.57
Leaf blade width (cm)		
mean	2.46	3.56
std. deviation	0.38	0.40
Inflorescence diameter (cm)		
mean	5.66	5.02
std. deviation	0.33	0.29
Floret diameter (mm)		
mean	20.35	17.8
std. deviation	1.33	1.03
Colour of half open floret (RHS)	52A-57A	58B
Colour of upper side of fully open floret (RHS)	57C	67C
Colour of lower side of fully open floret (RHS)	57A	57B

* reference variety

Proposed denomination: **'Esca Burg Two'** (see figure 202)
Trade name: Escapade Burgundy
Application number: 02-3038
Application date: 2002/04/02
Applicant: Goldsmith Seed, Inc., Gilroy, California, USA
Agent in Canada: BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario

Variety used for comparison: 'Sunmariba' (Temari Violet) and 'Rap Burg' (Rapunzel Burgundy)

Summary: *'Esca Burg Two' differs from the reference varieties in flower colour, inflorescence size and foliage type. The inflorescence of 'Esca Burg Two' is larger and more red than that of 'Rap Burg'. The florets of 'Sunmariba' are purple. The foliage of 'Esca Burg Two' is not lobed whereas it is in 'Rap Burg'.*

Description: 'Esca Burg Two' is an annual verbena with a semi-prostrate growth habit. The medium to dark green stems have strong pubescence with very weak anthocyanin colouration along stem margins. The medium to dark green leaves are wide-ovate in shape with a cuneate to truncate-

shaped base and strongly dentate margins. There is medium to strong pubescence on the upper leaf surface and strong pubescence on the lower leaf surface.

The flowering period for 'Esca Burg Two' is very long. The inflorescence is a corymb of medium to strong density which are both axillary and terminal in location. The single florets are red with bracts that are smaller in size than the calyx. The secondary colour at the centre of the florets is pink. The corolla throat hairs are white.

Origin and Breeding: 'Esca Burg Two' was developed by crossing the breeding line, 98-683-2, with 'Temari Burgundy'. A single plant was selected in 2000 based on flower colour, form and plant growth habit. 'Esca Burg Two' was developed using the pedigree system.

Tests and Trials: Tests and trials for 'Esca Burg Two' were conducted in a double poly greenhouse at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario during the summer of 2002. Trials consisted of 15 plants/variety with one cutting/110mm square pot. Colour characteristics were determined using the 2001 RHS colour chart. Measured characteristics were based on 10 measurements.

Table 194: Comparison table for 'Esca Burg Two'

	'Esca Burg Two'	'Sunmariba'*	'Rap Burg'*
Inflorescence diameter (mm)			
mean	68.9	65.7	48.9
std. deviation	4.1	1.7	1.6
Floret diameter (mm)			
mean	23.3	21.7	18.5
std. deviation	1.1	1.1	0.8
Colour of half open floret (RHS)	59A but more red	N78A	61A
Colour of upper side of petal (RHS)	61A	N78A-N80A	N79C towards 61A at centre (eye)
Colour of lower side of petal (RHS)	64A-B	N80C with N80B at edges	N72B

* reference varieties

VINCA
(*Vinca minor* L.)

Proposed denomination: **'Illumination'** (see figure 203)
Application number: 00-2297
Application date: 2000/06/20
Applicant: Christy Ann Hensler, Newport, Washington, USA
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario

Varieties used for comparison: 'Blue & Gold' and 'Golden'

Summary: *'Illumination' produces shoots that are shorter than the reference varieties. The number of shoots are fewer in 'Illumination' than in 'Blue & Gold'. 'Illumination' has a pale yellow stem colour while the reference varieties have a pale green stem colour. There is anthocyanin colouration in the stem of 'Illumination' while not in the reference varieties. 'Illumination' has shorter internode length in the middle of the shoot than the reference varieties. The leaf is bigger in 'Illumination' than in 'Blue & Gold'. 'Illumination' has a primary leaf colour of yellow while in the reference varieties it is green. The secondary leaf colour of 'Illumination' is green while in the reference varieties it is yellow.*

Description: 'Illumination' is a perennial which has a spreading or trailing growth habit with sparse branching. The stems are pale yellow in colour and have weak to medium anthocyanin colouration. The stems have no glaucosity and sparse to medium pubescence. The stems are small in diameter and smooth.

The leaves are opposite in arrangement and simple. 'Illumination' has an ovate shaped leaf with an obtuse apex and base and entire margin. The leaf blade is variegated. The main colour on the upper side is yellow and the secondary colour is medium to dark green. The secondary colour is located on the margin and covers a small area. There is a petiole present.

Origin and Breeding: 'Illumination' was discovered as a naturally occurring sport in a garden patch of a common green leafed *Vinca minor in* 1995. The new variety was selected on the basis of unique yellow cream coloured variegated foliage with dark green margins.

Tests and Trials: Trials for 'Illumination' were conducted at BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas, Ontario in the summer of 2002.

The trials consisted of fifteen plants each of the 'Illumination' and 'Blue & Gold' and ten plants of 'Golden'. All plants were grown outdoors and moved into a poly house in late August for evaluation. Unless indicated all measured characteristics were based on ten measurements.

Table 195: Comparison table for 'Illumination'

	'Illumination'	'Blue & Gold'*	'Golden'*
Shoot length (cm)			
mean	20.7	34.3	34.5
std. deviation	2.67	3.37	4.67
Shoot number			
mean	7	11	8
std. deviation	1.79	2.18	2.75
Internode length (mm)			
mean	16.8	28.6	26.4
std. deviation	2.7	3.1	3.7
Leaf blade length (cm)			
mean	4.29	3.81	3.67
std. deviation	0.49	0.46	0.52
Leaf blade width (cm)			
mean	3.42	2.57	3.21
std. deviation	0.38	0.35	0.39
Main colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)	11A-12C	147A,B,C	147B,C
Secondary colour of upper side of leaf blade (RHS)	147A-B	10A-B	7A

* reference varieties

4. APPLICATIONS ABANDONED

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x domesticum* L. H. Bailey)

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 98-1524
Application date: 1998/07/21
Date abandoned: 2002/07/19
Proposed denomination: **'Monarch'**

➤ **Applicant:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 98-1527
Application date: 1998/09/08
Date abandoned: 2002/07/19
Proposed denomination: **'Maiden Petticoat'**

PETUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* hort. ex E. Vilm.)

➤ **Applicant:** Japan Tobacco Inc., Tokyo, Japan
Agent in Canada: ROBIC, Montreal, Quebec
Application number: 99-1763
Application date: 1998/08/21
Date abandoned: 2002/07/19
Proposed denomination: **'Magic Star'**

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton, New Brunswick
Agent in Canada: University of Laval, Ste-Foy, Quebec
Application number: 96-932
Application date: 1996/08/26
Date abandoned: 2002/07/19
Proposed denomination: **'LP87739Ru'**

STRAWBERRY
(*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.)

➤ **Applicant:** ABZ Aardbeien uit Zaad BV, Bovenkarspel, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Strawberry Tyme Farms Inc., Simcoe, Ontario
Application number: 99-1800
Application date: 1998/10/02
Date abandoned: 2002/07/19
Proposed denomination: **'Elan'**

WHEAT
(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Inc., Windfall, Indiana, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd., Chatham, Ontario
Application number: 00-2290
Application date: 2000/06/05
Date abandoned: 2002/07/19
Proposed denomination: **'WBK0290B1'**

➤ **Applicant:** Pioneer Hi-Bred Inc., Windfall, Indiana, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd., Chatham, Ontario
Application number: 00-2291
Application date: 2000/06/05
Date abandoned: 2002/07/19
Proposed denomination: **'WBL0274C1'**

5. RIGHTS SURRENDERED

BARLEY
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Holder:** Alberta Agriculture, Food & Rural Development, Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: Progressive Seeds Limited, Red Deer, Alberta
Certificate number: 0178
Date granted: 1995/08/28
Date rights surrendered: 2002/09/23
Approved denomination: **'Phoenix'**

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Agricore Cooperative Ltd., Calgary, Alberta
Certificate number: 0396
Date granted: 1997/09/17
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/29
Approved denomination: **'Quest'**

➤ **Holder:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 0552
Date granted: 1998/11/27
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/25
Approved denomination: **'3930'**

➤ **Holder:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 0553
Date granted: 1998/11/27
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/25
Approved denomination: **'3333'**

➤ **Holder:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 0896
Date granted: 2000/12/08
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/25
Approved denomination: **'PR5296'**

➤ **Holder:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 0898
Date granted: 2000/12/08
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/25
Approved denomination: **'Dawn'**

➤ **Holder:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 0900
Date granted: 2000/12/08
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/25
Approved denomination: **'3366'**

➤ **Holder:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 0901
Date granted: 2000/12/08
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/25
Approved denomination: **'3311'**

➤ **Holder:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Certificate number: 0902
Date granted: 2000/12/08
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/25
Approved denomination: **'PR5295'**

CORN
(*Zea mays* L.)

➤ **Holder:** DEKALB Genetics Corporation, Dekalb, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: DEKALB Canada Inc., Chatham, Ontario
Certificate number: 0857
Date granted: 2000/10/10
Date rights surrendered: 2002/10/28
Approved denomination: **'01IZB2'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium hortorum* L. H. Bailey)

➤ **Holder:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 0681
Date granted: 1999/09/30
Date rights surrendered: 2002/10/01
Approved denomination: **'Olympia'**

➤ **Holder:** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Smart & Biggar, Ottawa, Ontario
Certificate number: 0682
Date granted: 1999/09/30
Date rights surrendered: 2002/10/01
Approved denomination: **'Sweet Dreams'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 1088
Date granted: 2001/11/22
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/21
Approved denomination: **'Fim 140'**
Trade name: Salmon Pink Blizzard

PETUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* hort. ex E. Vilm.)

➤ **Holder:** Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta
Certificate number: 1015
Date granted: 2001/08/30
Date rights surrendered: 2002/12/03
Approved denomination: **'Balrufvein'**
Trade name: Ruffle™ Plum Veined

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 0196
Date granted: 1995/11/14
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/13
Approved denomination: **'Fisbon'**
Trade name: Bonita

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 0527
Date granted: 1998/11/09
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/12
Approved denomination: **'Fiscor Candy'**
Trade name: Cortez Candy

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 0532
Date granted: 1998/11/09
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/12
Approved denomination: **'Fisson Hot Pink'**
Trade name: Sonora Purple Rose

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 0533
Date granted: 1998/11/09
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/12
Approved denomination: **'Fisson Orange'**
Trade name: Sonora Fire

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 0534
Date granted: 1998/11/09
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/12
Approved denomination: **'Fisnova'**
Trade name: Nova HD Red

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 0696
Date granted: 1999/11/22
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/21
Approved denomination: **'Fisson Piz'**
Trade name: Pizarro

➤ **Holder:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Certificate number: 0698
Date granted: 1999/11/22
Date rights surrendered: 2002/11/21
Approved denomination: **'Fispoin 1-1'**
Trade name: Sonora Hot Pink

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0883
Date granted: 2000/11/27
Date rights surrendered: 2002/12/11
Approved denomination: **'Winwhite'**
Trade name: Winter Rose White

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0885
Date granted: 2000/11/27
Date rights surrendered: 2002/12/11
Approved denomination: **'Eckadonia'**

➤ **Holder:** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0888
Date granted: 2000/11/27
Date rights surrendered: 2002/12/11
Approved denomination: **'Winpeach'**
Trade name: Winter Rose Chiffon Pink

➤ **Holder:** Gross, Eduard, Blanzac, France
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0894
Date granted: 2000/11/27
Date rights surrendered: 2002/12/11
Approved denomination: **'EDA Pan 1'**
Trade name: Heirloom Red

➤ **Holder:** Gross, Eduard, Blanzac, France
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Certificate number: 0895
Date granted: 2000/11/27
Date rights surrendered: 2002/12/11
Approved denomination: **'Sole Mio'**
Trade name: Peterstar Orange

POTATO
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Agrico, Emmeloord, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Lacombe, Alberta
Certificate number: 0277
Date granted: 1996/10/21
Date rights surrendered: 2002/10/08
Approved denomination: **'Idole'**

6. RIGHTS REVOKED

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Holder:** Svalöf Weibull AB, Svalöv, Sweden
Agent in Canada: Bonis & Company Limited, Lindsay, Ontario
Certificate number: 0136
Date granted: 1995/05/23
Date rights revoked: 2002/10/02
Denomination: **'Princeton'**

ROSE
(*Rosa* species L.)

➤ **Holder:** Terra Nigra Holding B.V., De Kwakel, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Derkach Farms, Ruthven, Ontario
Certificate number: 0463
Date granted: 1998/06/08
Date rights revoked: 2002/10/10
Denomination: **'Selaurum'**
Trade name: Grand Prix

7. APPLICATIONS WITHDRAWN

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 99-1918
Application date: 1999/12/07
Date Withdrawn : 2002/10/22
Proposed denomination: **'PR4389'**

➤ **Applicant:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 99-1919
Application date: 1999/12/07
Date Withdrawn: 2002/10/22
Proposed denomination: **'PR5208'**

➤ **Applicant:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 99-1924
Application date: 1999/12/07
Date Withdrawn: 2002/10/22
Proposed denomination: **'PR5358'**

➤ **Applicant:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 99-1928
Application date: 1999/12/07
Date Withdrawn: 2002/10/22
Proposed denomination: **'PR5374'**

➤ **Applicant:** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
Application number: 00-2250
Application date: 2000/05/10
Date Withdrawn: 2002/09/23
Proposed denomination: **'PR5703'**

CENTRATHERUM
(*Centratherum* species L.)

Applicant: Moerheim New Plant B.V., Leimuiderbrug, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Application number: 01-2517
Application date: 2001/01/15
Date Withdrawn: 2002/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Blue Button'**

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull.)

➤ **Applicant:** Tioga Genetics, Broadbent, Oregon, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station, Ontario
Application number: 99-1608
Application date: 1999/03/30
Date Withdrawn: 2002/12/06
Proposed denomination: **'ElPur'**

KALANCHOE
(*Kalanchoe* species Adans.)

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1857
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date Withdrawn: 2002/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Midi Orange Ember'**

LETTUCE
(*Lactuca sativa* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V., De Lier, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Huy, John, Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 99-1824
Application date: 1999/10/28
Date Withdrawn: 2002/12/05
Proposed denomination: **'Fiorette'**

➤ **Applicant:** Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V., De Lier, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Huy, John, Leamington, Ontario
Application number: 99-1825
Application date: 1999/10/28
Date Withdrawn: 2002/12/05
Proposed denomination: **'Fortunas'**

PEAS
(*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Applicant:** Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc., Wageningen, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Zink, John A., London, Ontario
Application number: 99-1732
Application date: 1999/07/02
Date Withdrawn: 2002/12/03
Proposed denomination: **'Dolce'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Applicant:** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1828
Application date: 1999/11/05
Date Withdrawn: 2002/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Global Lavender'**

PELARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x domesticum* L. H. Bailey)

➤ **Applicant:** Penn State Research Foundation, University Park, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1794
Application date: 1999/09/23
Date Withdrawn: 2002/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Symphony'**

➤ **Applicant:** Penn State Research Foundation, University Park, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Agent in Canada: Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines, Ontario
Application number: 99-1795
Application date: 1999/09/23
Date Withdrawn: 2002/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Tiara'**

SCUTELLARIA
(*Scutellaria* species L.)

Applicant: Moerheim New Plant B.V., Leimuiderbrug, The Netherlands
Agent in Canada: Norseco Inc., Laval, Quebec
Application number: 01-2516
Application date: 2001/01/15
Date Withdrawn: 2002/11/12
Proposed denomination: **'Summer Blue'**

8. CHANGE OF DENOMINATION

APPLE
(*Malus domestica* Borkh.)

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Summerland, British Columbia
Agent in Canada: okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland, British Columbia
Application number: 01-2764
Application date: 2001/06/19
Previously proposed denomination: **'8S-69-23'**
Proposed denomination: **'8S6923'**

FLAX
(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Application number: 01-2565
Application date: 2001/03/19
Previously proposed denomination: **'AC Lightning'**
Proposed denomination: **'Lightning'**

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 01-2700
Application date: 2001/05/07
Previously proposed denomination: **'AC Hanley'**
Proposed denomination: **'Hanley'**

IMPATIENS
(*Impatiens hybrida*)

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3073
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 105'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Purple'**
Trade name: Sonic Purple

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3074
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 111'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Sweet Red'**
Trade name: Sonic Sweet Red

CHANGES

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3075
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 116'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Lired'**
Trade name: Sonic New Red

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3076
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 118'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Sweet Orange'**
Trade name: Sonic Sweet Orange

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3077
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 119'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Scarlet'**
Trade name: Sonic Scarlet

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3078
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 122'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Hot Pink'**
Trade name: Sonic Hot Pink

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3079
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 126'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic White'**
Trade name: Super Sonic New White

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3080
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 128'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Salmon Ice'**
Trade name: Sonic Salmon Ice

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3081
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 129'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Hot Rose'**
Trade name: Sonic Hot Rose

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3082
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 132'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic Salmon'**
Trade name: Super Sonic New Salmon

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3083
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 150'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisupnic Coral Ice'**
Trade name: Super Sonic New Coral Ice

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-3084
Application date: 2002/05/02
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 159'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisnics Pastel'**
Trade name: Sonic New Pastel

OATS
(*Avena sativa* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: Quality Assured Seeds Inc., Regina, Saskatchewan
Application number: 99-2100
Application date: 1999/12/29
Previously proposed denomination: **'AC Pinnacle'**
Proposed denomination: **'Pinnacle'**

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe, Alberta
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 00-2246
Application date: 2000/05/09
Previously proposed denomination: **'LAO-485-003'**
Proposed denomination: **'Murphy'**

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 00-2208
Application date: 2000/04/20
Previously proposed denomination: **'AC Ronald'**
Proposed denomination: **'Ronald'**

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-2977
Application date: 2002/01/16
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fispoin 775'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fismars'**

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 02-2979
Application date: 2002/01/16
Previously proposed denomination: **'Fismille Compact'**
Proposed denomination: **'Fisolymp'**
Synonym: Fismille kompakt

WHEAT
(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Agent in Canada: SeCan Association, Ottawa, Ontario
Application number: 00-2211
Application date: 2000/04/25
Previously proposed denomination: **'AC Superb'**
Proposed denomination: **'Superb'**

➤ **Applicant:** Pflanzenzucht Oberlimpurg, Schwaebisch Hall, Germany
Agent in Canada: C&M Seeds, Palmerston, Ontario
Application number: 02-3020
Application date: 2002/03/21
Previously proposed denomination: **'ACS 98091'**
Proposed denomination: **'Carlisle'**

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current, Saskatchewan
Agent in Canada: Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba
Application number: 02-3063
Application date: 2002/04/25
Previously proposed denomination: **'PT205'**
Proposed denomination: **'Lovitt'**

➤ **Applicant:** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Application number: 99-1649
Application date: 1999/04/23
Previously proposed denomination: **'AC Glenavon'**
Proposed denomination: **'Glenavon'**

9. CHANGE OF APPLICANT

TIMOTHY
(Phleum pratense)

➤ **Former applicant:** Jacklin Seed, a division of J. R. Simplot Co. Post Falls, Idaho, U.S.A.
New applicant: Hokuren, The Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies of Hokkaido, Sappora, Japan
Application number: 99-1566
Application date: 1999/03/08
Proposed denomination: **'Aurora'**

10. CHANGE OF TRADENAME

IMPATIENS
***(Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull.)**

➤ **Applicant:** Florfis AG, Binningen, Switzerland
Agent in Canada: Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley, British Columbia
Application number: 00-2462
Application date: 2000/12/19
Proposed denomination: **'Fisimp 102'**
Former tradename: **Supersonic Scarlet**
New tradename: **Supersonic Deep Orange**

11. ERRATA

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The holder for the pelargonium variety **'Balfansami'** should be Ball FloraPlant, a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. The agent in Canada is Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert, Alberta.

12. COST OF PROTECTION

Issuance of a PBR certificate	500.00
Annual Fee	300.00
Examination of an application	750.00
Protective Direction	50.00
Claim for Priority from a preceeding application outside of Canada	50.00
Change of an approved denomination	100.00
Objection to an application for PBR	200.00
Reinstatement of an abandoned application	100.00
Reinstatement of an abandoned application on petition	200.00
Application for a compulsory license	250.00
Replacement of a lost/destroyed certificate	50.00
Public inspection of the Register	5.00
Copies of documents in the Register (per page)	.50
Purchase of Canadian test results by a UPOV member country	350.00

Fig. 1 Variety 'Balangimla' (left) with reference variety 'Hilo Princess' (right) / Variété 'Balangimla' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Hilo Princess' (à droite)

Fig. 2 Variety 'Balangimpu' (left) with reference variety 'Balangdeum' (right) / Variété 'Balangimpu' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balangdeum' (à droite)

Fig. 3 Variety 'Balanglapi' (left) with reference variety 'Pandiana' (right) / Variété 'Balanglapi' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Pandiana' (à droite)

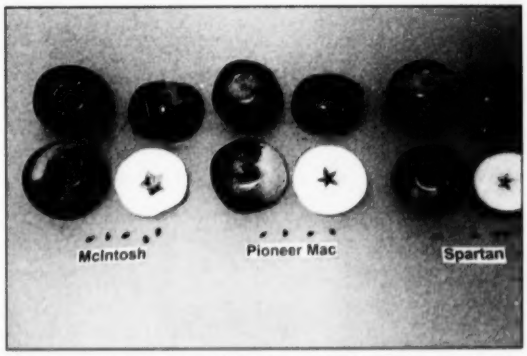

Fig. 4 Variety 'Pioneer Mac' (centre) with reference varieties 'McIntosh' (left) and 'Spartan' (right) / Variétés 'Pioneer Mac' (au centre) avec les variétés de référence

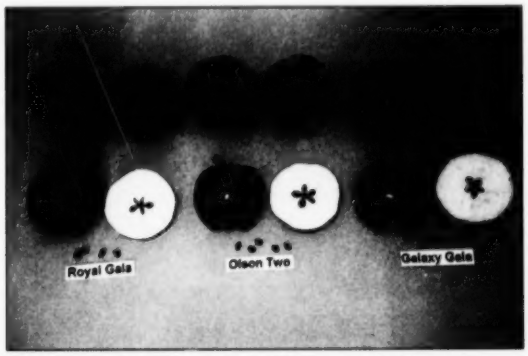

Fig. 5 Variety 'Olsentwo Gala' (centre) with reference varieties 'Royal Gala' (left) and 'Galaxy Gala' (right) / Variété 'Olsentwo Gala' (au centre) avec les variétés 'Royal Gala' (à gauche) et 'Galaxy Gala' (à droite)

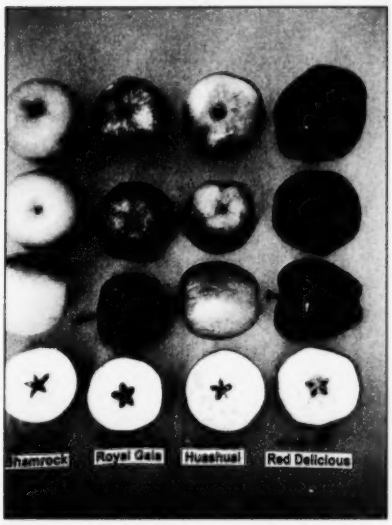

Fig. 6 Variety 'Huashuai' (centre right) with reference varieties 'Shamrock' (left), 'Royal Gala' (centre left) and Red Delicious' (right) / Variété 'Huashuai' (au centre, à droite) avec les variétés de référence 'Shamrock' (à gauche), 'Royal Gala' (au centre, à gauche) et 'Red Delicious' (à droite)

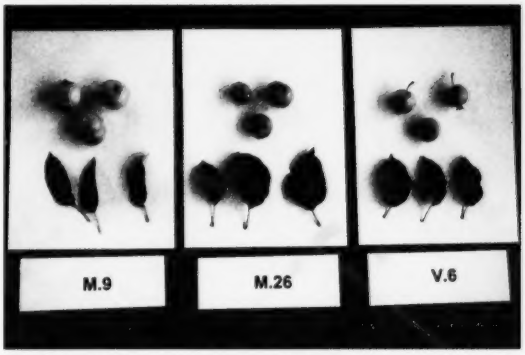

Fig. 7 Variety 'V6' (right) with reference varieties 'M.9' (left) and M.26' (centre) / Variété 'V6' (right) avec les variétés de référence 'M.9' (à gauche) et M.26' (à droite

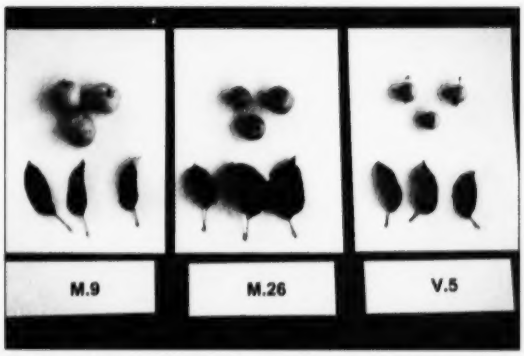

Fig. 8 Variety 'V5' (right) with reference varieties "M.9' (left) and 'M.26' (centre) / Variété 'V5' (à droite) avec les variétés de référence 'M.9' (à gauche) et 'M.26' (au centre)

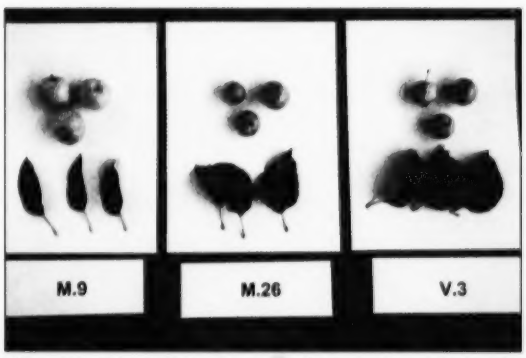

Fig. 9 Variety 'V3' (right) with reference varieties 'M.9' (left) and 'M.26 (centre)/ Variété 'V3' (à droite) avec les variétés de référence 'M.9' (à gauche) et 'M.26' (au centre)

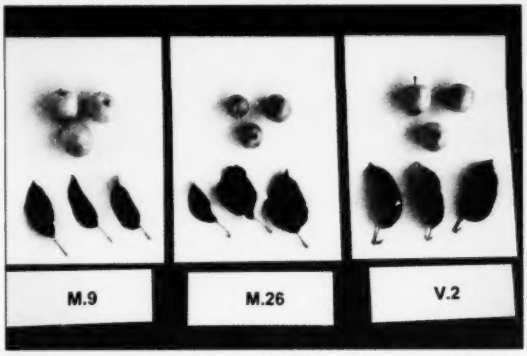

Fig. 10 Variety 'V2' (right) with reference varieties 'M.9' (left) and 'M.26' (centre) / Variété 'V2' (à droite) avec les variété de référence 'M.9' (à gauche) et 'M.26' (au centre)

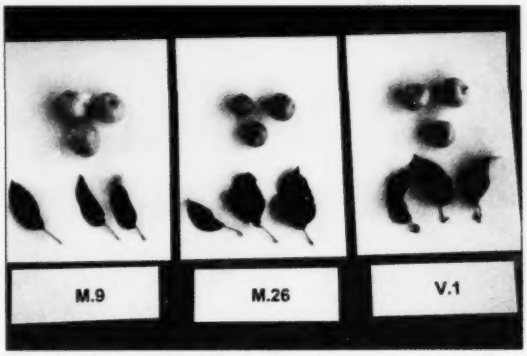

Fig. 11 Variety 'V1' (right) with reference varieties 'M.9' (left) and 'M.26' (centre) / Variété 'V1' (à droite) avec les variétés de référence 'M.9' (à gauche) et 'M.26' (au centre)

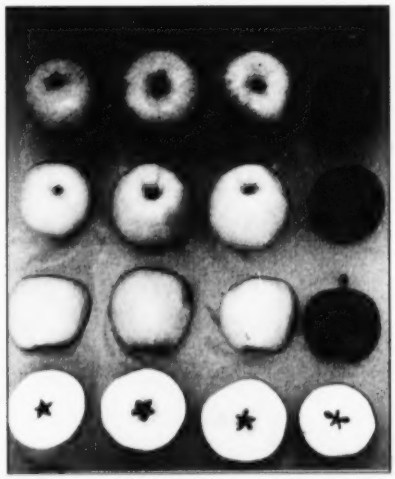

Fig. 12 Variety '8S6923' (centre right) with reference varieties 'Sinta' (left), 'Golden Delicious' (centre left) and 'Royal Gala' (right) / Variété '8S6923' (au centre, à droite) avec les variétés de référence 'Sinta' (à gauche), 'Golden Delicious' (au centre, à gauche) et 'Royal Gala' (à droite)

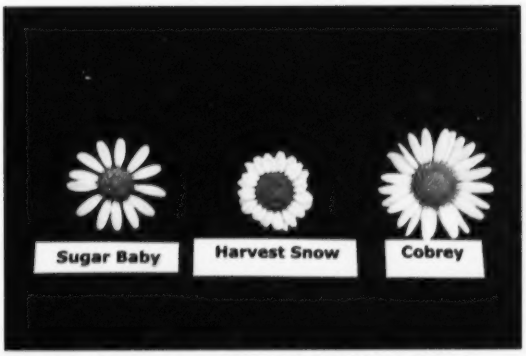

Fig. 13 Varieties 'Sugar Baby' (left) and 'Harvest Snow' (centre) with reference variety 'Cobrey' (right) / Variétés 'Sugar Baby' (à gauche) et 'Harvest Snow' (au centre) avec la variété de référence'Cobrey' (à droite)

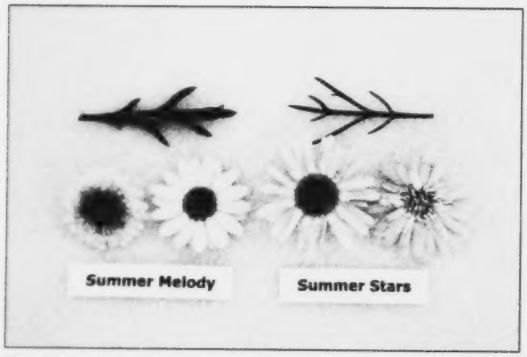

Fig. 14 Variety 'Summer Melody' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Stars' (right) / Variété 'Summer Melody' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Summer Stars' (à droite)

Fig. 15 Variety 'Kakegawa S9' (right) with reference variety 'Million Bells Trailing White'' (left) / Variété 'Kakegawa S9' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Million Bells Trailing White' (à gauche)

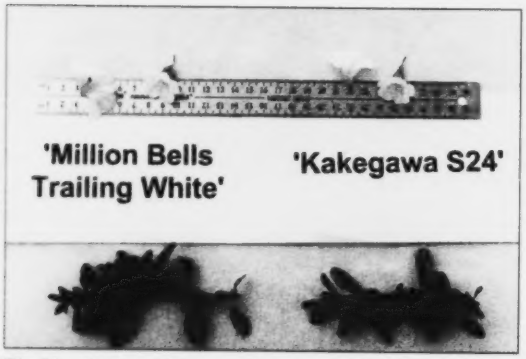

Fig. 16 Variety 'Kakegawa S24' (right) with reference variety 'Million Bells Trailing White' (left) / Variété 'Kakegawa S24' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Million Bells Trailing White' (à gauche)

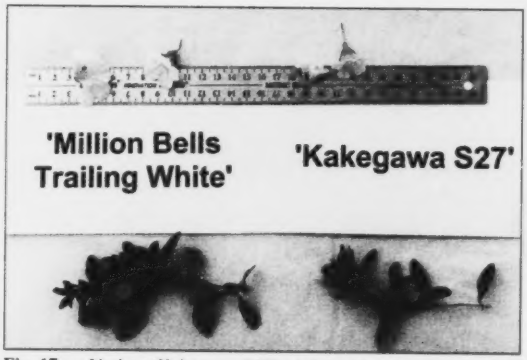

Fig. 17 Variety 'Kakegawa S27' (right) with reference variety 'Million Bells Trailing White' (left) / Variété 'Kakegawa S27' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Million Bells Trailing White' (à gauche)

Fig. 18 Variety 'Kakegawa S43' (left) with reference variety 'Colorburst Cherry' (right) / Variété 'Kakegawa S43' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Colorburst Cherry' (à droite)

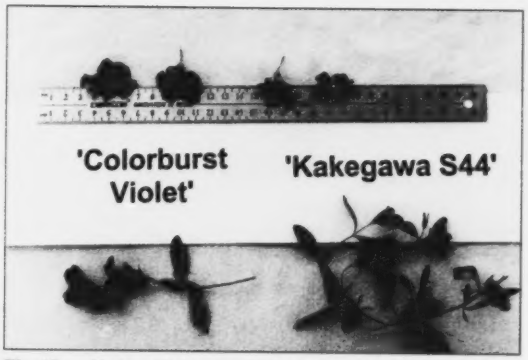

Fig. 19 Variety 'Kakegawa S44' (right) with reference variety 'Colorburst Violet' (left) / Variété 'Kakegawa S44' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Colorburst Violet' (à gauche)

CALIBRACHOA

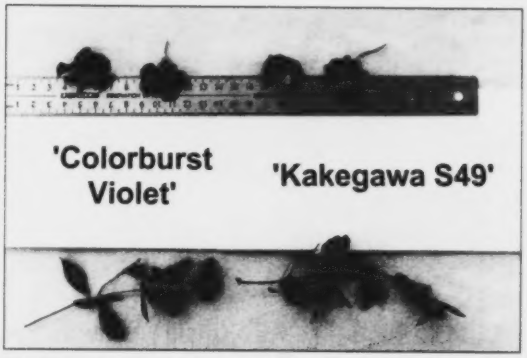

Fig. 20 Variety 'Kakegawa S49' (right) with reference variety 'Colorburst Violet' (left) / Variété 'Kakegawa S49' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Colorburst Violet' (à gauche)

Fig. 21 Variety 'Kakegawa S53' (right) with reference variety 'Liricashower Blue' (left) / Variété 'Kakegawa S53' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Liricashower Blue' (à gauche)

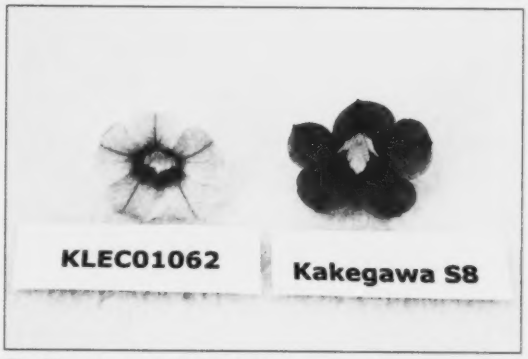

Fig. 22 Variety 'KLECO1062' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S8' (right) / Variété 'KLECO1062' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kakegawa S8' (à droite)

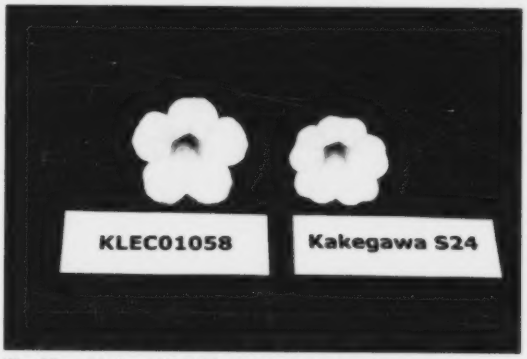

Fig. 23 Variety 'KLECO1058' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S24' (right) / Variété 'KLECO1058' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kakegawa S24' (à droite)

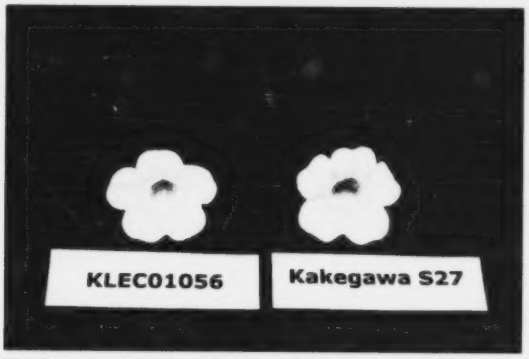

Fig. 24 Variety 'KLECO1056' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S27' (right) / Variété 'KLECO1056' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kakegawa S27' (à droite)

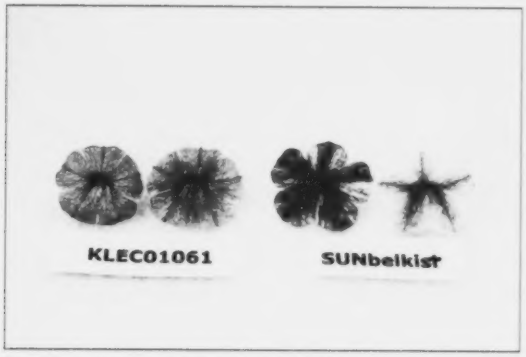

Fig. 25 Variety 'KLECO1061' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelkist' (right) / Variété 'KLECO1061' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sunbelkist (à droite)

CALIBRACHOA

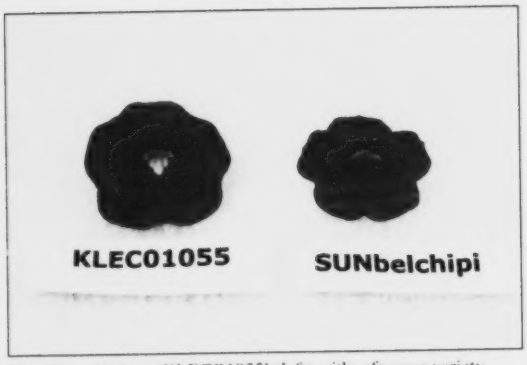

Fig. 26 Variety 'KLECO1055' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelchipi' (right) / Variété 'KLECO1055' (à gauche) avec la variété de réference 'Sunbelchipi' (à droite)

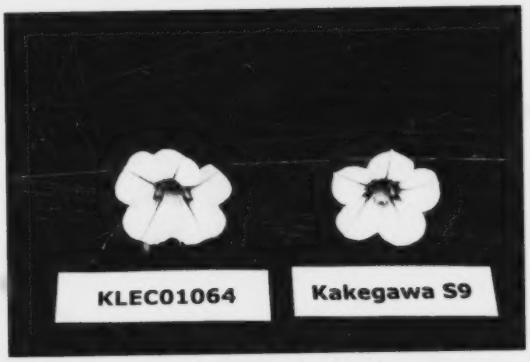

Fig. 27 Variety 'KLECO1064' (left) with reference variety 'Kakegawa S9' (right) / Variété 'KLECO1064' (à gauche) avec la variété de réference 'Kakegawa S9' (à droite)

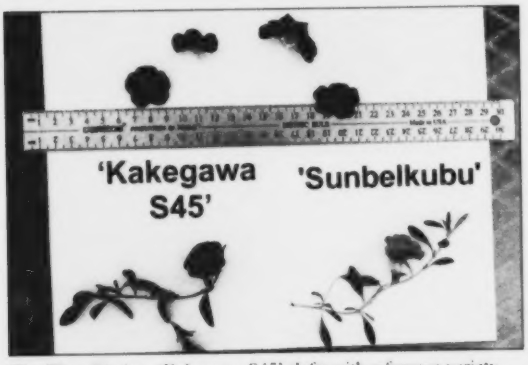

Fig. 28 Variety 'Kakegawa S45' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelkubu' (right) / Variété 'Kakegawa S45' (à gauche) avec la variété de réference 'Sunbelkubu' (à droite)

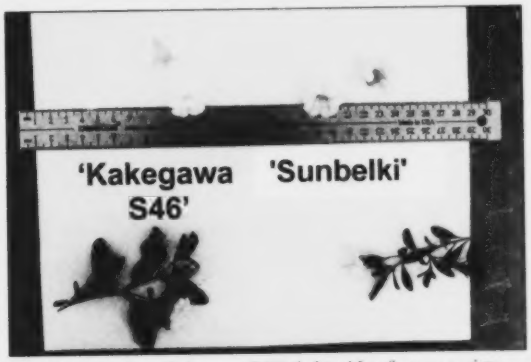

Fig. 29 Variety 'Kakegawa S46' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelki' (right) / Variété 'Kakegawa S46' (à gauche) avec la variété de réference 'Sunbelki' (à droite)

Fig. 30 Variety 'Kakegawa S51' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelkist' (right) / Variété 'Kakegawa S51' (à gauche) avec la variété de réference 'Sunbelkist' (à droite)

Fig. 31 Variety 'Kakegawa S52' (left) with reference variety 'Sunbelkist' (right) / Variété 'Kakegawa S52' (à gauche) avec la variété de réference 'Sunbelkist' (à droite)

Fig. 32 Variety 'Kakegawa S54' (left) with reference variety 'Colorburst Rose' (right) / Variété 'Kakegawa S54' (à gauche) avec la variété de réference 'Colorburst Rose' (à droite)

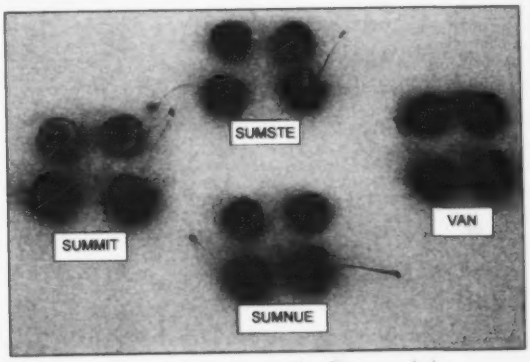

Fig. 33 Variety 'Sumste' (top) with reference varieties 'Summit' (left), Sumnue' (bottom) and 'Van' (right) / Variété 'Sumste' (en haut) avec la variétés de référence 'Summit' (à gauche), 'Sumnue' (en bas) et 'Van' (à droite)

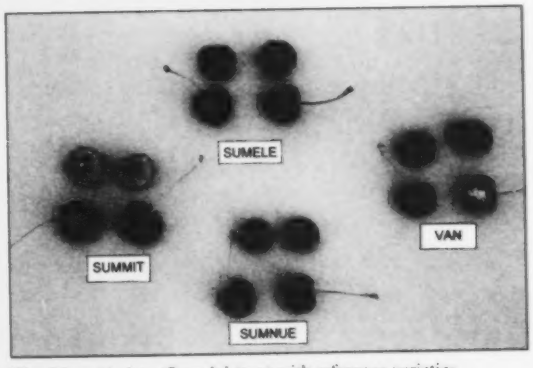

Fig. 34 Variety 'Sumele' (top) with reference varieties 'Summit' (left), Sumnue' (bottom) and 'Van' (right) / Variété 'Sumele' (en haut) avec la variétés de référence 'Summit' (à gauche), 'Sumnue' (en bas) et 'Van' (à droite)

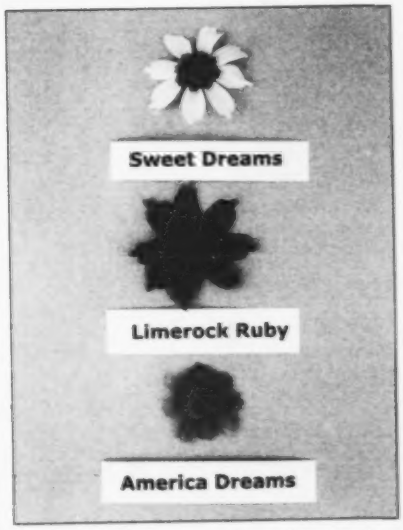

Fig. 35 Varieties 'Sweet Dreams' (top) and 'Limerock Ruby' (centre) with reference variety 'America Dreams' (bottom) / Variétés 'Sweet Dreams' (en haut) et 'Limerock Ruby' (au centre) avec la variété de référence 'America Dreams' (en bas)

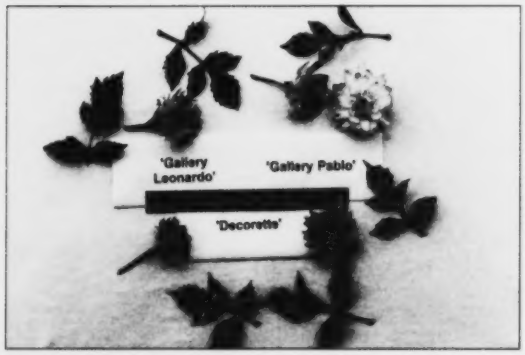

Fig. 36 Variety 'Gallery Leonardo' (top left) with reference varieties 'Gallery Pablo' (top right) and 'Decorette' (bottom) / Variété 'Gallery Leonardo' (en haut, à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Gallery Pablo' (en haut, à droite) et 'Decorette' (en bas)

Fig. 37 Variety 'Gallery Monet' (left) with reference variety 'Aspen' (right) / Variété 'Gallery Monet' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Aspen' (à droite)

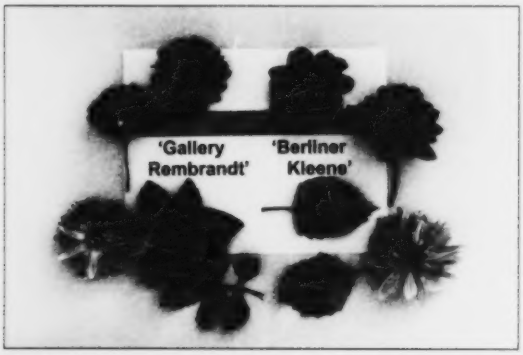

Fig. 38 Variety 'Gallery Rembrandt' (left) with reference variety 'Berliner Kleene' (right) / Variété 'Gallery Rembrandt' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Berliner Kleene' (à droite)

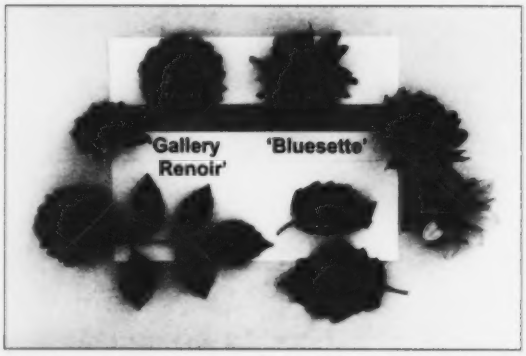

Fig. 39 Variety 'Gallery Renoir' (left) with reference variety 'Bluesette' (right) / Variété 'Gallery Renoir' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Bluesette' (à droite)

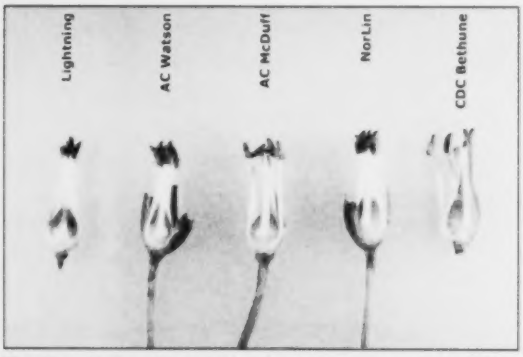

Fig. 40 Variety 'Lightning' (left) with reference varieties 'AC Watson', AC McDuff', 'NorLin' and 'CDC Bethune' (from left to right) / Variété 'Lightening' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'AC Watson', AC McDuff', 'NorLin' et 'CDC Bethune' (de gauche à droite

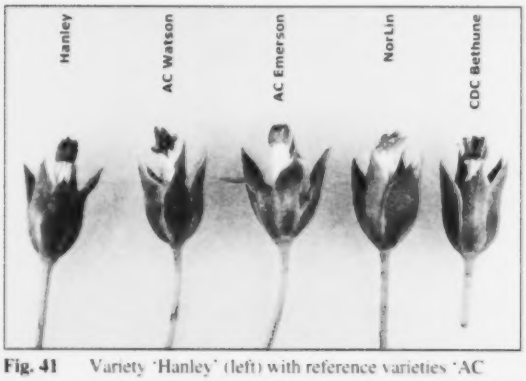

Fig. 41 Variety 'Hanley' (left) with reference varieties 'AC Watson', AC Emerson', NorLin' and 'CDC Bethune' (from left to right) / Variété 'Hanley' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'AC Watson', AC Emerson', NorLin' et 'CDC Bethune' (de gauche à droite)

Fig. 42 Variety 'John Ridding' (left) with reference variety 'Gartenmeister' (right) / Variété 'John Ridding' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Gartenmeister' (à droite)

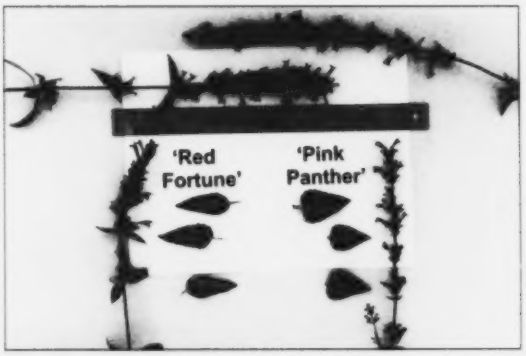

Fig. 43 Variety 'Red Fortune' (left) with reference variety 'Pink Panther' (right) / Variété 'Red Fortune' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Pink Panther' (à droite)

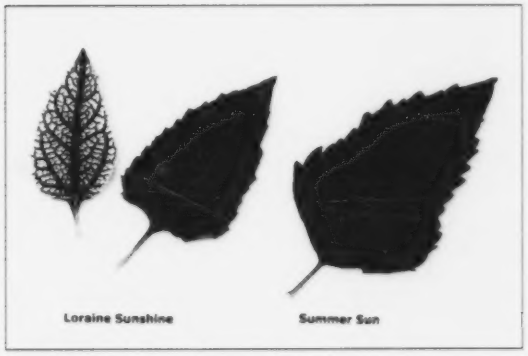

Fig. 44 Variety 'Loraine Sunshine' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Sun' (right) / Variété 'Loraine Sunshine' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Summer Sun' (à droite)

Fig. 45 Variety 'Balcebsafo' (left) with reference variety 'Celebration Light Salmon' (right) / Variété 'Balcebsafo' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebration Light Salmon' (à droite)

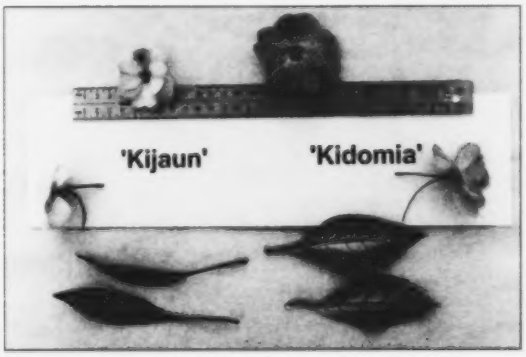

Fig. 46 Variety 'Kidomia' (right) with reference variety 'Kijuan' (left) / Variété 'Kidomia' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Kijuan' (à gauche)

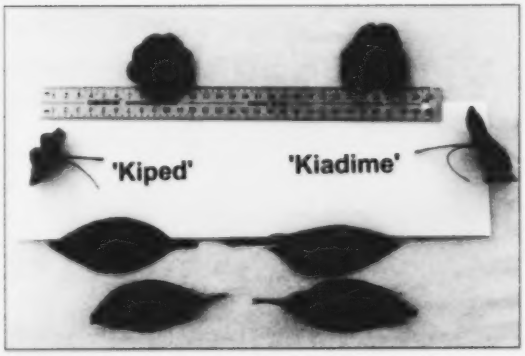

Fig. 47 Variety 'Kiadime' (right) with reference variety 'Kiped' (left) / Variété 'Kiadime' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Kiped' (à gauche)

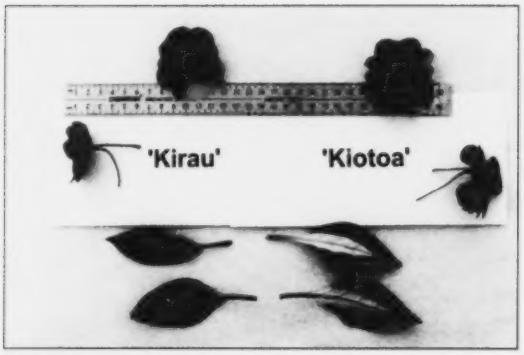

Fig. 48 Variety 'Kiotoa' (right) with reference variety 'Kirau' (left) / Variété 'Kiotoa' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Kirau' (à gauche)

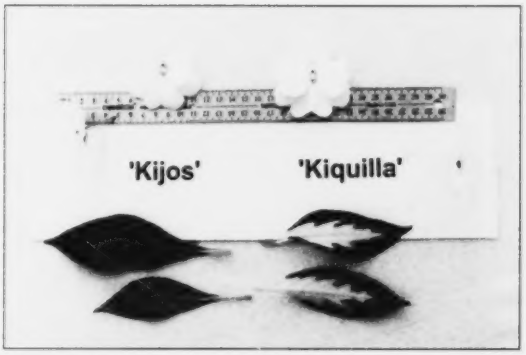

Fig. 49 Variety 'Kiquilla' (right) with reference variety 'Kijos' (left) / Variété 'Kiquilla' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Kijos' (à gauche)

Fig. 50 Variety 'Balcebimho' (left) with reference variety 'Celebration Hot Pink' (right) / Variété 'Balcebimho' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebration Hot Pink' (à droite)

Fig. 51 Variety 'Balceblali' (left) with reference variety 'Paradise Toga' (right) / Variété 'Balceblali' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Paradise Toga' (à droite)

Fig. 52 Variety 'Balcebpurp' (left) with reference variety 'Celebration Hot Pink' (right) / Variété 'Balcebpurp' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebration Hot Pink' (à droite)

Fig. 53 Variety 'Balcebred' (left) with reference variety 'Celebration Cherry Red' (right) / Variété 'Balcebred' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebration Cherry Red' (à droite)

Fig. 54 Variety 'Balcelbono' (left) with reference variety 'Celebration Bonfire Orange' (right) / Variété 'Balcelbono' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebration Bonfire Orange' (à droite)

Fig. 55 Variety 'Balceneon' (left) with reference variety 'BFP-844' (right) / Variété 'Balcelneon' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'BFP-844' (à droite)

Fig. 56 Variety 'Balcelreim' (left) with reference variety 'Celebration Cherry Red' (right) / Variété 'Balcelreim' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebration Cherry Red' (à droite)

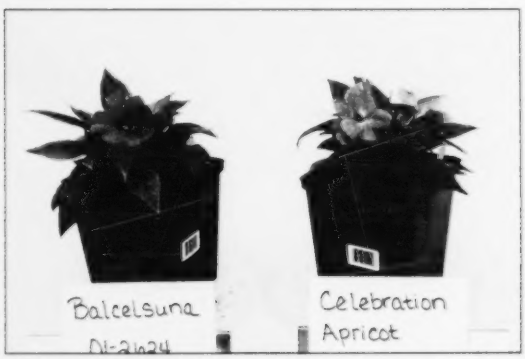

Fig. 57 Variety 'Balcelsuna' (left) with reference variety 'Celebration Apricot' (right) / Variété 'Balcelsuna' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebration Apricot' (à droite)

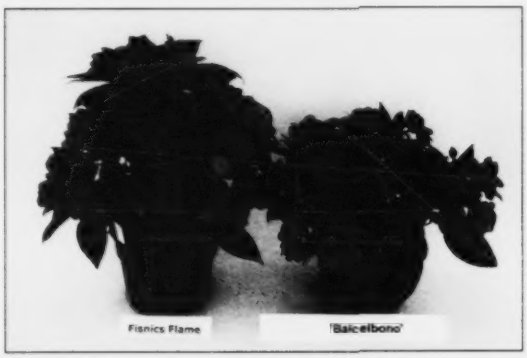

Fig. 58 Variety 'Fisnics Flame' (left) with reference variety 'Balcelbono' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Flame' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balcelbono' (à droite)

Fig. 59 Variety 'Fisnics Lilav' (left) with reference variety 'Balcelilae' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Lilav' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balcelilae' (à droite)

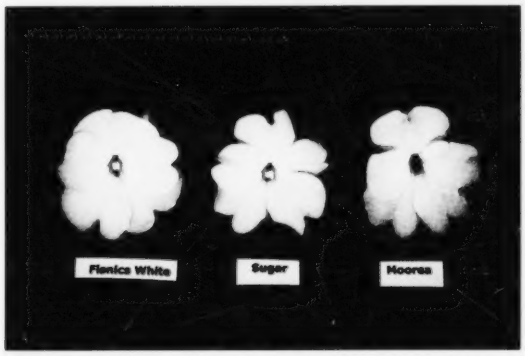

Fig. 60 Variety 'Fisnics White' (left) with reference varieties 'Sugar' (centre) and 'Moorea' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics White' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Sugar' (au centre) et 'Moorea' (à droite)

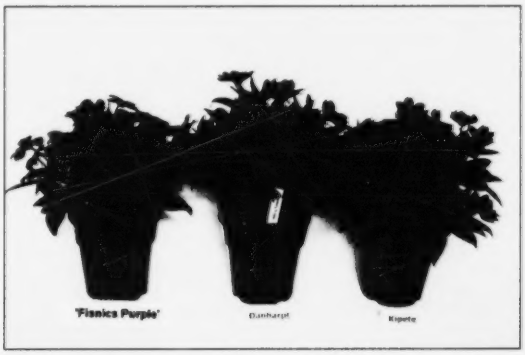

Fig. 61 Variety 'Fisnics Purple' (left) with reference varieties 'Danharpi' (centre) and 'Kipete' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Purple' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Danharpi' (au centre) et 'Kipete' (à droite)

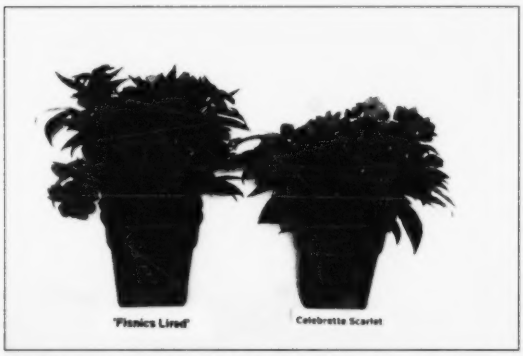

Fig. 62 Variety 'Fisnics Lired' (left) with reference variety 'Celebrette Scarlet' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Lired' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebrette Scarlet' (à droite)

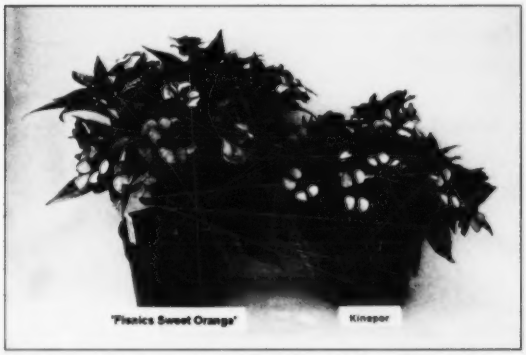

Fig. 63 Variety 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' (left) with reference variety 'Kinepor' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Kinepor' (à droite)

Fig. 64 Variety 'Fisnics Scarlet' (left) with reference variety 'Harmony Scarlet' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Scarlet' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Harmony Scarlet' (à droite)

Fig. 65 Variety 'Fisnics Hot Pink' (left) with reference variety 'Celebrette Hot Rose' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Hot Pink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebrette Hot Rose' (à droite)

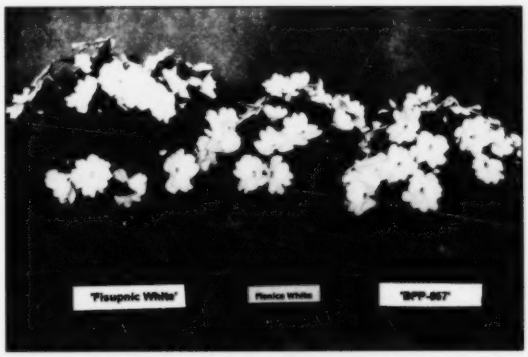

Fig. 66 Variety 'Fisupnic White' (left) with reference varieties 'Fisnics White' (centre) and 'BFP-857' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic White' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Fisnics White' (au centre) et 'BFP-857' (à droite)

Fig. 67 Variety 'Fisnics Salmon' (left) with reference varieties 'BFP-650 Peach' (centre) and 'Celebrette Light Salmon Improved' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Salmon' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'BFP-650 Peach' (au centre) et 'Celebrette Light Salmon Improved' (à droite)

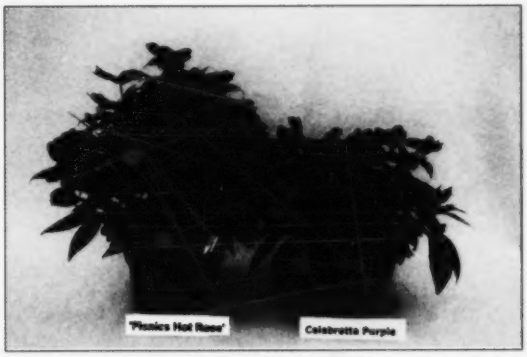

Fig. 68 Variety 'Fisnics Hot Rose' (left) with reference variety 'Celebrette Purple' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Hot Rose' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Celebrette Purple' (à droite)

Fig. 69 Variety 'Fisupnic Salmon' (left) with reference varieties 'Danharsal' (centre) and 'Fisimp 406' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Salmon' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Danharsal' (au centre) et 'Fisimp 406' (à droite)

Fig. 70 Variety 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' (left) with reference variety 'Fisimp 207' (right) / Variété 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisimp 207' (à droite)

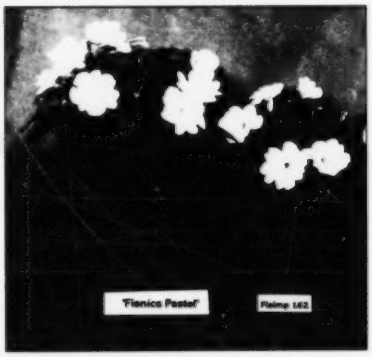

Fig. 71 Variety 'Fisnics Pastel' (left) with reference variety 'Fisimp 162' (right) / Variété 'Fisnics Pastel' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisimp 162' (à droite)

Fig. 72 Variety 'Balfaflila' (left) with reference variety 'Balfaflav' (right) / Variété 'Balfaflila' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balfaflav' (à droite)

Fig. 73 Variety 'Balfieblus' (left) with reference variety 'Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle' (right) / Variété 'Balfieblus' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fiesta[MD] Pink Ruffle' (à droite)

Fig. 74 Variety 'Balfiedeor' (left) with reference variety 'Balfieorce' (right) / Variété 'Balfiedeor' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balfieorce' (à droite

Fig. 75 Variety 'Balfieplos' (left) with reference variety 'Fiesta™ Pink Ruffle' (right) / Variété 'Balfieplos' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fiesta[MD] Pink Ruffle' (à droite)

Fig. 76 Variety 'Balfiesaci' (left) with reference variety 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise' (right) / Variété 'Balfiesaci' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fiesta[MD] Salmon Sunrise' (à droite)

Fig. 77 Variety 'Balolecher' (left) with reference variety 'Fiesta™ Salsa Red' (right) / Variété 'Balolecher' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fiesta[MD] Salsa Red' (à droite)

Fig 78 Variety 'Balolefro' (left) with reference variety 'BFP-7812' (right) / Variété 'Balolefro' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'BFP-7812' (à droite)

Fig. 79 Variety 'Balolesal' (left) with reference variety 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise' (right) / Variété 'Balolesal' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fiesta™ Salmon Sunrise' (à droite)

Fig. 80 Variety 'Balolestop' (left) with reference variety 'Balfiesala' (right) / Variété 'Balolestop' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balfiesala' (à droite)

Fig. 81 Variety 'Balpixbros' (left) with reference variety 'Fify Vio' (right) / Variété 'Balpixbros' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fify Vio' (à droite)

Fig. 82 Variety 'Balpixropi' (left) with reference variety 'Fify Blush Pink' (right) / Variété 'Balpixropi' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fify Blush Pink' (à droite)

Fig. 83 Variety 'Balpixsang' (left) with reference variety 'Fify Orange' (right) / Variété 'Balpixsang' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fify Orange' (à droite)

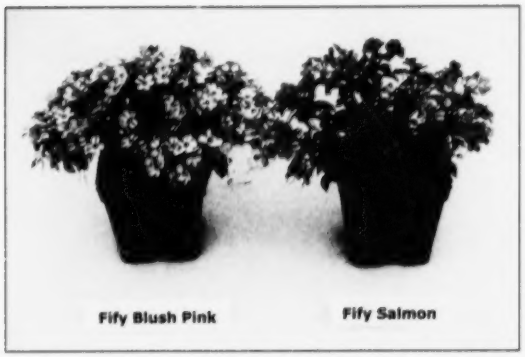

Fig. 84 Variety 'Fify Blush Pink' (left) with reference variety 'Fify Salmon' (right) / Variété 'Fify Blush Pink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fify Salmon' (à droite)

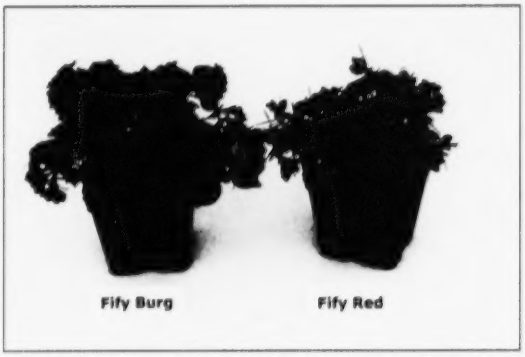

Fig. 85 Variety 'Fify Burg' (left) with reference variety 'Fify Red' (right) / Variété 'Fify Burg' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fify Red' (à droite)

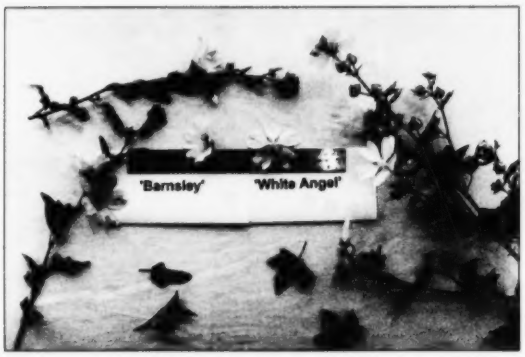

Fig. 86 Variety 'White Angel' (right) with reference variety 'Barnsley' (left) / Variété 'White Angel' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Barnsley' (à gauche)

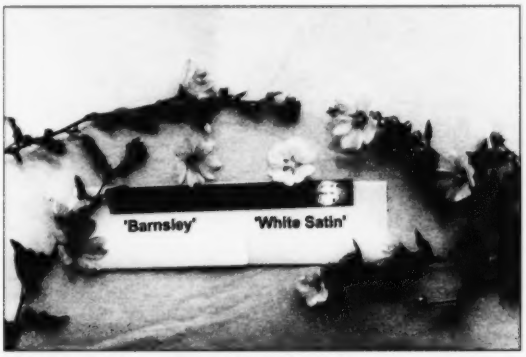

Fig. 87 Variety 'White Satin' (right) with reference variety 'Barnsley' (left) / Variété 'White Satin' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Barnsley' (à gauche)

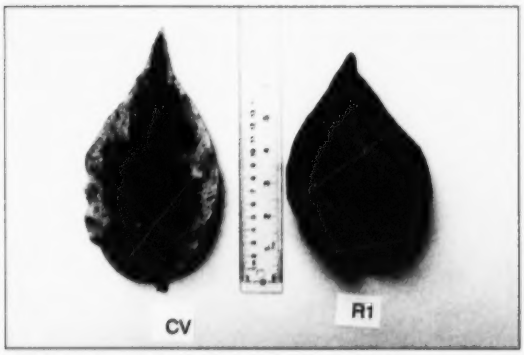

Fig. 88 Variety 'Golden Eclipse' (left) with reference variety 'Ivory Silk' (right) / Variété 'Golden Eclipse' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Ivory Silk' (à droite)

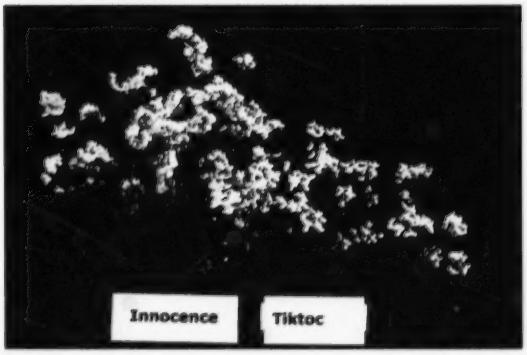

Fig. 89 Variety 'Tiktoc' (right) with reference variety 'Innocence' (left) / Variété 'Tiktoc' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Innocence' (à gauche)

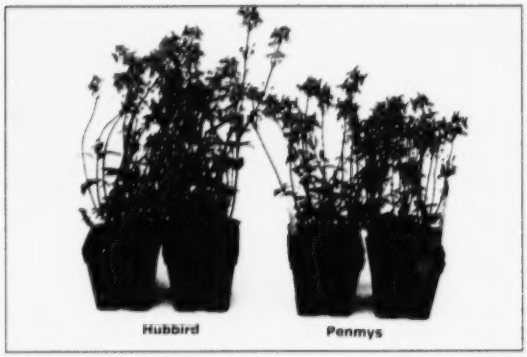

Fig. 90 Variety 'Hubbird' (left) with reference variety 'Penmys' (right) / Variété 'Hubbird' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Penmys' (à droite)

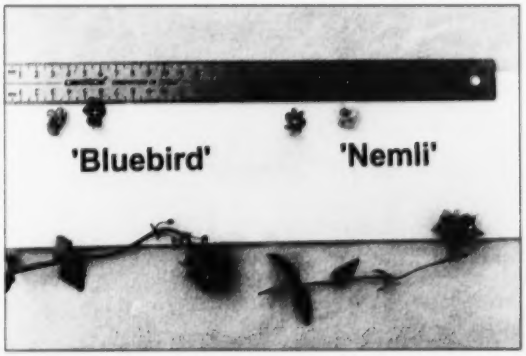

Fig. 91 Variety 'Nemli' (right) with reference variety 'Bluebird' (left) / Variété 'Nemli' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Bluebird' (à gauche)

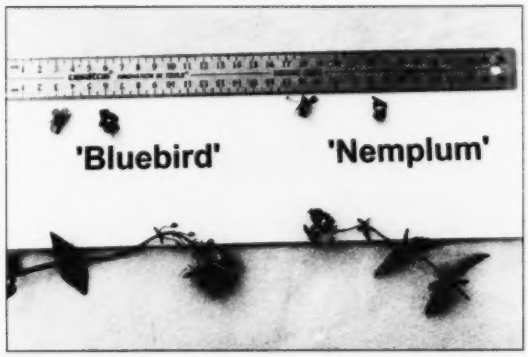

Fig. 92 Variety 'Nemplum' (right) with reference variety 'Bluebird' (left) / Variété 'Nemplum' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Bluebird' (à gauche)

Fig. 93 Variety 'Sunnicobu' (left) with reference variety 'Purple Robe' (right) / Variété 'Sunnicobu' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Purple Robe' (à droite)

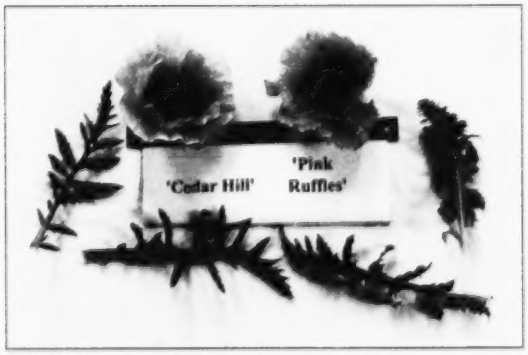

Fig. 94 Variety 'Pink Ruffles' (right) with reference variety 'Cedar Hill' (left) / Variété 'Pink Ruffles' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Cedar Hill' (à gauche)

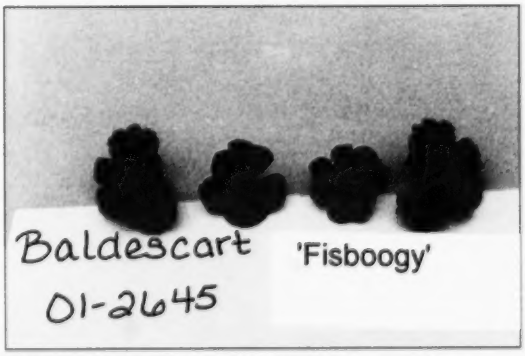

Fig. 95 Variety 'Baldescart' (left) with reference variety 'Fisboogy' (ight) / Variété 'Baldescart' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisboogy' (à droite)

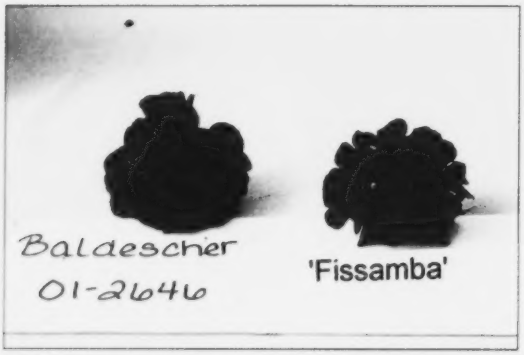

Fig. 96 Variety 'Baldescher' (left) with reference variety 'Fissamba' (right) / Variété 'Baldescher' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fissamba' (à droite)

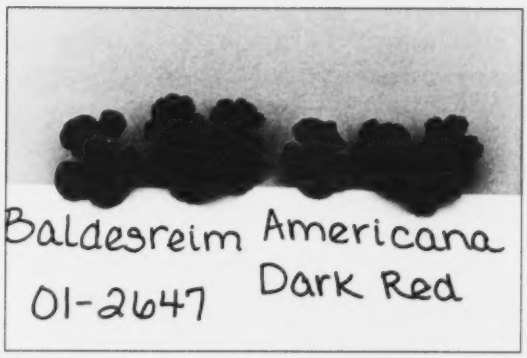

Fig. 97 Variety 'Baldesreim' (left) with reference variety 'Americana Dark Red' (right) / Variété 'Baldesreim' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Americana Dark Red' (à droite)

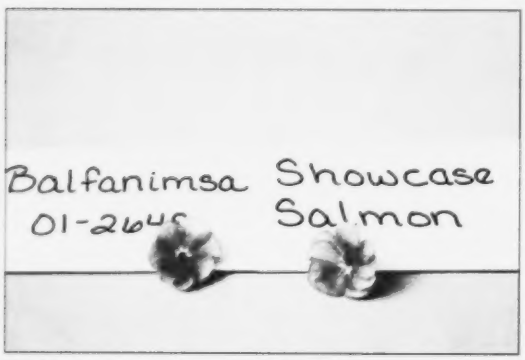

Fig. 98 Variety 'Balfamimsa' (left) with reference variety 'Showcase Salmon' (right) / Variété 'Balfanimsa' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Showcase Salmon' (à droite)

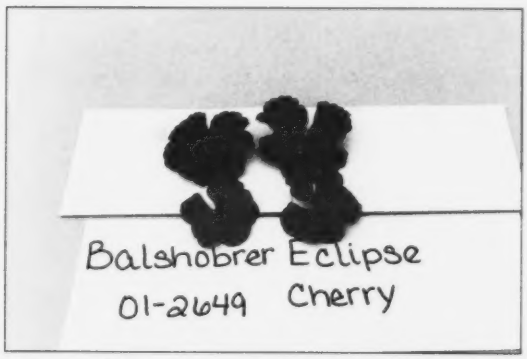

Fig. 99 Variety 'Balshobrer' (left) with reference variety 'Eclipse Cherry' (right) / Variété 'Balshobrer' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Eclipse Cherry' (à droite)

Fig. 100 Variety 'Balshofron' (left) with reference variety 'Designer Picotee Salmon' (right) / Variété 'Balshofron' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Designer Picotee Salmon' (à droite)

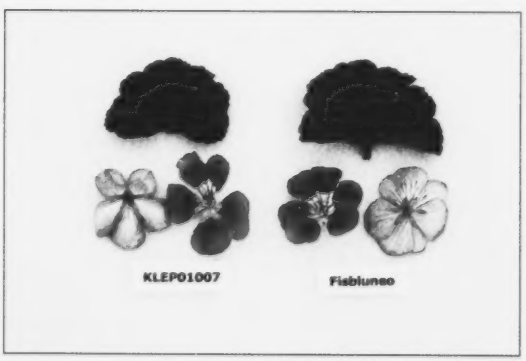

Fig. 101 Variety 'KLEP01007' (left) with reference variety 'Fisbluneo' (right) / Variété 'KLEP01007' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisbluneo' (à droite)

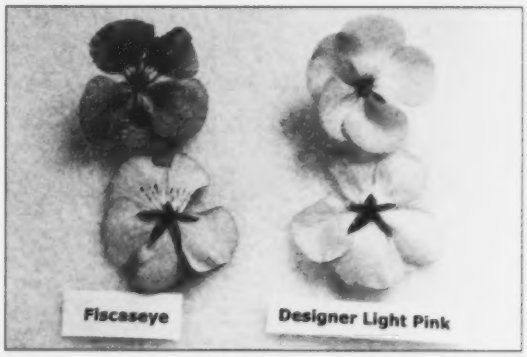

Fig. 102 Variety 'Fiscaseye' (left) with reference variety 'Designer Light Pink' (right) / Variété 'Fiscaseye' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Designer Light Pink' (à droite)

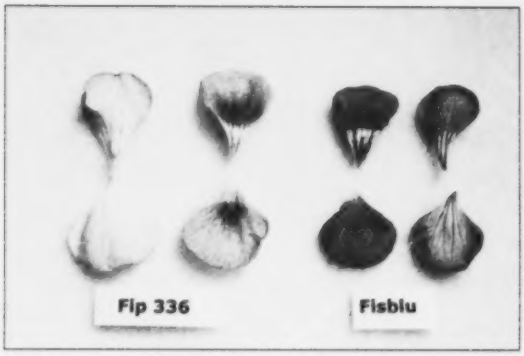

Fig. 103 Variety 'Fip 336' (left) with reference variety 'Fisblu' (right) / Variété 'Fip 336' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisblu' (à droite)

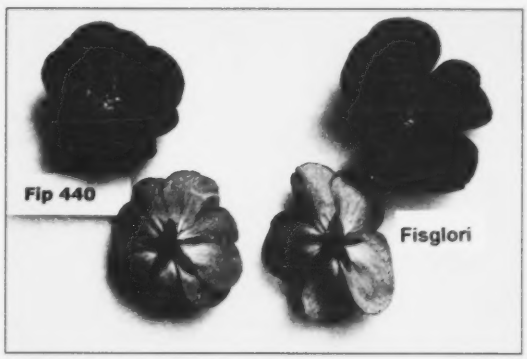

Fig. 104 Variety 'Fip 440' (left) with reference variety 'Fisglori' (right) / Variété 'Fip 440' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisglori' (à droite)

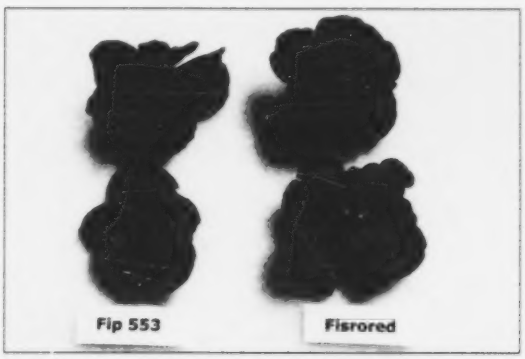

Fig. 105 Variety 'Fip 553' (left) with reference variety 'Fisrored' (right) / Variété 'Fip 553' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisrored' (à droite)

Fig. 106 Varieties 'Fip 749' (left) and 'Fip 765' (centre) with reference variety 'Showcase™ Light Lavender' (right) / Variétés 'Fip 749' (à gauche) et 'Fip 765' (au centre) avec la variété de référence 'Showcase[MD] Light Lavender' (à droite)

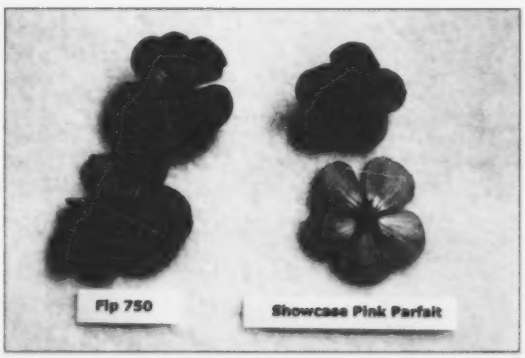

Fig. 107 Variety 'Fip 750' (left) with reference variety 'Showcase™ Pink Parfait' (right) / Variété 'Fip 750' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Showcase[MD] Pink Parfait' (à droite)

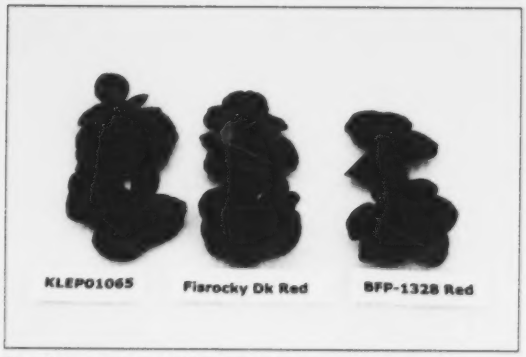

Fig. 108 Variety 'KLEP01065' (left) with reference varieties 'Fisrocky Dark Red' (centre) and 'Designer Red' (right) / Variété 'KLEP01065' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Fisrocky Dark Red' (au centre) et 'Designer Red' (à droite)

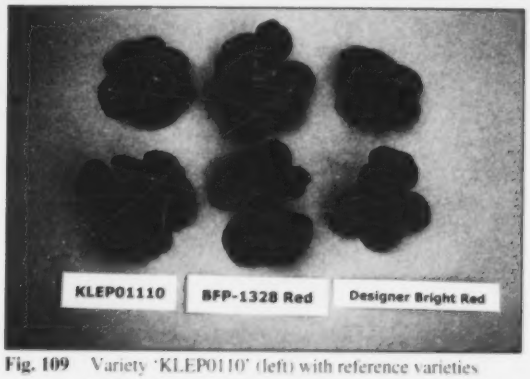

Fig. 109 Variety 'KLEP0110' (left) with reference varieties 'BFP-1328 Red' (centre) and 'Designer Bright Red' (right) / Variété 'KLEP01110' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'BFP-1328 Red' (au centre) et 'Designer Bright Red' (à droite)

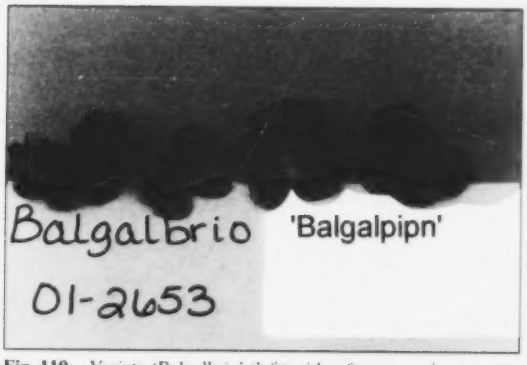

Fig. 110 Variety 'Balgalbrio' (left) with reference variety 'Balgalpipn' (right) / Variété 'Balgalbrio' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balgalpipn' (à droite)

Fig. 111 Variety 'Balgalfroe' (left) with reference variety 'Balgalsofi' (right) / Variété 'Balgalfroe' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balgalsofi' (à droite)

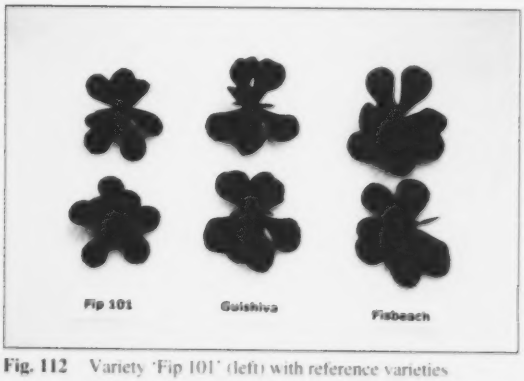

Fig. 112 Variety 'Fip 101' (left) with reference varieties 'Guishiva' (centre) and 'Fisbeach' (right) / Variété 'Fip 101' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Guishiva' (au centre) et 'Fisbeach' (à droite)

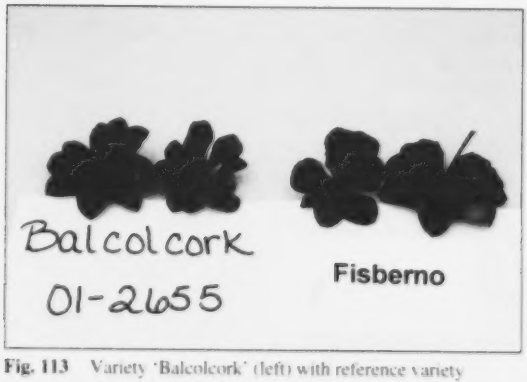

Fig. 113 Variety 'Balcolcork' (left) with reference variety 'Fisberno' (identfited as Flare, right) / Variété 'Balcolcork' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisberno' (identifiée comme Flare, à droite)

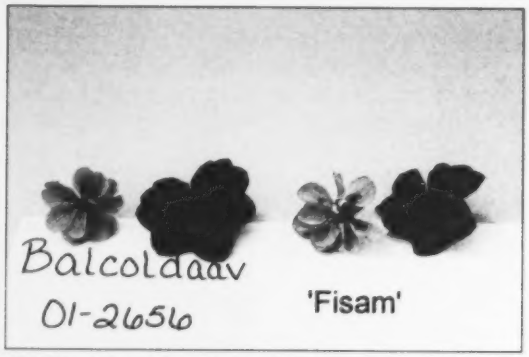

Fig. 114 Variety 'Balcoldaav' (left) with reference variety 'Fisam' right) / Variété 'Balcoldaav' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisam' (à droite)

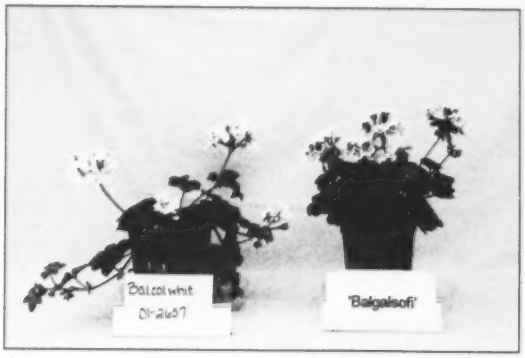

Fig. 115 Variety 'Balcolwhit' (left) with reference variety 'Balgalsofi' (right) / Variété 'Balcolwhit' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balgalsofi' (à droite)

Fig. 116 Variety 'Balcolcher' (left) with reference variety 'Fisbea' (right) / Variété 'Balcolcher' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fisbea' (à droite)

Fig. 117 Variety 'Balcolpurp' (left) with reference variety 'Royal Blue' (right) / Variété 'Balcolpurp' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Royal Blue' (à droite)

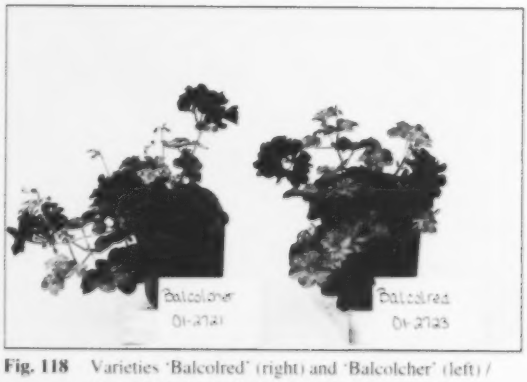

Fig. 118 Varieties 'Balcolred' (right) and 'Balcolcher' (left) / Variétés 'Balcolred' (à droite) et 'Balcolcher' (à gauche)

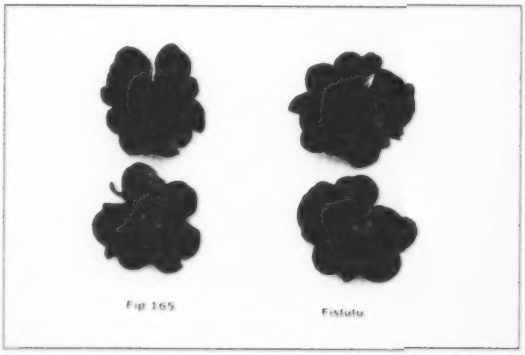

Fig. 119 Variety 'Fip 165' (left) with reference variety 'Fislulu' (right) / Variété 'Fip 165' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Fislulu' (à droite)

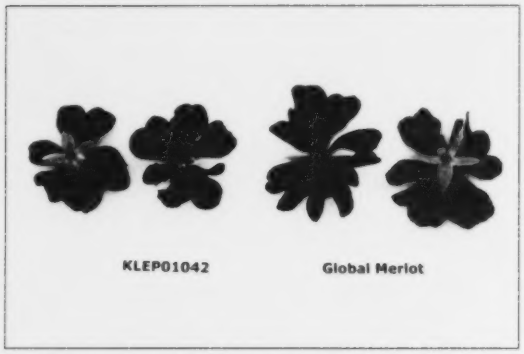

Fig. 120 Variety 'KLEP01042' (left) with reference variety 'Global Merlot' (right) / Variété 'KLEP01042' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Global Merlot' (à droite)

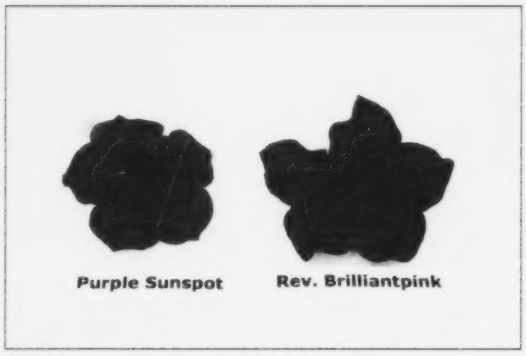

Fig. 121 Variety 'Purple Sunspot' (left) with reference variety 'Revolution Brilliant Pink' (right) / Variété 'Purple Sunspot' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Revolution Brilliantpink' (à droite)

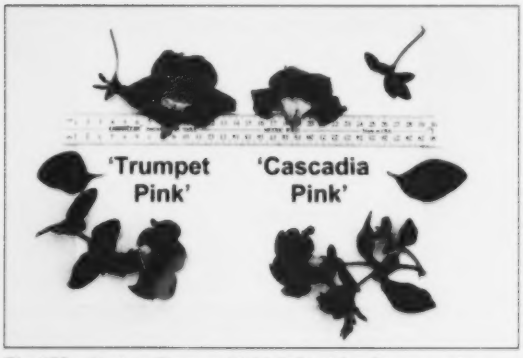

Fig. 122 Variety 'Trumpet Pink' (left) with reference variety 'Cascadia Pink' (right) / Variété 'Trumpet Pink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Cascadia Pink' (à droite)

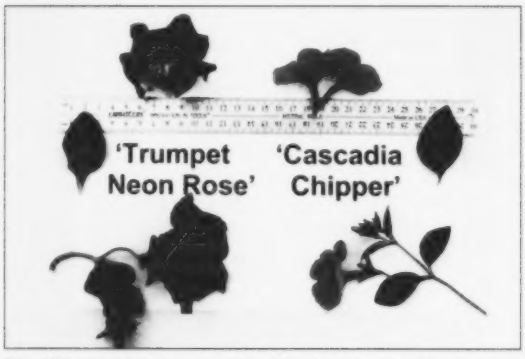

Fig. 123 Variety 'Trumpet Neon Rose' (left) with reference variety 'Cascadia Chipper' (right) / Variété 'Trumpet Neon Rose' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Cascadia Chipper' (à droite)

Fig. 124 Variety 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' (left) with reference variety 'Cascadia Soft Pink' (right) / Variété 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' (à gauche) avec la variété de réference 'Cascadia Soft Pink' (à droite)

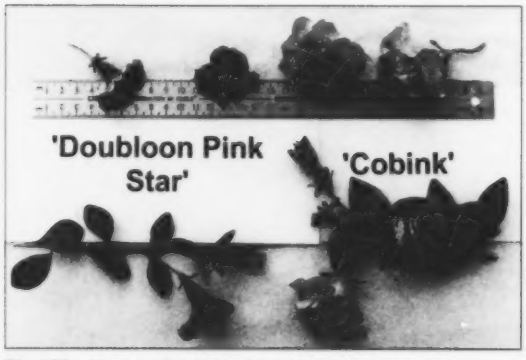

Fig. 125 Variety 'Cobink' (right) with reference variety 'Doubloon Pink Star' (left) / Variété 'Cobink' (à droite) avec la variété de réference 'Doubloon Pink Star' (à gauche)

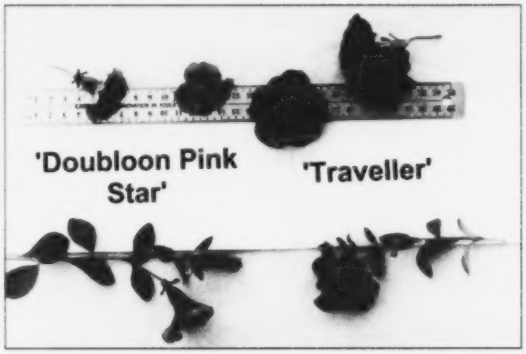

Fig. 126 Variety 'Traveller' (right) with reference variety 'Doubloon Pink Star' (left) / Variété 'Traveller' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Doubloon Pink Star' (à gauche)

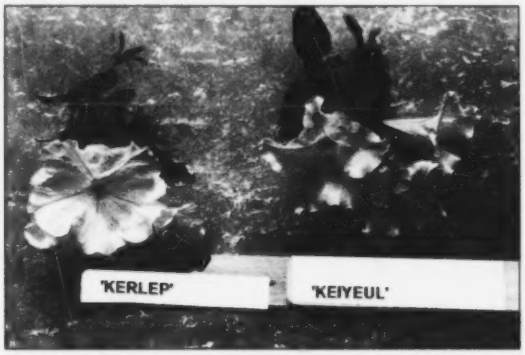

Fig. 127 Variety 'Kerlep' (left) with reference variety 'Keiyeul' (right) / Variété 'Kerlep' (gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Keiyeul' (à droite)

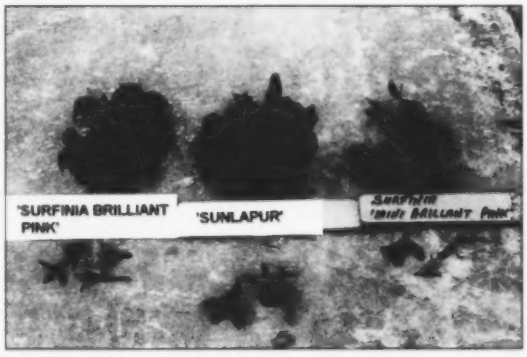

Fig. 128 Variety 'Sunlapur' (centre) with reference varieties 'Surfinia Brilliant Pink' (left) and 'Surfinia Mini Brilliant Pink' (right) / Variété 'Sunlapur' (au centre) avec les variétés de référence 'Surfinia Brilliant Pink' (à gauche) et 'Surfinia Mini Brilliant Pink' (à droite)

Fig. 129 Variety 'Kercan' (left) with reference variety 'Julia' (right) / Variété 'Kercan' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Julia' (à droite)

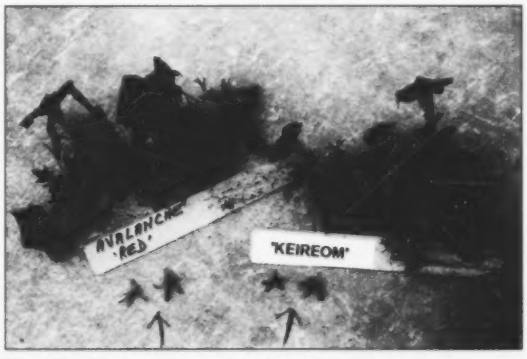

Fig. 130 Variety 'Keireom' (right) with reference variety 'Avalanche Red' (left) / Variété 'Keireom' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Avalanche Red' (à gauche)

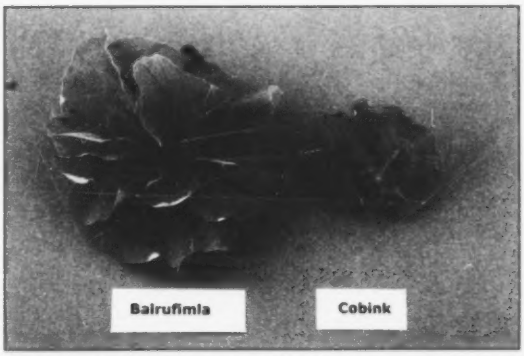

Fig. 131 Variety 'Balrufimla' (left) with reference variety 'Cobink' (right) / Variété 'Balrufimla' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Cobink' (à droite)

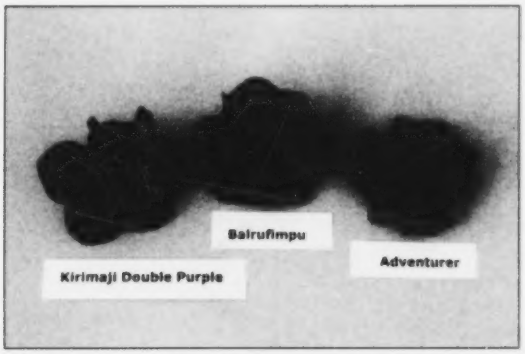

Fig. 132 Varieties 'Balrufimpu' (centre) and 'Kirimaji Double Purple' (left) with reference variety 'Adventurer' (right) / Variétés 'Balrufimpu' (au centre) et 'Kirimaji Double Purple' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Adventurer' (à droite)

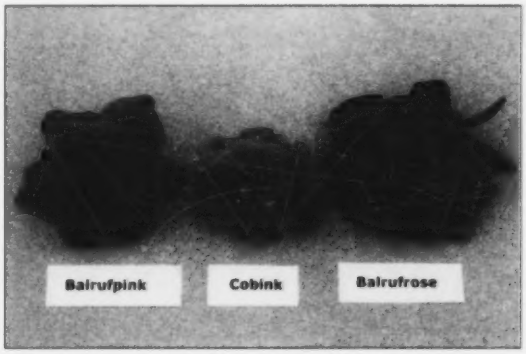

Fig. 133 Variety 'Balrufpink' (left) with reference varieties 'Cobink' (centre) and 'Balrufrose' (right) / Variété 'Balrufpink' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Cobink' (au centre) et 'Balrufrose' (à droite)

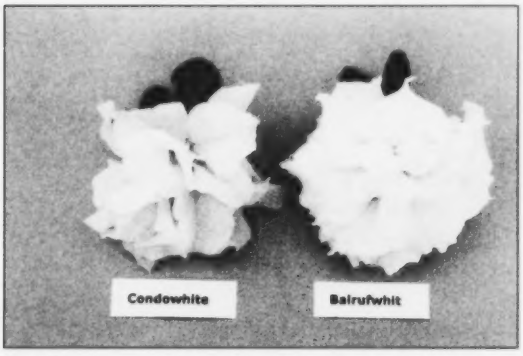

Fig. 134 Varieties 'Condowhite' (left) and 'Balrufwhit' (right) / Variétés 'Condowhite' (à gauche) et 'Balrufwhit' (à droite)

Fig. 135 Variety 'Conbloss' (left) with reference variety 'Revolution White' (right) / Variété 'Conbloss' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Revolution White' (à droite)

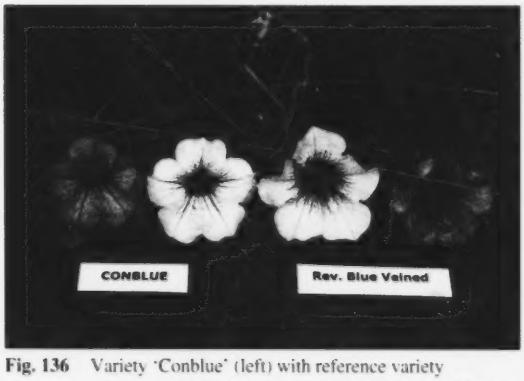

Fig. 136 Variety 'Conblue' (left) with reference variety 'Revolution Blue Veined' (right) / Variété 'Conblue' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Revolution Blue Veined' (à droite)

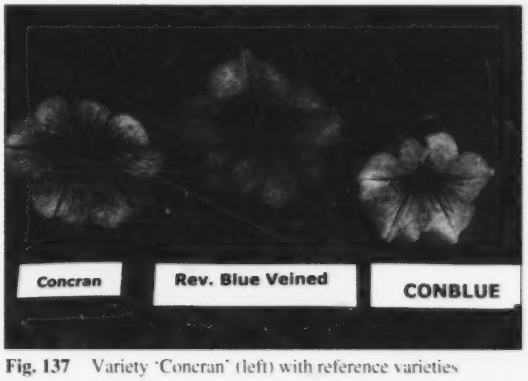

Fig. 137 Variety 'Concran' (left) with reference varieties 'Revolution Blue Veined' (centre) and 'Conblue' (right) / Variété 'Concran' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Revolution Blue Veined' (au centre) et 'Conblue' (à droite)

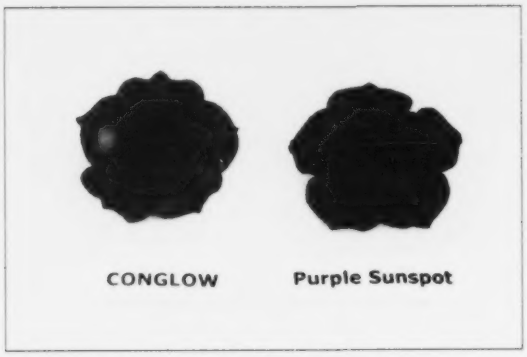

Fig. 138 Variety 'Conglow' (left) with reference variety 'Purple Sunspot' (right) / Variété 'Conglow' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Purple Sunspot' (à droite)

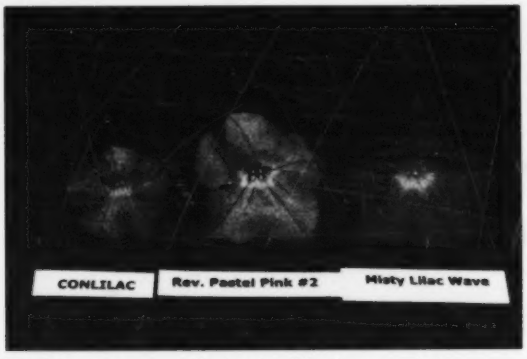

Fig. 139 Variety 'Conlilac' (left) with reference varieties 'Revolution Pastel Pink No. 2' (centre) and 'Misty Lilac Wave' (right) / Variété 'Conlilac' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Revolution Pastel Pink N° 2' (au centre) et 'Misty Lilac' (à droite)

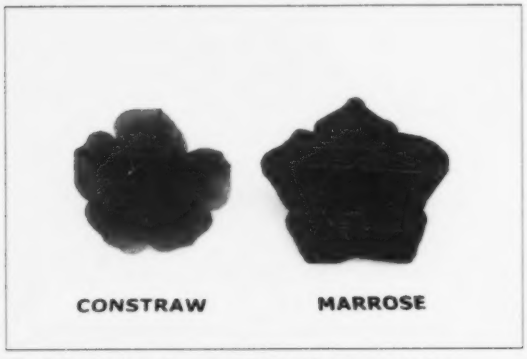

Fig. 140 Variety 'Constraw' (left) with reference variety 'Marrose' (right) / Variété 'Constraw' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Marrose' (à droite)

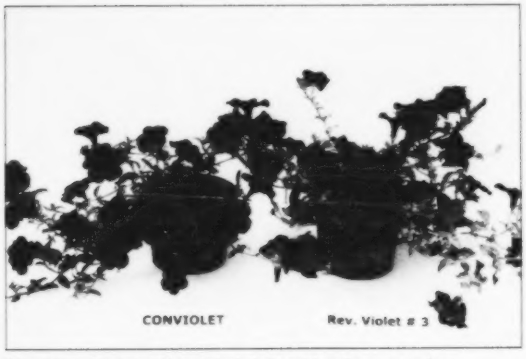

Fig. 141 Variety 'Conviolet' (left) with reference variety 'Revolution Violet No. 3' (right) / Variété 'Conviolet' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Revolution Violet N°. 3' (à droite)

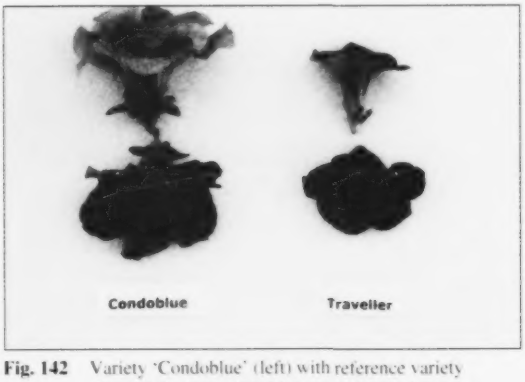

Fig. 142 Variety 'Condoblue' (left) with reference variety 'Traveller' (right) / Variété 'Condoblue' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Traveller' (à droite)

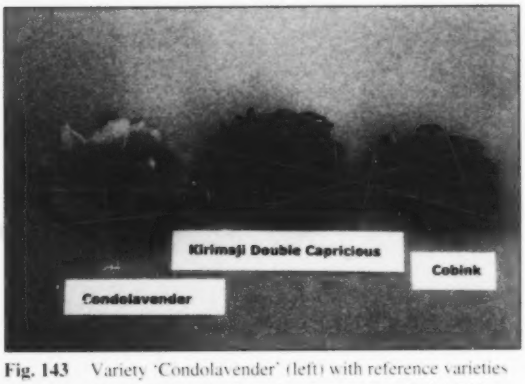

Fig. 143 Variety 'Condolavender' (left) with reference varieties 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' (centre) and 'Cobink' (right) / Variété 'Condolavender' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' (au centre) et 'Cobink' (à droite)

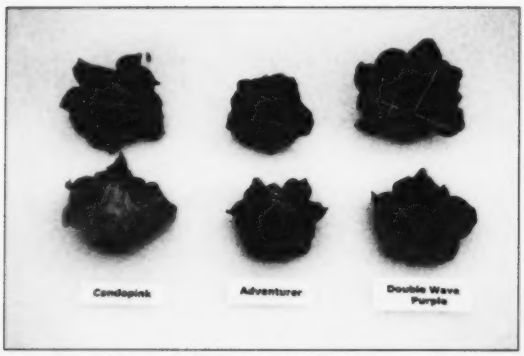

Fig. 144 Variety 'Condopink' (left) with reference varieties 'Adventurer' (centre) and 'Double Wave Purple' (right) / Variété 'Condopink' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Adventurer' (au centre) et 'Double Wave Purple' (à droite)

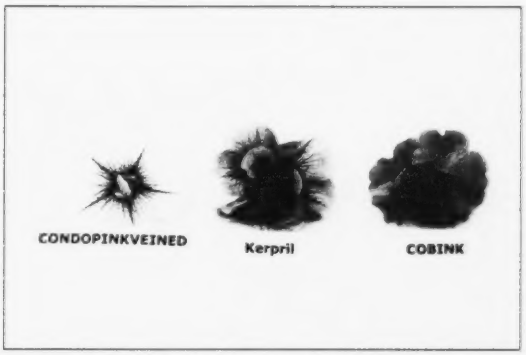

Fig. 145 Variety 'Condopinkveined' (left) with reference varieties 'Kerpril' (centre) and 'Cobink' (right) / Variété 'Condopinkveined' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Kerpril' (au centre) et 'Cobink' (à droite)

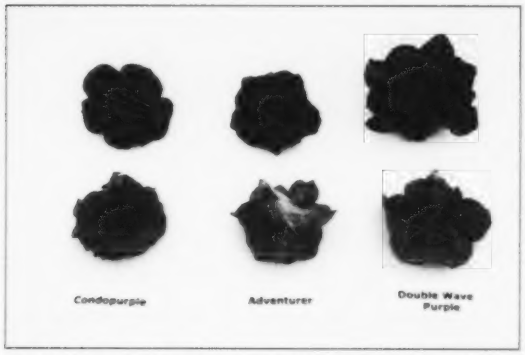

Fig. 146 Variety 'Condopurple' (left) with reference varieties 'Adventurer' (centre) and 'Double Wave Purple' (right) / Variété 'Condopurple' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Adventurer' (au centre) et 'Double Wave Purple' (à droite)

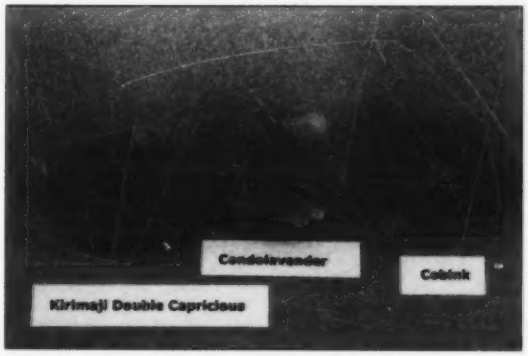

Fig. 147 Variety 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' (left) with reference varieties 'Condolavender' (centre) and 'Cobink' (right) / Variété 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Condolavender' (au centre) et 'Cobink' (à droite)

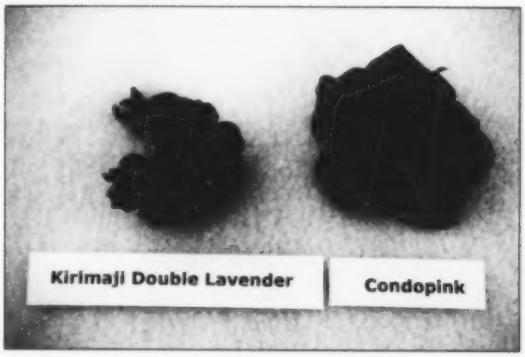

Fig. 148 Variety 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' (left) with reference variety 'Condopink' (right) / Variété 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Condopink' (à droite)

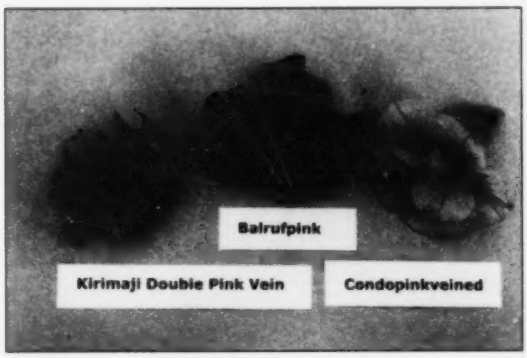

Fig. 149 Variety 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' (left) with reference varieties 'Balrufpink' (centre) and 'Condopinkveined' (right) / Variété 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Balrufpink' (au centre) et 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' (à droite)

Fig. 150 Variety 'Kirimaji Double Rose' (left) with reference variety 'Balrufrose (right) / Variété 'Kirimaji Double Rose' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balrufrose' (à droite)

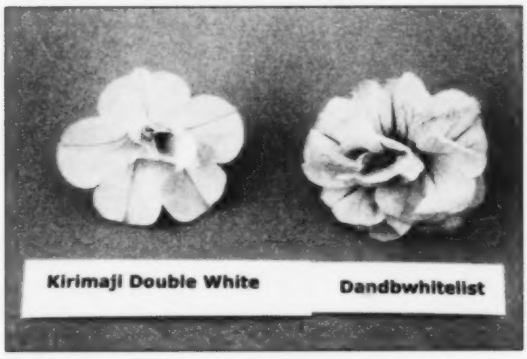

Fig. 151 Variety 'Kirimaji Double White' (left) with reference variety 'Dandbwhitelist' (right) / Variété 'Kirimaji Double White' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Dandbwhitelist' (à droite)

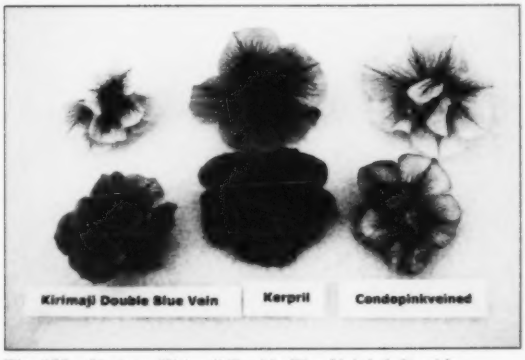

Fig. 152 Variety 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' (left) with reference varieties 'Kerpril' (centre) and 'Condopinkveined' (right) / Variété 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Condopinkveined' (à droite)

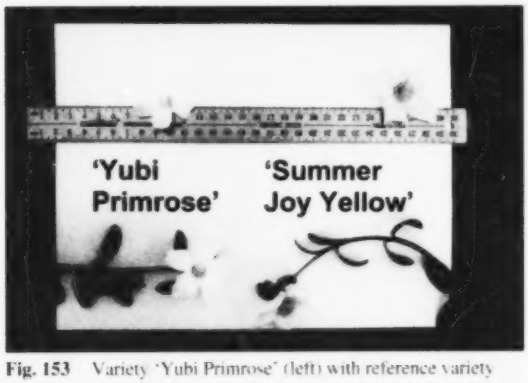

Fig. 153 Variety 'Yubi Primrose' (left) with reference variety 'Summer Joy Yellow' (right) / Variété 'Yubi Primrose' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Summer Joy Yellow' (à droite)

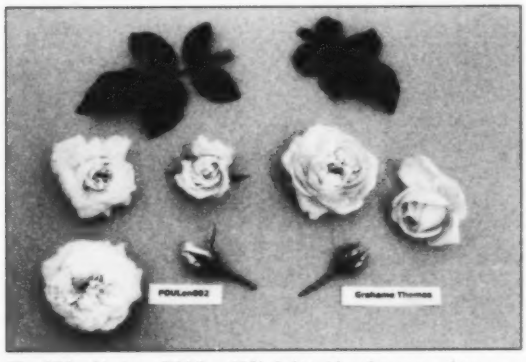

Fig. 154 Variety 'POULen002' (left) with reference variety 'Grahame Thomas' (right) / Variété 'POULen002' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Grahame Thomas' (à droite)

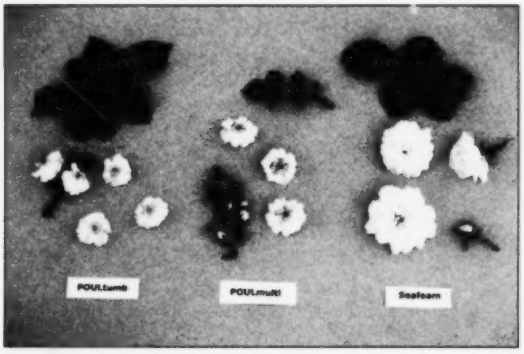

Fig. 155 Varieties 'POULmulti' (centre) and 'POULtumb' (left) with reference variety 'Seafoam' (right) / Variétés 'POULmulti' (au centre) et 'POULtumb' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Seafoam' (à droite)

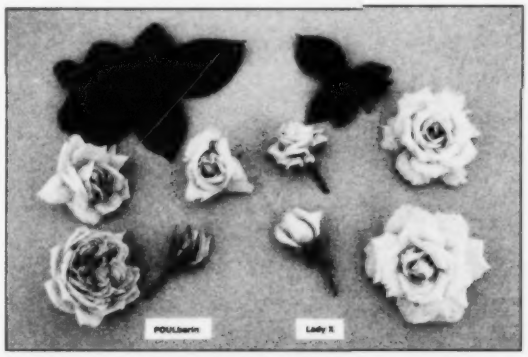

Fig. 156 Variety 'POULberin' (left) with reference variety 'Lady X' (right) / Variété 'POULberin' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Lady X' (à droite)

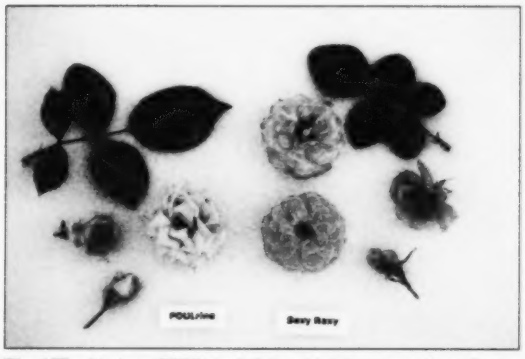

Fig. 157 Variety 'POULrine' (left) with reference variety 'Sexy Rexy' (right) / Variété 'POULrine' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sexy Rexy' (à droite)

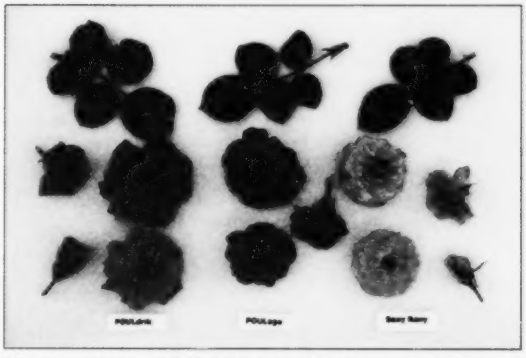

Fig. 158 Variety 'POULdrik' (left) with reference varieties 'POULege' (centre) and 'Sexy Rexy' (right) / Variété 'POULdrik' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'POULege' (au centre) et 'Sexy Rexy' (à droite)

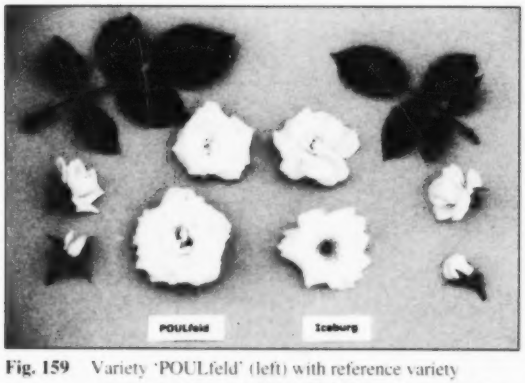

Fig. 159 Variety 'POULfeld' (left) with reference variety 'Iceburg' (right) / Variété 'POULfeld' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Iceburg' (à droite)

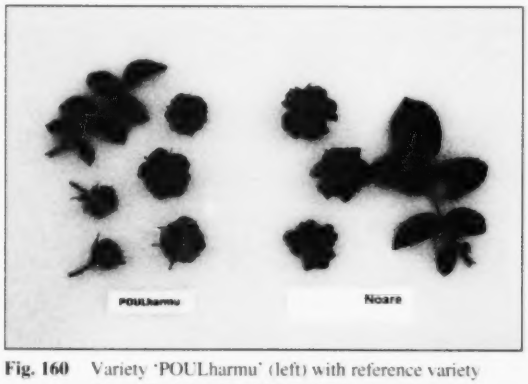

Fig. 160 Variety 'POULharmu' (left) with reference variety 'Noare'' (right) / Variété 'POULharmu' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Noare' (à droite)

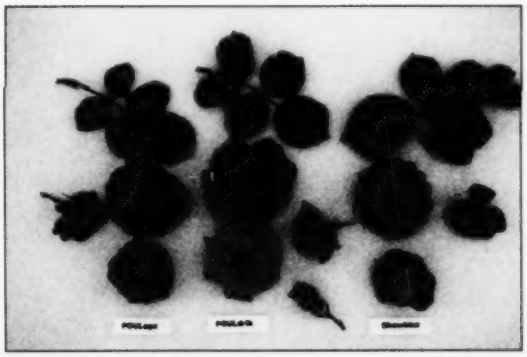

Fig. 161 Variety 'POULege' (left) with reference varieties 'POULdrik' (centre) and 'Showbizz' (right) / Variété 'POULege' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'POULdrik' (au centre) et 'Showbizz' (à droite)

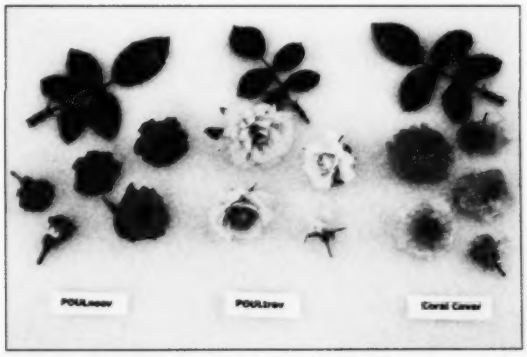

Fig. 162 Varieties 'POULtrav' (centre) and 'POULnoev' (left) with reference variety 'Coral Cover' (right) / Variétés 'POULtrav' (au centre) et 'POULnoev' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Coral Cover' (à droite)

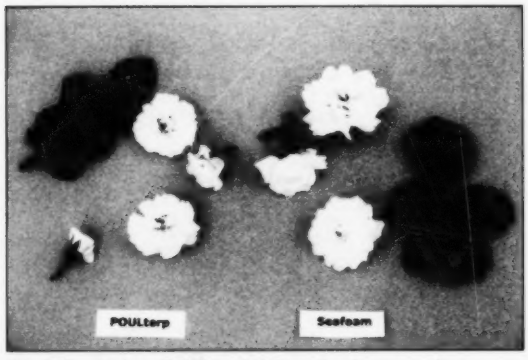

Fig. 163 Variety 'POULterp' (left) with reference variety 'Seafoam' (right) / Variété 'POULterp' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Seafoam' (à droite)

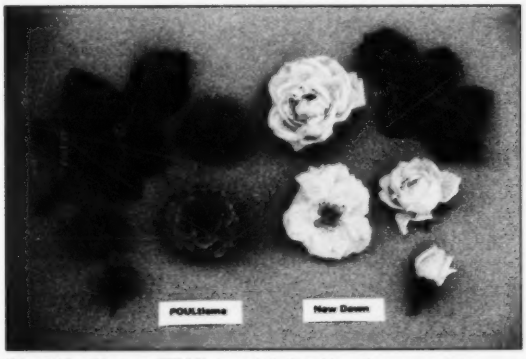

Fig. 164 Variety 'POULtieme' (left) with reference variety 'New Dawn' (right) / Variété 'POULtieme' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'New Dawn' (à droite)

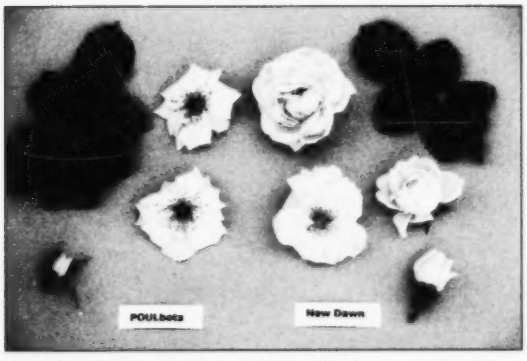

Fig. 165 Variety 'POULbota' (left) with reference variety 'New Dawn' (right) / Variété 'POULbota' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'New Dawn' (à droite)

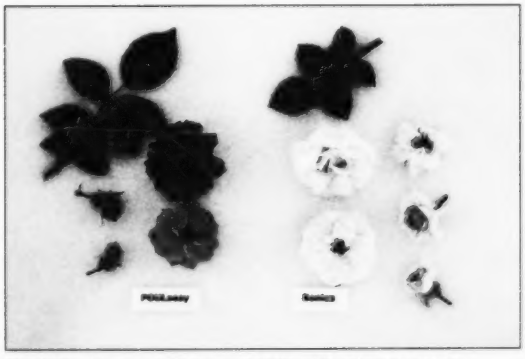

Fig. 166 Variety 'POULoesy' (left) with reference variety 'Bonica' (right) / Variété 'POULoesy' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Bonica' (à droite)

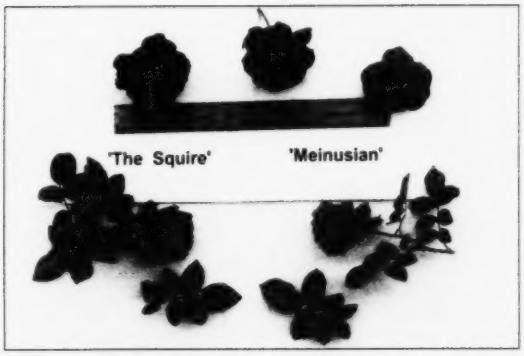

Fig. 167 Variety 'Meinusian' (right) with reference variety 'The Squire' (left) / Variété 'Meinusian' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'The Squire' (à gauche)

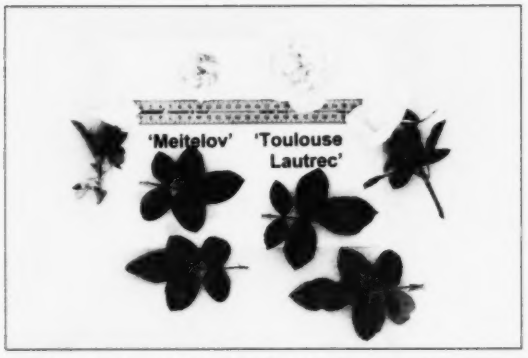

Fig. 168 Variety 'Meitelov' (left) with reference variety 'Toulouse Lautrec' (right) / Variété 'Meitelov' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Toulouse Lautrec' (à droite)

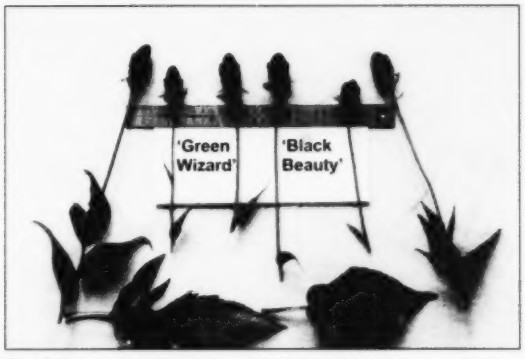

Fig. 169 Variety 'Black Beauty' (right) with reference variety 'Green Wizard' (left) / Variété 'Black Beauty' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Green Wizard' (à gauche)

Fig. 170 Variety 'Balumbreo' (left) with reference variety 'Balumyell' (right) / Variété 'Balumbreo' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumyell' (à droite)

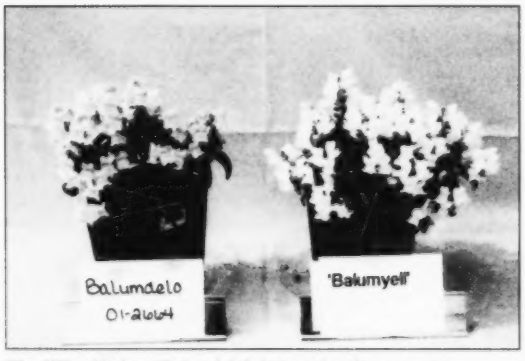

Fig. 171 Variety 'Balumdelo' (left) with reference variety 'Balumyell' (right) / Variété 'Balumdelo' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumyell' (à droite)

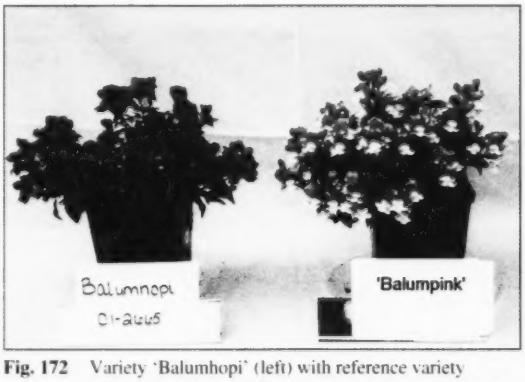

Fig. 172 Variety 'Balumhopi' (left) with reference variety 'Balumpink' (right) / Variété 'Balumhopi' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumpink' (à droite)

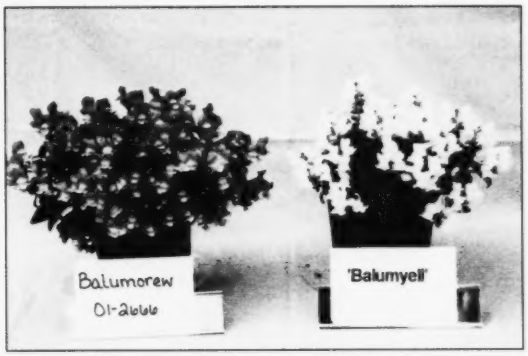

Fig. 173 Variety 'Balumorew' (left) with reference variety 'Balumyell' (right) / Variété 'Balumorew' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumyell' (à droite)

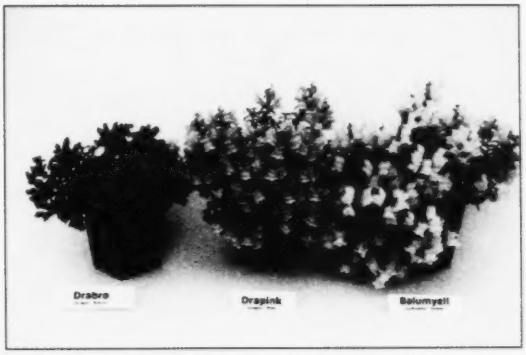

Fig. 174 Variety 'Drabro' (left) with reference varieties 'Drapink' (centre) and 'Balumyell' (right) / Variété 'Drabro' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Drapink' (au centre) et 'Balumyell' (à droite)

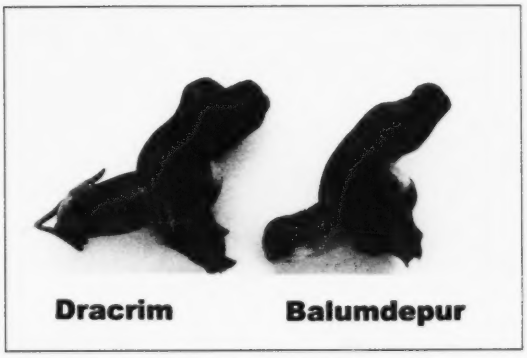

Fig. 175 Variety 'Dracrim' (left) with reference variety 'Balumdepur' (right) / Variété 'Dracrim' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumdepur' (à droite)

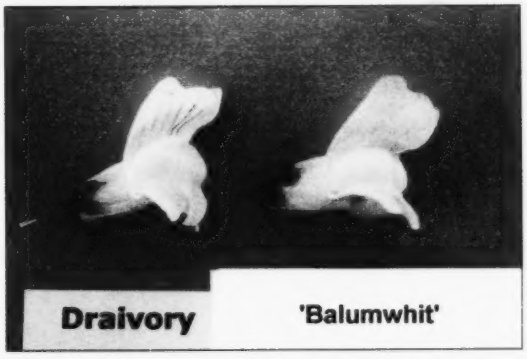

Fig. 176 Variety 'Draivory' (left) with reference variety 'Balumwhit' (right) / Variété 'Draivory' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumwhit' (à droite)

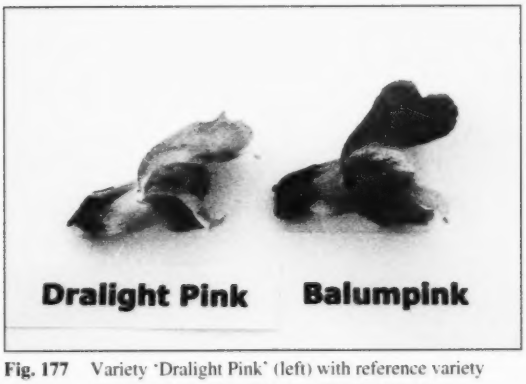

Fig. 177 Variety 'Dralight Pink' (left) with reference variety 'Balumpink' (right) / Variété 'Dralight Pink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumpink' (à droite)

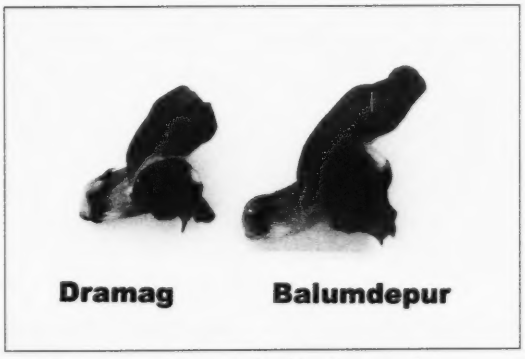

Fig. 178 Variety 'Dramag' (left) with reference variety 'Balumdepur' (right) / Variété 'Dramag' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumdepur' (à droite)

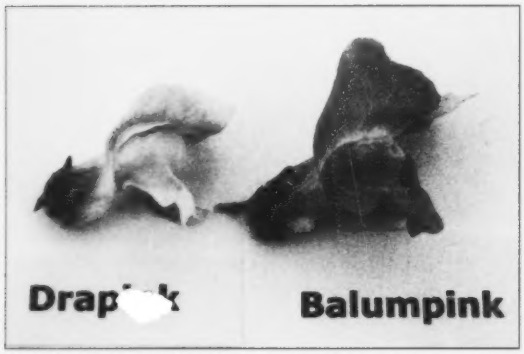

Fig. 179 Variety 'Drapink' (left) with reference variety 'Balumpink' (right) / Variété 'Drapink' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumpink' (à droite)

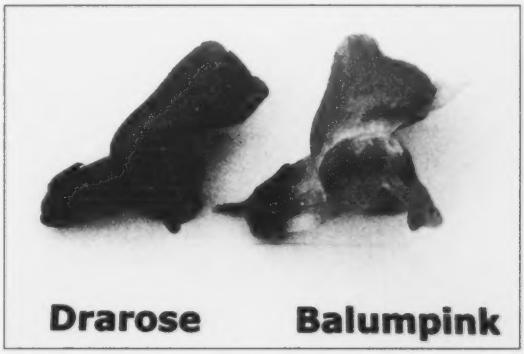

Fig. 180 Variety 'Drarose' (left) with reference variety 'Balumpink' (right) / Variété 'Drarose' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumpink' (à droite)

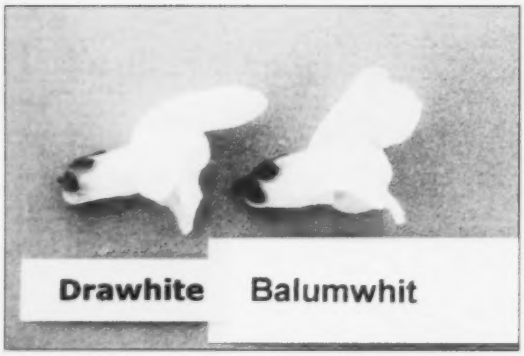

Fig. 181 Variety 'Drawhite' (left) with reference variety 'Balumwhit' (right) / Variété 'Drawhite' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumwhit' (à droite)

Fig. 182 Variety 'Drayel' (left) with reference variety 'Balumyell' (right) / Variété 'Drayel' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Balumyell' (à droite)

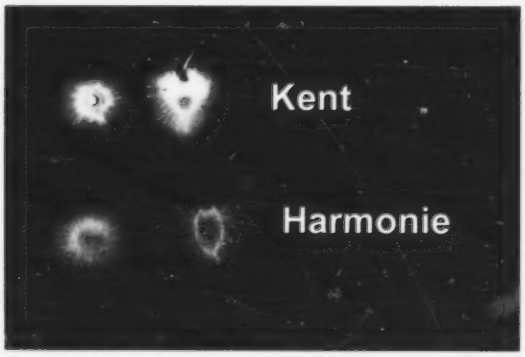

Fig. 183 Variety 'Harmonie' (bottom) with reference variety 'Kent' (top) / Variété 'Harmonie' (en bas) avec la variété de référence 'Kent' (en haut

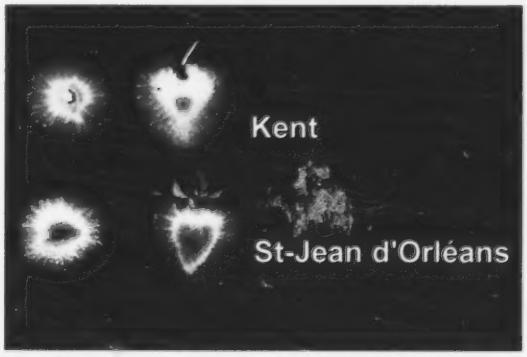

Fig. 184 Variety 'St-Jean d'Orléans' (bottom) with reference variety 'Kent' (top) / Variété 'St-Jean d'Orléans' (en bas) avec la variété de référence 'Kent' (en haut)

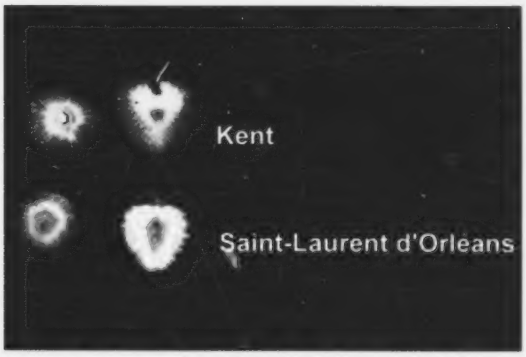

Fig. 185 Variety 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' (bottom) with reference variety 'Kent' (top) / Variété 'St-Laurent d'Orléans' (en bas) avec la variété de référence 'Kent' (en haut)

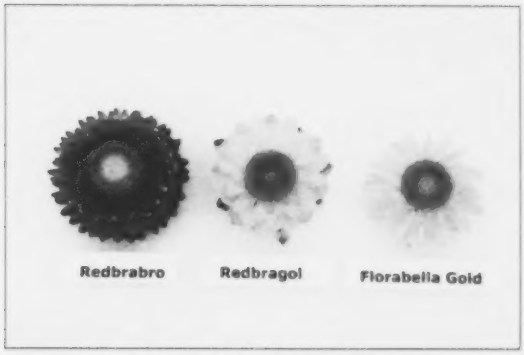

Fig. 186 Variety 'Redbrabro' (left) with reference varieties 'Redbragol' (centre) and 'Florabella Gold' (right) / Variété 'Redbrabro' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Redbragol' (au centre) et 'Florabella Gold' (à droite)

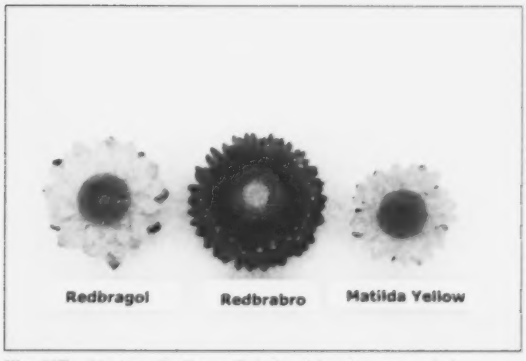

Fig. 187 Variety 'Redbragol' (left) with reference varieties 'Redbrabro' (centre) and 'Matilda Yellow' (right) / Variété 'Redbragol' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Redbrabro' (au centre) et 'Matilda Yellow' (à droite)

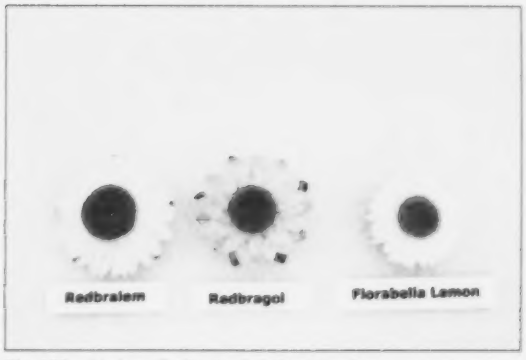

Fig. 188 Variety 'Redbralem' (left) with reference varieties 'Redbragol' (centre) and 'Florabella Lemon' (right) / Variété 'Redbralem' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Redbragol' (au centre) et 'Florabella Lemon' (à droite)

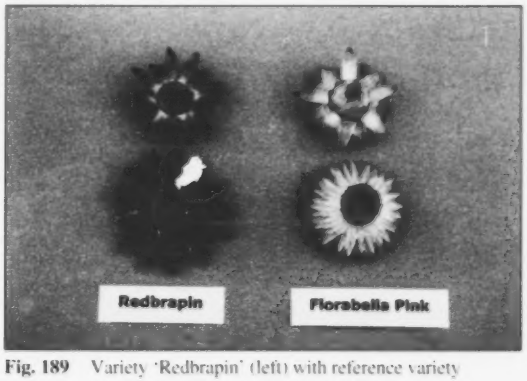

Fig. 189 Variety 'Redbrapin' (left) with reference variety 'Florabella Pink' (right) / Variété 'Redbrapin' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Florabella Pink' (à droite)

Fig. 190 Variety 'Redbrawhi' (left) with reference variety 'Florabella White' (right) / Variété 'Redbrawhi' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Florabella White' (à droite)

Fig. 191 Variety 'Gold 'n Pearls' (left) with reference variety 'Blizzard' (right) / Variété 'Gold 'n Pearls' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Blizzard' (à droite)

Fig. 192 Variety 'Blizzard' (left) with reference variety 'Bridal Showers' (right) / Variété 'Blizzard' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Bridal Showers' (à droite)

Fig. 193 Variety 'Novasnow' (left) with reference varieties 'Blizzard' (centre) and 'Bridal Showers' (right) / Variété 'Novasnow' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Blizzard' (au centre) et 'Bridal Showers' (à droite)

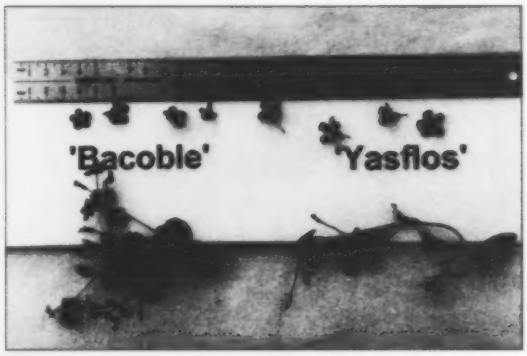

Fig. 194 Variety 'Yasflos' (right) with reference variety 'Bacoble' left) / Variété 'Yasflos' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Bacoble' (à gauche)

Fig. 195 Variety 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' (bottom) with reference variety 'Sunmaref TP-P' (top) / Variété 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' (en bas) avec la variété de référence 'Sunmaref TP-P' (en haut)

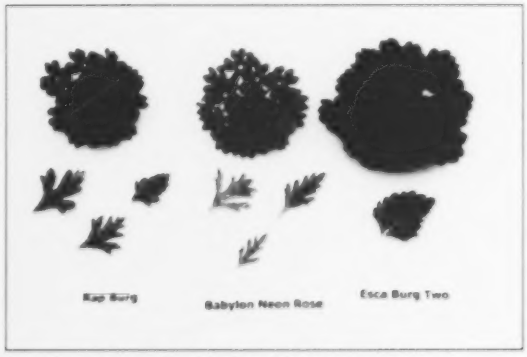

Fig. 196 Variety 'Rap Burg' (left) with reference varieties 'Babylon Neon Rose' (centre) and 'Esca Burg Two' (right) / Variété 'Rap Burg' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Babylon Neon Rose' (au centre) et 'Esca Burg Two' (à droite)

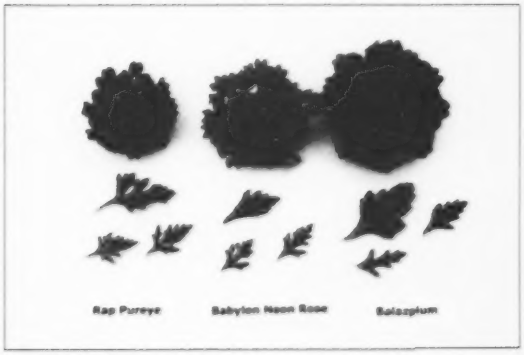

Fig. 197 Variety 'Rap Pureye' (left) with reference varieties 'Babylon Neon Rose' (centre) and 'Balazplum' (right) / Variété 'Rap Pureye' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Babylon Neon Rose' (au centre) et 'Balazplum' (à droite)

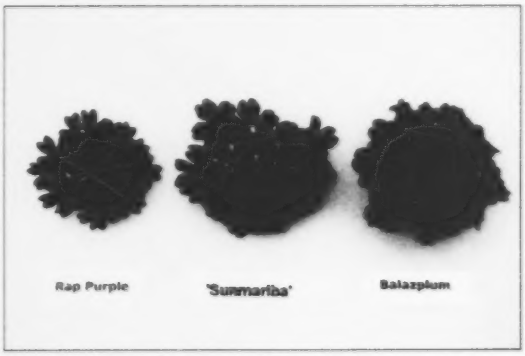

Fig. 198 Variety 'Rap Purple' (left) with reference varieties 'Sunmariba' (centre) and 'Balazplum' (right) / Variété 'Rap Purple' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Sunmariba' (au centre) et 'Balazplum' (à droite)

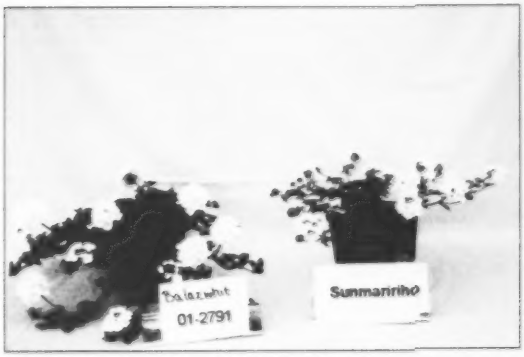

Fig. 199 Variety 'Balazwhit' (left) with reference variety 'Sunmaririho' (right) / Variété 'Balazwhit' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Sunmarifiho' (à droite)

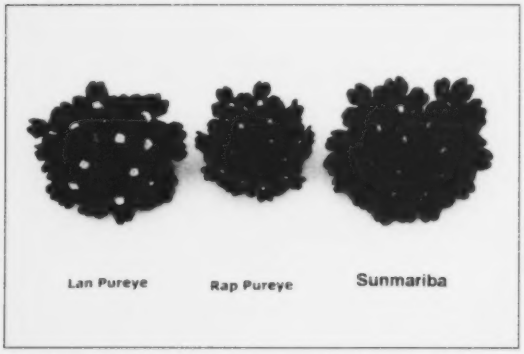

Fig. 200 Variety 'Lan Pureye' (left) with reference varieties 'Rap Pureye' (centre) and 'Sunmariba' (right) / Variété 'Lan Pureye' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Rap Pureye' (au centre) et 'Sunmariba' (à droite)

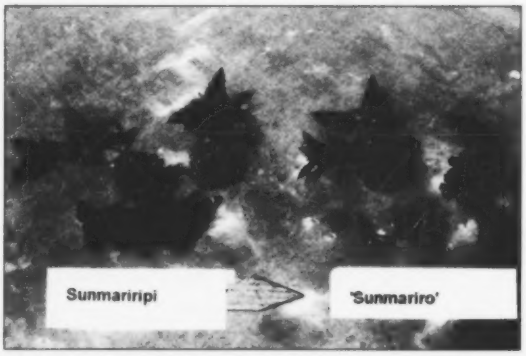

Fig. 201 Variety 'Sunmariro' (right) with reference variety 'Sunmairipi' left) / Variété 'Sunmariro' (à droite) avec la variété de référence 'Sunmariripi' (à gauche)

Fig. 202 Variety 'Esca Burg Two' (left) with reference variety 'Rap Burg' (right) / Variété 'Esca Burg Two' (à gauche) avec la variété de référence 'Rap Burg' (à droite)

Fig. 203 Variety 'Illumination' (left) with reference varieties 'Blue and Gold' (centre) and 'Golden' (right) / Variété 'Illumination' (à gauche) avec les variétés de référence 'Blue and Gold' (au centre) et 'Golden' (à droite)

Bulletin des variétés végétales

BUREAU DE LA PROTECTION DES OBTENTIONS VÉGÉTALES

Pour toute correspondance avec le BPOV, utiliser l'adresse suivante :

Bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales
Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments
59, promenade Camelot
Nepean (Ontario)
K1A 0Y9

Pour les demandes de renseignements généraux concernant la protection des obtentions végétales.communiquer avec l'un ou l'autre des employés du BPOV, par télécopieur au (613) 228-6629, par courrier électronique, ou par téléphone au (613) 225-CFIA (225-2342) aux postes indiqués.

Visitez notre site web à:
http://www.inspection.gc.ca/francais/plaveg/pbrpov/pbrpovf.shtml

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	Sandy Marshall (smarshall@inspection.gc.ca)	4392
	Michel Cormier (mcormier@inspection.gc.ca)	4391
	Michael Burvill (burvill@inspection.gc.ca)	4501
Coordinateur de projets	Bill Hanson (bhanson@inspection.gc.ca)	4388

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L'ÉCHÉANCE POUR LE NUMÉRO DE JUILLET 2003 EST LE 9 MAI 2003

L'ÉCHÉANCE POUR LE NUMÉRO D'OCTOBRE 2003 EST LE 8 AUÛT 2003

13. DÉLIVRANCE DES CERTIFICATS D'OBTENTION

ARMOISE
(*Artemisia vulgaris* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Harnett, Richard, Saltash, Cornwall (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1306
Date de délivrance : 2002/10/09
Numéro de la demande : 00-2428
Date de la demande : 2000/11/07
Dénomination approuvée : **'JanLim'**
Nom commercial: Oriental Limelight

AVOINE
(*Avena sativa* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : SeCan Association, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1322
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/26
Numéro de la demande : 00-2208
Date de la demande : 2000/04/20
Dénomination approuvée : **'Ronald'**

BLÉ
(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro du certificat : 1311
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/13
Numéro de la demande : 00-2416
Date de la demande : 2000/10/24
Dénomination approuvée : **'5500HR'**

➤ **Titulaire :** United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro du certificat : 1312
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/13
Numéro de la demande : 00-2417
Date de la demande : 2000/10/24
Dénomination approuvée : **'5700PR'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Pflanzenzucht Oberlimpurg, Schwaebisch Hall (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : C&M Seeds, Palmerston (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1316
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/19
Numéro de la demande : 01-2533
Date de la demande : 2001/01/30
Dénomination approuvée : **'606'**
Synonyme : Granite

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro du certificat : 1329
Date de délivrance : 2002/12/10
Numéro de la demande : 99-1649
Date de la demande : 1999/04/23
Dénomination approuvée : **'Glenavon'**

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** The Govenors of the University of Alberta, Edmonton (Alberta)
Numéro du certificat : 1307
Date de délivrance : 2002/10/10
Numéro de la demande : 99-1672
Date de la demande : 1999/05/06
Dénomination approuvée : **'Hi-Q'**

DAHLIA
(*Dahlia variabilis* (Willd.) Desf.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Kieft Bloemzaden B.V., Venhuizen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1301
Date de délivrance : 2002/10/09
Numéro de la demande : 99-2049
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Dénomination approuvée : **'Amazon'**

DAHLIA
(*Dahlia* species)

➤ **Titulaire :** Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1313
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/13
Numéro de la demande : 99-1968
Date de la demande : 1999/12/16
Dénomination approuvée : **'Gallery Art Deco'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1314
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/13
Numéro de la demande : 99-1969
Date de la demande : 1999/12/16
Dénomination approuvée : **'Gallery Art Fair'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1315
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/13
Numéro de la demande : 99-1970
Date de la demande : 1999/12/16
Dénomination approuvée : **'Gallery Art Nouveau'**

DIASCIA
(*Diascia x hybrida* Link et Otto)

➤ **Titulaire :** Penhow Specialist Nurseries, Gwent, South Wales (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1304
Date de délivrance : 2002/10/09
Numéro de la demande : 00-2418
Date de la demande : 2000/10/30
Dénomination approuvée : **'Pendan'**
Nom commercial: Little Dancer

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Klemm & Sohn GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1300
Date de délivrance : 2002/10/02
Numéro de la demande : 98-1504
Date de la demande : 1998/10/08
Dénomination approuvée : **'Medina'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Klemm & Sohn GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1323
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/28
Numéro de la demande : 98-1502
Date de la demande : 1998/10/08
Dénomination approuvée : **'Delhi'**

LIN
(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Morden, (Manitoba)
Numéro du certificat : 1328
Date de délivrance : 2002/12/06
Numéro de la demande : 98-1375
Date de la demande : 1998/05/04
Dénomination approuvée : 'AC Nugget'

NÉMÉSIE
(*Nemesia* species Venten.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Penhow Specialist Nurseries, Gwent, South Wales (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1305
Date de délivrance : 2002/10/09
Numéro de la demande : 00-2427
Date de la demande : 2000/11/07
Dénomination approuvée : **'Pengoon'**
Nom commercial: Blue Lagoon

ORGE
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Titulaire :** Alberta Agriculture, Food & Rural Development, Lacombe (Alberta)
Numéro du certificat : 1330
Date de délivrance : 2002/12/10
Numéro de la demande : 00-2199
Date de la demande : 2000/04/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'Vivar'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Alberta Agriculture, Food & Rural Development, Lacombe (Alberta)
Numéro du certificat : 1331
Date de délivrance : 2002/12/10
Numéro de la demande : 00-2200
Date de la demande : 2000/04/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'Trochu'**

OSTÉOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum fruticosum* (L.) Norl.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1324
Date de délivrance : 2002/12/02
Numéro de la demande : 99-2019
Date de la demande : 1999/12/20
Dénomination approuvée : **'Highside'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1325
Date de délivrance : 2002/12/02
Numéro de la demande : 99-2021
Date de la demande : 1999/12/20
Dénomination approuvée : **'Wildside'**

PÉTUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* Hort. ex Vilm.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo 131-0045 (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1302
Date de délivrance : 2002/10/09
Numéro de la demande : 00-2405
Date de la demande : 2000/10/16
Dénomination approuvée : **'Keiyeul'**
Nom commercial: Surfinia Lime

➤ **Titulaire :** Keisei Rose Nurseries Inc., Tokyo 131-0045 (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1303
Date de délivrance : 2002/10/09
Numéro de la demande : 00-2407
Date de la demande : 2000/10/16
Dénomination approuvée : **'Keilavbu'**
Nom commercial: Surfinia Sky Blue

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1317
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 00-2434
Date de la demande : 2000/11/17
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fiselfi'**
Nom commercial: Red Elf

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1318
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 00-2435
Date de la demande : 2000/11/17
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fislemon'**
Nom commercial: Lemon Snow

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1319
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 01-2691
Date de la demande : 2001/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fismond'**
Nom commercial: Red Diamond

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1320
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 01-2693
Date de la demande : 2001/05/02
Dénomination approuvée : **'Kamp Burgundy'**
Nom commercial: Cortez Burgundy

POIS
(*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Titulaire :** Advanta Seeds U.K. Limited, Sleaford, Lincolnshire (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Advanta Canada Inc., Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro du certificat : 1326
Date de délivrance : 2002/12/02
Numéro de la demande : 97-1077
Date de la demande : 1997/05/26
Dénomination approuvée : **'Miami'**

POLÉMOINE BLEUE
(*Polemonium caeruleum* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Pépinières Prouteau Frères, Brissac-Quince (France)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1321
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/25
Numéro de la demande : 99-1994
Date de la demande : 1999/12/17
Dénomination approuvée : **'Blanjou'**
Nom commercial: Brise d'Anjou

ROSIER
(*Rosa* species L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, Wolverhampton (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Valderose Gardens, Pain Court (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1308
Date de délivrance : 2002/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 01-2676
Date de la demande : 2001/04/17
Dénomination approuvée : **'Ausverse'**
Nom commercial: Falstaff

➤ **Titulaire :** David Austin Roses Ltd., Albrighton, Wolverhampton (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Valderose Gardens, Pain Court (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1309
Date de délivrance : 2002/10/30
Numéro de la demande : 01-2677
Date de la demande : 2001/04/17
Dénomination approuvée : **'Ausromeo'**
Nom commercial: William Shakespeare 2000

➤ **Titulaire :** Jan Spek Rosen B.V., Boskoop (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Cassan Maclean, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 1310
Date de délivrance : 2002/11/12
Numéro de la demande : 95-497
Date de la demande : 1995/04/04
Dénomination approuvée : **'SPEkes'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)
Numéro du certificat : 1327
Date de délivrance : 2002/12/03
Numéro de la demande : 99-1765
Date de la demande : 1999/08/17
Dénomination approuvée : **'POULnil'**
Nom commercial: Pernille Hit®

14. DEMANDES DONT LE DÉPÔT EST ACCEPTÉ

ANGÉLONIA
(*Angelonia angustifolia* **Benth.**)

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3373
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Cart Depink'**
Nom commercial : Carita Deep Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3374
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Cart Laver'**
Nom commercial : Carita Lavender

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3375
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Cart Pur'**
Nom commercial : Carita Purple

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3376
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Cart White'**
Nom commercial : Carita White

ARCTOTIS HYBRIDA
(*Arctotis x hybrida* **hort.**)

➤ **Requérant :** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney, NSW (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3309
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Archnah'**
Nom commercial : Hannah

➤ **Requérant :** NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney, NSW (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3310
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Archley'**
Nom commercial : Hayley

BLÉ
(*Triticum aestivum* **L.**)

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada and Hyland Seeds, Ottawa (Ontario)
Mandataire au Canada : Hyland Seeds Division of W.G. Thompson & Sons Ltd., Blenheim (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3273
Date de la demande : 2002/09/20
Dénomination proposée : **'Wonder'**

➤ **Requérant :** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Mandataire au Canada : Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3345
Date de la demande : 2002/10/28
Dénomination proposée : **'BW758'**

CAMPANULE
(*Campanula portenschlagiana* Roem. & Schult)

➤ **Requérant :** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3355
Date de la demande : 2002/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'PORTO2'**

CAMPANULE
(*Campanula x haylodgensis* Hort.)

➤ **Requérant :** Gartneriet PKM ApS, Odense (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3356
Date de la demande : 2002/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'10-00-14'**

CHRYSANTHÈME
(*Chrysanthemum* species L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3302
Date de la demande : 2002/10/07
Dénomination proposée : **'Yofabienne'**
Nom commercial : Fabienne

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3303
Date de la demande : 2002/10/07
Dénomination proposée : **'Yojamestown'**
Nom commercial : Jamestown

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3304
Date de la demande : 2002/10/07
Dénomination proposée : **'Yoolympia'**
Nom commercial : Olympia

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3305
Date de la demande : 2002/10/07
Dénomination proposée : **'Yoplymouth'**
Nom commercial : Plymouth

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3306
Date de la demande : 2002/10/07
Dénomination proposée : **'Sunny Yoshasta'**
Nom commercial : Sunny Shasta

➤ **Requérant :** Yoder Brothers, Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3307
Date de la demande : 2002/10/07
Dénomination proposée : **'Yowoodstock'**
Nom commercial : Woodstock

CHRYSANTHÈME FRUTESCENT
(*Argyranthemum frutescens* (L.) Schultz Bip.)

➤ **Requérant :** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3299
Date de la demande : 2002/10/03
Dénomination proposée : **'Innping'**

➤ **Requérant :** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3300
Date de la demande : 2002/10/03
Dénomination proposée : **'Innpolly'**

➤ **Requérant :** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3301
Date de la demande : 2002/10/03
Dénomination proposée : **'Innpetita'**

CORDYLINE
(***Cordyline hybrida***)

➤ **Requérant :** Jury, Mark C., North Taranaki (Nouvelle Zélande)
Mandataire au Canada : Kirby Eades Gale Baker, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3340
Date de la demande : 2002/10/17
Dénomination proposée : **'Red Fountain'**
Date de délivrance du certificat temporaire: 2002/10/17

EUPHORBE
(***Euphorbia* hybrid)**

➤ **Requérant :** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3296
Date de la demande : 2002/10/03
Dénomination proposée : **'Despina'**

➤ **Requérant :** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3297
Date de la demande : 2002/10/03
Dénomination proposée : **'Efanthia'**

FUCHSIA
(***Fuchsia x hybrida*)**

➤ **Requérant :** Goetz, Wolfram, Hebrechtingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3332
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Goetzginger'**

➤ **Requérant :** Goetz, Wolfram, Hebrechtingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3333
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Marcia'**

➤ **Requérant :** Goetz, Wolfram, Hebrechtingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3334
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Shabetty'**

IMPATIENTE
(***Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)**

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3280
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Boddblapp'**
Nom commercial : Double Up Apple Blossom

DEMANDES DONT LE DÉPÔT EST ACCEPTÉ

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3281
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Boddblbrp'**
Nom commercial : Double Up Bridal Pink

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3282
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Boddbldpk'**
Nom commercial : Double Up Deep Pink

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3283
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Boddblpchfr'**
Nom commercial : Double Up Peach Frost

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3284
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizorcbut'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy Orchid Butterfly

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3285
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizpin'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy Pink

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3286
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizorg'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy Orange

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3287
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizcorbut'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy Coral Butterfly

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3288
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizchbut'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy Cherry Butterfly

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3289
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizche'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy Cherry

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3290
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizred'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy Red

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3291
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizros'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy Rose

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3292
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizsal'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy Salmon

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3293
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizvio'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy Violet

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3294
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodlizwhi'**
Nom commercial : Little Lizzy White

MOLÈNE
(*Verbascum x hybridum* Brot.)

➤ **Requérant :** Oudshoorn, Herbert, Rijpwetering (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3383
Date de la demande : 2002/11/29
Dénomination proposée : **'Buttercup'**

NÉMÉSIE
(*Nemesia hybrida*)

➤ **Requérant :** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3298
Date de la demande : 2002/10/03
Dénomination proposée : **'Innkapink'**

➤ **Requérant :** InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3308
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Innkablue'**
Nom commercial : Safari Plum

ORGE
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Requérant :** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3341
Date de la demande : 2002/10/24
Dénomination proposée : **'TR01176'**

➤ **Requérant :** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3342
Date de la demande : 2002/10/24
Dénomination proposée : **'TR01178'**

➤ **Requérant :** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3343
Date de la demande : 2002/10/24
Dénomination proposée : **'BT485'**

➤ **Requérant :** University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3344
Date de la demande : 2002/10/24
Dénomination proposée : **'BT490'**

OSTÉOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum ecklonis* (DC.) Norl.)

➤ **Requérant :** Hansson, Jorn M., Sonderso (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3295
Date de la demande : 2002/10/03
Dénomination proposée : **'Seitope'**

➤ **Requérant :** Hansson, Jorn M., Sonderso (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3357
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Sevamil'**
Nom commercial : Vanilla Symphony

OSTÉOSPERMUM
(*Osteospermum fruticosum* (L.) Norl.)

➤ **Requérant :** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3335
Date de la demande : 2002/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa AU1'**

➤ **Requérant :** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3336
Date de la demande : 2002/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa AU2'**

➤ **Requérant :** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3337
Date de la demande : 2002/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa AU3'**

➤ **Requérant :** Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3338
Date de la demande : 2002/10/10
Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa AU6'**

PÉTUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* hort. ex E. Vilm.)

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3317
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Mediopimo'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia 'Mini Bright Pink'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3318
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USTUNI76'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia 'Mini Pastel Pink'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3319
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USTUNI153'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia 'Giant Pink'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3320
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USTUNI164'**

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3321
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USTUNI207'**

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3322
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USTUNI218'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia 'Mini Blue'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3323
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USTUNI223'**
Nom commercial : Supertunia 'Red'

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3361
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Ablos'**
Nom commercial : Whispers Apple Blossom

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3362
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Blurose'**
Nom commercial : Whispers Blue Rose

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3363
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Burg'**
Nom commercial : Whispers Burgundy

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3364
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Lityel'**
Nom commercial : Whispers Light Yellow

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3365
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Rose'**
Nom commercial : Whispers Rose

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3366
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Whip Scarl'**
Nom commercial : Whispers Scarlet

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3367
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Whip White'**
Nom commercial : Whispers White

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3368
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Reflec Pur'**
Nom commercial : Reflections Purple

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3369
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Jam Burg'**
Nom commercial : Jamboree Burgundy

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3370
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Jam Cherose'**
Nom commercial : Jamboree Cherry Rose

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3371
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Jam Hopink'**
Nom commercial : Jamboree Hot Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3372
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Jam Laver'**
Nom commercial : Jamboree Lavender

PÉTUNIA/CALIBRACHOA
(*Calibrachoa* species Cery.)

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3311
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI6'**
Nom commercial : Superbells 'White'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3312
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI11'**
Nom commercial : Superbells 'Pink'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3313
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI28'**
Nom commercial : Superbells 'Red'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3314
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI47'**
Nom commercial : Superbells 'Coral Pink'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3315
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI48'**

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3316
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USCALI51'**
Nom commercial : Superbells 'Blue'

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3346
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Ivory'**
Nom commercial : Callie Ivory

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3347
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Pink'**
Nom commercial : Callie Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3348
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Rose'**
Nom commercial : Callie Rose

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3349
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Scared'**
Nom commercial : Callie Scarlet Red

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3350
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Sunre'**
Nom commercial : Callie Sunrise

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3351
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal White'**
Nom commercial : Callie White

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3352
Date de la demande : 2002/10/31
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Yel'**
Nom commercial : Callie Yellow

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3377
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Blu'**
Nom commercial : Callie Blue

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3378
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Darblu'**
Nom commercial : Callie Dark Blue

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3379
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Laver'**
Nom commercial : Callie Lavender

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3380
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Litelaver'**
Nom commercial : Callie Light Lavender

➤ **Requérant :** Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3381
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'Cal Pur'**
Nom commercial : Callie Purple

PHLOX
(*Phlox subulata* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Cammarota, Tom, Eugene, Oregon (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3274
Date de la demande : 2002/09/24
Dénomination proposée : **'Bubble Gum'**

➤ **Requérant :** Cammarota, Tom, Eugene, Oregon (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3275
Date de la demande : 2002/09/24
Dénomination proposée : **'Cotton Candy'**

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Requérant :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3358
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'NPCW02022'**

➤ **Requérant :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3359
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'NPCW02042'**

➤ **Requérant :** Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3360
Date de la demande : 2002/11/21
Dénomination proposée : **'NPCW02044'**

POMME DE TERRE
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** SAKA-RAGIS Pflanzenzucht GbR, Hamburg (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland (Nouveau-Brunswick)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3339
Date de la demande : 2002/10/11
Dénomination proposée : **'Princess'**

➤ **Requérant :** Europlant Pflanzenzucht GmbH, Luneburg (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland (Nouveau-Brunswick)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3353
Date de la demande : 2002/11/05
Dénomination proposée : **'Laura'**

➤ **Requérant :** Europlant Pflanzenzucht GmbH, Luneburg (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Global Agri Services Inc., New Maryland (Nouveau-Brunswick)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3354
Date de la demande : 2002/11/05
Dénomination proposée : **'Milva'**

SUTÉRA
(*Sutera* Roth.)

Requérant : InnovaPlant GmbH & Co. KG, Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3331
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'Mogoto'**
Nom commercial : Glacier Blue

VÉRONIQUE
(*Veronica longifolia* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Oudshoorn, A.A.M., Rijpwetering (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3382
Date de la demande : 2002/11/29
Dénomination proposée : **'Eveline'**

VERVEINE
(*Verbena hybrida* hort. ex Groenl. & Rumpler)

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3276
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodcombureye'**
Nom commercial : Napoleon Burgundy Eye

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3277
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodcomcar'**
Nom commercial : Napoleon Carmine

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3278
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodcompur'**
Nom commercial : Napoleon Purple

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3279
Date de la demande : 2002/09/30
Dénomination proposée : **'Bodcomros'**
Nom commercial : Napoleon Rose

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3324
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USBENAL5'**
Nom commercial : Superbena 'Burgundy'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3325
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USBENAL8'**
Nom commercial : Superbena 'Dark Blue'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3326
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USBENAL11'**
Nom commercial : Superbena 'Large Lilac Blue'

DEMANDES DONT LE DÉPÔT EST ACCEPTÉ

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3327
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USBENAL17'**
Nom commercial : Superbena 'Coral Red'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3328
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USBENAL20'**
Nom commercial : Superbena 'Pink Shades'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3329
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USBENAL21'**
Nom commercial : Superbena 'Blue Purple'

➤ **Requérant :** PLANT 21 LLC, Bonsall, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3330
Date de la demande : 2002/10/08
Dénomination proposée : **'USBENAL25'**
Nom commercial : Superbena 'Purple'

15. DEMANDES À L'ÉTUDE

Toute personne désirant s'opposer aux demandes suivantes doit le faire par écrit en s'adressant au directeur du Bureau de la protection des obtentions végétales dans les six mois suivant la date de publication du présent bulletin; la demande doit également être accompagnée du paiement des frais appropriés.

À moins d'indication contraire, les couleurs sont déterminées au moyen du code des couleurs de la Royal Horticultural Society (RHS).

Dans la section *Demandes à l'étude*, la description ne présente désormais que les caractères de la variété candidate, mais le sommaire permet toujours une comparaison avec les variétés de référence.

Toutes les photos sont fournies par le requérant. Les photographies peuvent être omises lorsque les caractéristiques distinctives n'y sont pas évidentes.

AGASTACHE DU MEXIQUE (*Agastache mexicana*)

Dénomination proposée : **'Red Fortune'** (voir la figure 43)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1750
Date de la demande : 1999/08/06
Requérant : Dick Degenhart, Boskoop (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Dick Degenhart, Boskoop (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Pink Panther'

Sommaire : *'Red Fortune' donne une plante plus grande que 'Pink Panther'. La tige et les feuilles sont d'un vert plus pâle chez 'Red Fortune' que chez 'Pink Panther'. La tige et les pétioles n'ont aucune pigmentation anthocynique chez 'Red Fortune', tandis qu'une telle pigmentation est présente chez 'Pink Panther'. Le limbe des feuilles est plus long et plus étroit chez 'Red Fortune' que chez 'Pink Panther', et sa base est de forme différente. L'inflorescence est plus compacte chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. Les fleurs sont roses chez 'Red Fortune', alors qu'elles sont plutôt rose-bleu chez 'Pink Panther'. Les fleurs sont plus longues chez 'Red Fortune' que chez 'Pink Panther'.*

Description : 'Red Fortune' est une variété vivace multipliée par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante, moyennement à fortement ramifiée. Les tiges sont vert moyen, non anthocyanées, non glauques, d'épaisseur moyenne, à section carrée et à pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. Les feuilles sont opposées, simples, pétiolées, lancéolées, crénelées à dentées en scie, à sommet aigu et à base obtuse. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché, non glauque, à pubescence moyenne. Le dessous est vert moyen, et sa pubescence est clairsemée à moyenne. Le pétiole ne présente aucune pigmentation anthocyanique.

'Red Fortune' a une floraison continue de durée moyenne à longue. Les inflorescences sont des épis dressés, produits à la fois aux aisselles et aux extrémités. La corolle est bilabiée.

Origine génétique : 'Red Fortune' a été sélectionnée par le sélectionneur en 1966 à Boskoop, aux Pays-Bas, parmi une planche de semis d'*Agastache mexicana* issus de divers croisements entre sujets non identifiés. La variété a été sélectionnée pour ses fleurs rouge-violet et ses grandes inflorescences.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Red Fortune' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés au champ et espacés d'environ 0,4 m sur le rang. Les rangs étaient espacés de 1,0 m. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 196 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Red Fortune'

	'Red Fortune'	'Pink Panther'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	64,43	61,43
écart-type	3,60	3,69
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	44,75	41,05
écart-type	7,07	3,16
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,53	4,06
écart-type	0,53	0,13
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,51	3,18
écart-type	0,29	0,22
Longueur de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	17,32	19,43
écart-type	2,91	2,76
Longueur de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	2,30	2,08
écart-type	0,40	0,17

Couleur de la fleur ouverte (RHS)		
	67B/C	80B/C

* variété de référence

ANGÉLONIA
(*Angelonia angustifolia* Benth.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Balangimla'** (voir la figure 1)
Nom commercial : Angelmist[MD] Lavender Improved
Numéro de la demande : 01-2607
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Hilo Princess'

Sommaire : *'Balangimla' diffère de la variété de référence par la densité de son port, la pubescence de la face supérieure de ses feuilles, la longueur de ses grappes et le diamètre de ses fleurs. 'Balangimla' produit davantage de rameaux florifères que 'Hilo Princess'. La face supérieure des feuilles est glabre chez 'Balangimla', alors qu'elle présente une pubescence clairsemée chez 'Hilo Princess'. 'Balangimla' produit des fleurs plus petites et des grappes plus courtes que 'Hilo Princess'.*

Description : 'Balangimla' a un port dressé à intermédiaire et produit des rameaux à pubescence très clairsemée. La feuille est linéaire, sessile, dentée en scie, et son sommet est aigu. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres. La face supérieure est vert moyen à vert foncé, moyennement à fortement lustrée, tandis que la face inférieure est vert moyen.

Les fleurs sont axillaires et terminales, réunies en grappes ramifiées, à raison de une fleur par aisselle. Les fleurs sont violettes (N87A avec palais 155D selon le *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001). Le tube de la corolle est de longueur moyenne. Chaque pédicelle forme un angle droit avec le pédoncule.

Origine génétique : 'Balangimla' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en août 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), entre la lignée '115', haute et à grandes fleurs violettes, et la lignée '272', compacte, bien ramifiée et à fleurs blanches. La sélection initiale, fondée sur la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que sur le port de la plante, a été effectuée en juin 2000. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balangimla' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans les installations de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, à raison de une bouture par pot carré de 12,5 ou 15 cm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caracteres quantitatifs sont fondés 10 mesures.

Tableau 197: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balangimla'

	'Balangimla'	'Hilo Princess'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	38,0	48,8
écart-type	6,2	5,2
Nombre de rameaux florifères		
moyenne	54,6	9,4
écart-type	7,9	3,0
Longueur de la grappe (cm)		
moyenne	19,1	30,5
écart-type	2,3	7,1
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	21,6	26,2
écart-type	1,2	1,5

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balangimpu'** (voir la figure 2)
Nom commercial : AngelMist[MD] Purple Improved
Numéro de la demande : 01-2608
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Balangdeum' (AngelMist[MD] Deep Plum)

Sommaire : *'Balangimpu' diffère de la variété de référence par le nombre de ses rameaux florifères, la pubescence de ses rameaux et les marques de ses pétales. 'Balangimpu' produit davantage de rameaux florifères que 'Balangdeum'. La pubescence des rameaux est très clairsemée chez 'Balangimpu', alors qu'elle est dense chez 'Balangdeum'. La face supérieure des feuilles est moyennement à fortement*

lustrée chez 'Balangimpu', tandis qu'elle est faiblement à moyennement lustrée chez 'Balangdeum'. La tache de la lèvre des pétales est grande chez 'Balangimpu', alors qu'elle est absente ou très petite chez 'Balangdeum'.

Description : 'Balangimpu' a un port dressé à intermédiaire et produit des rameaux à pubescence très clairsemée. La feuille est lancéolée, sessile, dentée en scie, et son sommet est aigu. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres. La face supérieure est vert foncé, moyennement à fortement lustrée, tandis que la face inférieure est vert moyen.

Les fleurs sont axillaires, réunies en grappes ramifiées, à raison de une fleur par aisselle. Les fleurs sont violettes (entre 83B et N81A avec palais 155D selon le *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001). Le tube de la corolle est court. Chaque pédicelle forme un angle aigu avec le pédoncule.

Origine génétique : 'Balangimpu' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en août 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), entre la lignée '272', compacte, bien ramifiée et à fleurs blanches, et la lignée '115', haute et à grandes fleurs violettes. La sélection initiale, fondée sur la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que sur le port de la plante, a été effectuée en juin 2000. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balangimpu' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans les installations de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, à raison de une bouture par pot carré de 12,5 ou 15 cm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés 10 mesures.

Tableau 198 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balangimpu'

	'Balangimpu'	'Balangdeum'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	41,7	46,1
écart-type	5,5	2,7
Nombre de rameaux florifères		
moyenne	37,4	27,2
écart-type	3,2	5,9
Longueur de la grappe (cm)		
moyenne	18,2	16,8
écart-type	1,4	3,8

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balanglapi'** (voir la figure 3)
Nom commercial : Angelmist[MD] Lavender Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2609
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Pandiana'

Sommaire : *'Balanglapi' diffère de la variété de référence par son port, sa hauteur, la densité de son port, la pubescence de ses rameaux, la longueur de ses grappes et la couleur de ses fleurs. 'Balanglapi' est plus compacte que 'Pandiana', et elle produit davantage de rameaux florifères. Les rameaux sont glabres chez 'Balanglapi', alors qu'ils présentent une pubescence très dense chez 'Pandiana'. Les grappes de 'Balanglapi' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Pandiana'. Les fleurs sont d'un rose plus pâle chez 'Balanglapi' que chez 'Pandiana'.*

Description : 'Balanglapi' a un port intermédiaire à étalé et produit des rameaux glabres. La feuille est lancéolée, sessile, dentée en scie, et son sommet est aigu. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres. La face supérieure est vert foncé, fortement lustrée, tandis que la face inférieure est vert moyen.

Les fleurs sont axillaires, réunies en grappes ramifiées, à raison de une fleur par aisselle. Les fleurs sont roses. Le tube de la corolle est court. Chaque pédicelle forme un angle aigu avec le pédoncule.

Origine génétique : 'Balanglapi' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en août 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), entre la lignée '142', haute et à fleurs violettes, et la lignée '272', compacte, bien ramifiée et à fleurs blanches. La sélection initiale, fondée sur la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que sur le port de la plante, a été effectuée en juin 2000. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balanglapi' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans les installations de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, à raison de une bouture par pot carré de 12,5 ou 15 cm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés 10 mesures.

Tableau 199 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balanglapi'

	'Balanglapi'	'Pandiana'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	39,2	53,8
écart-type	4,2	2,6
Nombre de rameaux florifères		
moyenne	39,8	5,0
écart-type	10,5	2,3
Longueur de la grappe (cm)		
moyenne	15,5	21,1
écart-type	2,4	4,3
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
centre	N80C	63C avec lavis de 63B
marge	N80B	63C avec lavis de 63B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales latéralux (RHS)		
centre	N80C	63C
marge	N80B	63B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
centre	N80C	63C
marge	N80B	63B
Couleur du palais (RHS)		
	155D	56C

* variété de référence

AVOINE
(*Avena sativa* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Murphy'**
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : 'LAO-485-003'
Numéro de la demande : 00-2246
Date de la demande : 2000/05/09
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada (AAC), Centre de recherches de Lacombe, Lacombe (Alberta)
Mandataire au Canada : Association SeCan, Nepean (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Solomon Kibite, AAC, Centre de recherches de Lacombe, Lacombe (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'CDC Pacer'

Sommaire : *La jeune plante est dressée chez 'Murphy', tandis qu'elle est demi-dressée chez 'CDC Pacer'. La gaine des feuilles inférieures est pubescente chez 'Murphy', tandis qu'elle est glabre chez 'CDC Pacer'. Au stade du gonflement, les feuilles sont vert foncé chez 'Murphy', alors qu'elles sont vert pâle chez 'CDC Pacer'. La dernière feuille est habituellement retombante chez 'Murphy', alors qu'elle a un port intermédiaire chez 'CDC Pacer'. Elle est légèrement plus étroite chez 'Murphy' que chez 'CDC Pacer'. La tige est pubescente juste au-dessus et au-dessous du nœud supérieur chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'elle est variable (parfois pubescente, parfois glabre) chez la variété de référence. L'épiaison survient plus tard chez 'Murphy' que chez 'CDC Pacer'. L'épi est plus haut chez 'Murphy' que chez 'CDC Pacer'. La panicule a une forme intermédiaire chez 'Murphy', alors qu'elle est équilatérale chez 'CDC Pacer'. Elle est plus dense, plus grande, plus longue et plus étroite chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. Ses ramifications sont plus nombreuses et plus longues chez 'Murphy' que chez 'CDC Pacer'. La baguette de 'Murphy' est plus étroite que celle de 'CDC Pacer', et ses sillons sont moins profonds. L'arête de la glumelle inférieure est nulle ou très rarement présente chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elle est plus fréquente chez la variété de référence. Le grain est fusiforme chez 'Murphy', tandis qu'il est moyennement rempli chez 'CDC Pacer'.*

Description : 'Murphy' est une avoine fourragère de printemps à grains vêtus. Chez la plantule, le coléoptile est vert, et l'hypocotyle est court à moyen. La jeune plante a un port dressé. La gaine des feuilles inférieures est pubescente, tandis que leur limbe est glabre. À maturité, les feuilles sont vert foncé, luisantes et glabres sur les bords. Les feuilles possèdent une ligule à la base. La dernière feuille a un port retombant et n'est pas pruinée. La tige est pubescente juste au-dessus et au-dessous du nœud supérieur. À maturité, la tige est jaune, d'épaisseur moyenne.

La panicule est compacte, longue et étroite. Les ramifications sont demi-dressées et longues. Le verticille inférieur des ramifications est inséré sur le premier nœud. Le rachis est droit, sans nœud secondaire. Le nœud inférieur de la panicule porte un petit nombre de poils courts. La séparation de l'épillet se fait par fracture. L'épillet est retombant. La séparation de la fleur se fait par hétérofracture.

Les glumes sont jaunes, moyennement larges et moyennement longues. La glumelle inférieure est courte, avec une pointe moyenne, et elle est blanche à maturité. La glumelle inférieure est glabre sur ses faces latérale et dorsale. Elle ne porte pas d'arête. Le chevauchement de la glumelle supérieure par la glumelle inférieure est modéré.

Le grain est jaune, fusiforme, avec une pilosité basale très clairsemée. Sous rayons ultraviolets, il a une fluorescence bleu pâle. Le caryopse est pubescent. Les poils de la brosse sont moyennement longs. Chaque épillet produit deux grains, sauf les épillets terminaux, qui peuvent en produire trois. Le scutellum est pointu, de taille moyenne.

'Murphy' est très sensible aux races CR13, CR181, CR185, CR192, CR223 et CR225 de la rouille couronnée (*Puccinia coronata*) et aux races NA8, NA16, NA25, NA27, NA28 et NA55 de la rouille noire (*Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *avenae*). Elle présente une bonne résistance à la verse.

Origine génétique : La variété 'Murphy' a été mise au point au Centre de recherches de Lacombe d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, à Lacombe (Alberta). Elle est issue du croisement Waldern/IH-1863-515, réalisé en 1989. La génération F_1 a été cultivée en phytotron en 1990. Les générations F_2 à F_6 ont été soumises à une sélection généalogique à filiation unipare, en serre, au Centre de recherches de Lacombe. 'Murphy' a été sélectionnée parmi 55 lignées sœurs F_7 cultivées en poquets, en pépinière, au cours de l'été 1993. D'autres sélections ont été réalisées dans une pépinière d'observation (F_8) en 1994, dans le cadre d'essais préliminaires de rendement (F_9) effectués en 1995 dans deux localités d'Alberta, et dans le cadre d'un essai de rendement de l'avoine fourragère ($F_{10-11-12}$) effectué dans au moins cinq localités en 1996, 1997 et 1998. Les sélections étaient fondées sur divers paramètres liés aux traits agronomiques et à la qualité fourragère.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Murphy' ont été menés en 1999 et 2000, à Lacombe (Alberta). Les essais ont été réalisés suivant un plan en blocs aléatoires complets, à raison de 4 répétitions par variété. Chaque parcelle était formée de 4 rangs de 3 m espacés de 22,5 cm.

Tableau 200 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Murphy'

	'Murphy'	'CDC Pacer'*
Largeur de la dernière feuille (mm)		
moyenne	15,3	17,5
écart-type	1,6330	1,3784
Précocité d'épiaison (jours)		
	64	61
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	117,0	109,0
écart-type	16,2983	14,2829

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Boudrias'**
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : OT799
Numéro de la demande : 00-2262
Date de la demande : 2000/05/15
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada (AAC), Centre de recherches de Lacombe, Lacombe (Alberta)
Mandataire au Canada : Quality Assured Seeds, Regina (Saskatchewan)
Sélectionneur : Solomon Kibite, AAC, Centre de recherches de Lacombe, Lacombe (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'AC Belmont'

Sommaire : *L'hypocotyle est de longueur moyenne chez 'Boudrias', tandis qu'il est court chez 'AC Belmont'. La dernière feuille est plus longue et plus large chez 'Boudrias' que chez 'AC Belmont'. Le nombre moyen de ramifications de la panicule est plus élevé chez 'Boudrias' que chez 'AC Belmont'. Le poids de 1 000 grains est plus élevé chez 'Boudrias' que chez 'AC Belmont'. La variété candidate a une meilleure résistance à la verse que la variété de référence. 'Boudrias' porte le gène Pc68, ce qui lui donne une meilleure résistance à la rouille couronnée que 'AC Belmont'.*

Description : 'Boudrias' est une avoine de printemps à grains nus. Chez la plantule, le coléoptile est vert, et l'hypocotyle est de longueur moyenne. La jeune plante a un port dressé. La gaine des feuilles inférieures est légèrement pubescente, tandis que le limbe est glabre. Au stade du gonflement, les feuilles sont vert pâle, non glauques, glabres sur les bords. Les feuilles possèdent une ligule. La dernière feuille a un port intermédiaire, et sa gaine n'est pas glauque. La tige est glabre juste au-dessus et au-dessous du nœud supérieur. La tige est blanc jaunâtre à maturité.

La panicule est symétrique, de densité intermédiaire, longue et de largeur intermédiaire. Les ramifications sont demi-dressées, de longueur moyenne. Le verticille inférieur des ramifications est inséré sur le premier nœud. Le rachis est droit, sans nœud secondaire, et la ramification latérale dominante forme avec lui un angle de 30° à 45°. Il n'y a pas de poils ni d'épines sur le nœud inférieur de la panicule. La séparation de l'épillet se fait par fracture. L'épillet est demi-retombant. La séparation de la fleur se fait par hétérofracture.

Les glumes sont moyennement larges et moyennement longues. La glumelle inférieure est longue, avec une longue pointe, et elle est jaune à maturité. Au stade vert, la glumelle

inférieure est glabre et non glauque sur ses faces latérale et dorsale. Son arête est absente ou très rarement présente, et alors droite. Le chevauchement de la glumelle supérieure par la glumelle inférieure est nul ou très faible.

Le grain est jaune, moyennement rempli, avec une pilosité basale très courte. Le caryopse est pubescent. Les poils de la brosse sont moyennement longs. Le scutellum est pointu, de taille moyenne.

'Boudrias' est résistante aux races CR13, CR181, CR185, CR192, CR223 et CR225 de la rouille couronnée (*Puccinia coronata*), aux races A13, A60 et A617 du charbon nu (*Ustilago avenae*) ainsi qu'aux races NA8, NA16, NA25, NA27, NA28 et NA55 de la rouille noire (*Puccinia graminis* f.sp. *avenae*). Elle est modérément résistante au virus du nanisme jaune de l'orge (BYDV). 'Boudrias' présente une bonne résistance à la verse. Elle est sensible à la photopériode.

Origine génétique : La variété 'Boudrias', évaluée sous la désignation OT799, a été mise au point au Centre de recherches de Lacombe d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, à Lacombe (Alberta). Elle est issue du croisement AC Belmont/OT275, réalisé en 1995. La génération F_1 a été cultivée en phytotron. Les générations F_2 à F_4 ont été soumises à une sélection généalogique à filiation unipare, en serre, au Centre de recherches de Lacombe. La génération F_5 a été cultivée au cours de l'été 1996, en poquets, en pépinière, à Lacombe, où un total de 172 lignées sœurs $F_{2:5}$ issues du croisement AC Belmont/OT275 ont été évaluées. La génération F_6 a été cultivée dans une pépinière de lignes-panicules établie à Palmerston North (Nouvelle-Zélande), à l'hiver 1997. Elle a fait l'objet d'une sélection fondée sur la résistance à la rouille couronnée, à la rouille noire et au BYDV. D'autres sélections, fondées sur le rendement, les traits agronomiques et la qualité du grain, ont été menées dans le cadre d'essais de rendement en 1997. OT799 a été inscrite aux essais coopératifs de l'avoine de l'Ouest de 1998; elle a été évaluée en 1998 et 1999, et son rendement s'est révélé supérieur à celui de 'AC Belmont'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Boudrias' ont été menés en 1999 et 2000, à Lacombe (Alberta). Les essais ont été réalisés suivant un plan en blocs aléatoires complets, à raison de 4 répétitions par variété. Chaque parcelle était formée de 4 rangs de 3 m espacés de 22,5 cm.

Tableau 201 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Boudrias'

	'Boudrias'	'AC Belmont'*
Longueur de la dernière feuille (mm)		
moyenne	256	223
écart-type	27.14	23.19
Largeur de la dernière feuille (mm)		
moyenne	19	16
écart-type	2.06	1.49
Poids du grain (g/1000 grains)		
moyenne	29.3	25.7

* variété de référence

CALIBRACHOA/PÉTUNIA (*Calibrachoa* sp.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S9'** (voir la figure 15)
Nom commercial : Liricashower Blush White
Numéro de la demande : 99-2027
Date de la demande : 1999/12/20
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneurs : Masao Bessho et Toshimi Ohga, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Million Bells Trailing White'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Kakegawa S9', le port est semi-dressé à horizontal, tandis que chez 'Million Bells Trailing White' il est horizontal à semi-retombant. Les tiges de 'Kakegawa S9' sont plus minces et plus longues que celles de 'Million Bells Trailing White'. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, étroites, elliptiques et à sommet étroitement aigu chez 'Kakegawa S9', tandis qu'elles sont vert pâle, obovées et à sommet obtus chez 'Million Bells Trailing White'. Les fleurs de la variété candidate et de la variété de référence sont blanches, mais le sommet du tube de la corolle de 'Kakegawa S9' présente un anneau violet pâle. Chez 'Kakegawa S9', les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moyennement marquées, tandis que chez 'Million Bells Trailing White' elles sont peu marquées. Le pédicelle de 'Kakegawa S9' est plus long que celui de 'Million Bells Trailing White'.*

Description : 'Kakegawa S9' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa*, bas, à tiges minces, à port semi-dressé à horizontal. Les feuilles sont sessiles, vert moyen, non panachées. Le limbe est étroit, elliptique, à sommet étroitement aigu.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est mince, de longueur moyenne. Les sépales sont étroits, ovés, non anthocyanés. Les lobes de la corolle sont blancs. Le tube de la

corolle est de longueur moyenne, et son sommet présente un anneau violet. La face interne de la gorge est jaune, tandis que la face externe est blanche. Les nervures de la face interne de la gorge sont moyennement marquées, tandis que celles des lobes de la corolle sont peu marquées à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S9' est issue d'un croisement réalisé durant l'été 1996 à la station d'amélioration végétale de la Sakata Seed Corporation, à Kakegawa (Japon). Le parent femelle était de la variété 'Liricashower Rose', tandis que le parent mâle appartenait à la variété 'C-15B'. Trois des 20 semis issus des graines ainsi obtenues ont été sélectionnés, puis intercroisés en mode diallèle. Les graines F_2 ont été semées en février 1997, puis six des 50 sujets obtenus ont été sélectionnés pour la couleur attrayante de leurs fleurs et leur port décombant. En août 1997, les six lignées sélectionnées ont été multipliées par voie asexuée pour une évaluation de la reproductibilité et de la stabilité des caractères. Une de ces lignées a été sélectionnée pour son port décombant, sa croissance vigoureuse et ses fleurs blanches. Des sujets de cette lignée ont été cultivés au printemps et à l'été 1998 dans les installations de la Sakata Seed America, à Salinas (Californie), où on a évalué la stabilité des caractères de la lignée.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S9' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 202 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S9'

	'Kakegawa S9'	'Million Bells Trailing White'*
Longeur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	30,33	26,50
écart-type	2,58	3,08
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,30	3,24
écart-type	0,68	0,32
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	0,52	1,18
écart-type	0,11	0,15
Longueur des sépales (cm)		
moyenne	11,17	9,20
écart-type	1,17	1,10
Couleur de la face des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	blanche	blanche
Couleur de la face des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	blanche	blanche
secondaire	81A	S/O
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	8A	150C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S24'** (voir la figure 16)
Nom commercial : Liricashower Pure White
Numéro de la demande : 00-2131
Date de la demande : 2000/03/01
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Million Bells Trailing White'

Sommaire : *Les tiges de 'Kakegawa S24' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Million Bells Trailing White'. Les feuilles de 'Kakegawa S24' sont vert moyen et elliptiques, tandis que celles de 'Million Bells Trailing White' sont vert pâle et obovées. Les feuilles sont légèrement plus petites chez 'Kakegawa S24' que chez 'Million Bells Trailing White'. Chez 'Kakegawa S24', la face interne du tube de la corolle est d'un jaune plus foncé que chez 'Million Bells Trailing White'. Le pédicelle de 'Kakegawa S24' est plus long que celui de 'Million Bells Trailing White'.*

Description : 'Kakegawa S24' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* à port horizontal à semi-retombant. Les tiges sont minces à moyennes, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont sessiles, vert moyen, non panachées. Le limbe est elliptique, à sommet obtus.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est mince, de longueur moyenne. Les sépales sont étroits, non anthocyanés. Les lobes de la corolle sont blancs. La face interne de la gorge de la corolle est jaune. Les nervures de la face interne de la gorge sont très peu marquées à peu marquées, tandis que celles des lobes de la corolle sont peu marquées à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S24' est issue d'un

programme de sélection planifiée réalisé à Kakegawa (Japon). Elle a été sélectionnée pour son port rampant et ramifié, sa croissance vigoureuse et l'abondance de ses petites fleurs en entonnoir d'un blanc pur.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S24' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 203 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S24'

	'Kakegawa S24'	'Million Bells Trailing White'*
Longeur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	21,20	26,50
écart-type	2,17	3,08
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,32	3,24
écart-type	0,25	0,32
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,02	1,18
écart-type	0,08	0,15

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S27'** (voir la figure 17)
Nom commercial : Liricashower Lemon White
Numéro de la demande : 00-2132
Date de la demande : 2000/03/01
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Million Bells Trailing White'

Sommaire : *Les tiges de 'Kakegawa S27' sont légèrement plus longues que celles de 'Million Bells Trailing White'. Les feuilles elliptiques de 'Kakegawa S27' sont légèrement plus longues et plus étroites que les feuilles obovées de 'Million Bells Trailing White'. Les sépales et le pédicelle de 'Kakegawa S27' sont plus longs que ceux de 'Million Bells Trailing White'. Les fleurs de 'Kakegawa S27' sont jaunes et plus petites que celles de 'Million Bells Trailing White', qui sont blanches. Chez 'Kakegawa S27', les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont nulles ou très peu marquées, tandis que chez 'Million Bells Trailing White' elles sont peu marquées.*

Description : 'Kakegawa S27' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* à port horizontal à semi-retombant. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont sessiles, vert pâle, non panachées. Le limbe est elliptique, à sommet obtus.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est mince, de longueur moyenne. Les sépales sont étroits à moyens, non anthocyanés. Les lobes de la corolle sont jaunes. La face interne de la gorge de la corolle est jaune. Les nervures de la face interne de la gorge sont nulles ou très peu marquées, tandis que celles des lobes de la corolle sont peu marquées à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S27' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée réalisé à Kakegawa (Japon). Elle a été sélectionnée pour son port rampant et ramifié, sa croissance vigoureuse et l'abondance de ses petites fleurs jaune pâle en entonnoir.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S27' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 204 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S27'

	'Kakegawa S27'	'Million Bells Trailing White'*
Longeur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	28,33	26,50
écart-type	3,83	3,08
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,32	3,24
écart-type	0,29	0,32
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,03	1,18
écart-type	0,11	0,15
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	12,17	9,20
écart-type	1,94	1,10

Couleur des lobes la corolle (RHS)		
face interne	5A	blanche
face externe	2A	blanche

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S43'** (voir la figure 18)
Nom commercial : Colorburst Carmine Red
Numéro de la demande : 01-2544
Date de la demande : 2001/02/28
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Colorburst Cherry'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles sont plus longues chez 'Kakegawa S43' que chez 'Colorburst Cherry'. Les fleurs de 'Kakegawa S43' sont rouge-violet avec du violet-brun au sommet du tube de la corolle, tandis que celles de 'Colorburst Cherry' sont rouge-violet plus pâle avec du rouge-violet foncé au sommet du tube. La face interne du tube est d'un jaune plus pâle chez 'Kakegawa S43' que chez 'Colorburst Cherry'. La face externe de la corolle est violet pâle chez 'Kakegawa S43', alors qu'elle est rose-bleu chez 'Colorburst Cherry'.*

Description : 'Kakegawa S43' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa*, à port semi-dressé à semi-retombant, de hauteur moyenne. Les tiges sont moyennes à épaisses, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, sessiles, obovées, à sommet obtus.

Les fleurs sont simples. Le pédicelle est moyen à long ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont de largeur moyenne, non anthocyanés. La corolle est rouge-violet, et les nervures de sa face interne sont moyennement à fortement marquées. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen, et sa face interne est jaune, avec des nervures moyennement marquées. Le sommet de la face interne du tube présente du violet-brun, et celui de sa face externe, du violet pâle. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S43' est issue d'un croisement réalisé au printemps 1995 à la station d'amélioration végétale de la Sakata Seed Corporation, à Kakegawa (Japon). Le parent femelle était une lignée généalogique, issue de la lignée commerciale 'C-13D' du Brésil, tandis que le parent mâle appartenait à la variété 'Liricashower Rose'. Les graines F_3 ont été semées au printemps 1998, puis un sujet unique, K9-151-'Kakegawa S43,' a été sélectionné pour son port prostré et rampant et pour ses fleurs rouge carmin.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S43' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre sur des plateaux de culture. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (© 1995, boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 205 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S43'

	'Kakegawa S43'	'Colorburst Cherry'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,49	2,73
écart-type	0,51	0,33
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	57A	66A
secondaire	187A	57A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	74C	66C
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	5A	9A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S44'** (voir la figure 19)
Nom commercial : Colorburst Lavender Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 01-2545
Date de la demande : 2001/02/28
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Colorbust Violet'

Sommaire : *Les tiges de 'Kakegawa S44' sont légèrement plus longues que celles de 'Colorbust Violet'. Chez 'Kakegawa S44', les feuilles sont légèrement plus grandes et d'un vert plus pâle que chez 'Colorbust Violet'. Le sommet des feuilles est largement aigu chez 'Kakegawa S44', alors*

qu'il est obtus chez 'Colorbust Violet'. Chez 'Kakegawa S44', les fleurs sont violettes, et les nervures de la face interne de la corolle sont peu marquées à moyennement marquées, tandis que chez 'Colorbust Violet' les fleurs sont violet plus foncé, et les nervures principales sont moyennement à fortement marquées et d'un violet encore plus foncé. Chez 'Kakegawa S44', les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont pratiquement nulles, tandis que chez 'Colorbust Violet' elles sont fortement marquées.

Description : 'Kakegawa S44' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* à port horizontal à semi-retombant. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, faiblement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont sessiles, vert pâle, non panachées. Le limbe est elliptique à obové, à sommet largement aigu.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est mince et court. Les sépales sont étroits, non anthocyanés. Les lobes de la corolle sont violets. La face interne de la gorge est jaune. Les nervures de la face interne de la gorge sont nulles ou très peu marquées, tandis que celles des lobes de la corolle sont peu marquées à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S44' est issue d'un croisement réalisé au printemps 1995 à la station d'amélioration végétale de la Sakata Seed Corporation, à Kakegawa (Japon). Le parent femelle était de la variété 'Liricashower Rose', tandis que le parent mâle appartenait à la lignée C-13CDE. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées au printemps 1996. Trois sujets F_1 ont été sélectionnés pour leurs fleurs roses, puis intercroisés, et les graines F_2 ont été mises en mélange, puis semées au printemps 1997. Un sujet désigné SK-1169-'Kakegawa S44' a été sélectionné pour son port prostré et rampant et pour ses fleurs lavande pâle. Des sujets de cette lignée ont été multipliés par voie asexuée durant l'automne 1997, et leurs caractères ont été jugés stables et uniformes.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S44' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 206 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S44'

	'Kakegawa S44'	'Colorburst Violet'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,07	3,62
écart-type	0,66	0,25
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,18	1,11
écart-type	0,15	0,11
Longueur des sépales (cm)		
moyenne	11,43	12,88
écart-type	1,13	1,25
Couleur des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
face interne		
-principale	80A	80A/81A
-secondaire	S/O	83A
face externe	80C/D	81C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S49'** (voir la figure 20)
Nom commercial : Liricashower Stonewash
Numéro de la demande : 01-2546
Date de la demande : 2001/02/28
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Colorbust Violet'

Sommaire : *Le port de 'Kakegawa S49' est moins retombant que celui de 'Colorbust Violet'. La pigmentation anthocyanique des tiges est nulle ou très faible chez 'Kakegawa S49', alors qu'elle est faible chez 'Colorbust Violet'. Les tiges de 'Kakegawa S49' sont légèrement plus courtes que celles de 'Colorbust Violet'. Les feuilles de 'Kakegawa S49' sont vert pâle et légèrement plus courtes que celles de 'Colorbust Violet', qui sont vert moyen. Chez 'Kakegawa S49', le pédicelle est plus long que chez 'Colorbust Violet', et la corolle est plus petite. Les fleurs de la variété candidate sont d'un violet plus pâle que celles de la variété de référence. Chez 'Kakegawa S49', les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont peu marquées, tandis que chez 'Colorbust Violet' elles sont fortement marquées.*

Description : 'Kakegawa S49' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* à port horizontal à semi-retombant. Les tiges sont minces à moyennes, et leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle ou très faible. Les feuilles sont sessiles, vert pâle, non panachées. Le limbe est elliptique à obové, à sommet obtus.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est mince, de longueur moyenne. Les sépales sont étroits, non anthocyanés. Les lobes de la corolle sont violets. La face interne de la gorge est jaune. Les nervures de la face interne de la gorge sont peu marquées, tandis que celles des lobes de la corolle sont moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S49' est issue d'un croisement réalisé au printemps 1996 à la station d'amélioration végétale de la Sakata Seed Corporation, à Kakegawa (Japon). Le parent femelle était de la variété 'Liricashower Rose', tandis que le parent mâle appartenait à la variété 'Colorburst Violet'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées au printemps 1997. Quatre sujets ont été sélectionnés, puis intercroisés, et leurs graines ont été mises en mélange et semées durant l'été 1997. Deux des sujets ainsi obtenus ont été sélectionnés pour leurs fleurs bleu ciel, puis intercroisés, et leurs graines (F_2) ont été mises en mélange et semées au printemps 1998. Un sujet F_3 désigné comme la lignée K9-119-'Kakegawa S49' a été sélectionné pour son port prostré et rampant et pour ses fleurs bleues.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S49' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 207: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S49'

	'Kakegawa S49'	'Colorburst Violet'*
Longeur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	28,17	29,50
écart-type	1,72	2,74
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,07	3,62
écart-type	0,65	0,25
Couleur des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
face interne	82B	80A/81A
face externe	82D	81C
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	3,10	3,65
écart-type	0,23	0,21

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S53'** (voir la figure 21)
Nom commercial : Liricashower Deep Blue
Numéro de la demande : 01-2548
Date de la demande : 2001/02/28
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Liricashower Blue'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Kakegawa S53', les tiges sont légèrement plus longues que chez 'Liricashower Blue', et la plante est plus dressée. Les feuilles de 'Kakegawa S53' sont légèrement plus petites que celles de 'Liricashower Blue'. Les fleurs de 'Kakegawa S53' sont plus petites et violet plus foncé que celles de 'Liricashower Blue'. Chez 'Kakegawa S53', les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont fortement marquées, tandis que chez 'Liricashower Blue' elles sont moyennement marquées. Le pédicelle de 'Kakegawa S53' est plus court que celui de 'Liricashower Blue'.*

Description : 'Kakegawa S53' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* à port semi-dressé à semi-retombant. Les tiges sont minces à moyennes, faiblement à moyennement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont sessiles, vert moyen, non panachées. Le limbe est elliptique à obové, à sommet largement aigu.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est mince et court. Les sépales sont étroits, non anthocyanés. Les lobes de la corolle sont violets. La face interne de la gorge est jaune. Les nervures de la face interne de la gorge et des lobes de la corolle sont fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S53' est issue d'un croisement réalisé au printemps 1996 à la station d'amélioration végétale de la Sakata Seed Corporation, à Kakegawa (Japon). Le parent femelle appartenait à la lignée C-13D, tandis que le parent mâle était de la variété 'Liricashower Rose'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées au printemps 1997. Deux sujets ont été sélectionnés,

puis croisés avec 'Liricashower Blue', et leurs graines (F_1) ont été mises en mélange, puis semées durant l'été 1997. Cinq des sujets obtenus ont été sélectionnés, puis intercroisés, et leurs graines (F_2) ont été mises en mélange et semées au printemps 1998. Deux sujets F_2 ont été sélectionnés, puis intercroisés, et leurs graines (F_3) ont été mises en mélange. Un sujet F_3 désigné K9-119-'Kakegawa S53' a été sélectionné pour son port prostré et rampant et pour ses fleurs bleu foncé.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S53' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 208 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S53'

	'Kakegawa S53'	'Liricashower Blue'*
Longueur de ramification (cm)		
moyenne	25,10	23,33
écart-type	2,19	1,97
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,98	3,36
écart-type	0,17	0,38
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	0,63	0,71
écart-type	0,08	0,09
Couleur des lobes de la corolle (RHS)		
face interne		
-principale	81A	82A
-secondaire	79B	81A
face externe	81B	82C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEC01062'** (voir la figure 22)
Nom commercial : Sweetheart Light Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2919
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Kakegawa S8'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles de 'KLEC01062' sont plus longues que celles de 'Kakegawa S8'.* ***Les fleurs de 'KLEC01062' sont d'un rose plus pâle que celles de 'Kakegawa S8'.*** *La corolle de 'KLEC01062' est de plus faible diamètre que celle de 'Kakegawa S8'. Le tube de la corolle est plus long chez 'KLEC01062' que chez 'Kakegawa S8'. Chez 'KLEC01062', les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moyennement marquées, tandis que chez 'Kakegawa S8' elles sont fortement marquées.* ***La zone de l'œil est différenciée*** *chez 'KLEC01062', tandis qu'elle ne l'est pas chez 'Kakegawa S8'.* ***Le pédicelle de 'KLEC01062' est plus long que celui de 'Kakegawa S8'.***

Description : 'KLEC01062' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* à port semi-retombant. Les tiges sont minces et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique moyenne à forte. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, elliptiques à obovées, et leur sommet est largement aigu. Les sépales sont lancéolés, non anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, roses. Le pédicelle est très mince à mince. **La zone de l'œil, à la base de la corolle, est fortement différenciée**, tandis que les nervures longeant la nervure principale sont peu marquées à moyennement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune, et les nervures sont moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'KLEC01062' est issue d'un croisement dirigé réalisé en 1999 à Stuttgart (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'S 53', tandis que le parent mâle était un semis d'origine inconnue. En 2000, certains des semis issus de ce croisement ont été sélectionnés pour leur mode de ramification et pour la grandeur et la couleur particulière de leurs fleurs. Des essais intérieurs réalisés en 2001 à Stuttgart (Allemagne) ont permis d'évaluer la rapidité d'enracinement, le taux de croissance ainsi que la précocité de floraison. Un essai extérieur réalisé durant l'été 2001 a permis de sélectionner les sujets selon la performance à l'extérieur, l'abondance des fleurs ainsi que la résistance aux intempéries, aux maladies et aux ravageurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEC01062' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002, dans une serre de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 à 15 corbeilles de chaque variété. Il s'agissait de corbeilles suspendues de 50 cm, et cinq boutures racinées ont été plantées dans chaque corbeille le 9 avril 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 209: Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEC01062'

	'KLEC01062'	'Kakegawa S8'
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,9	2,9
écart-type	0,4	0,3
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	2,3	1,8
écart-type	0,4	0,3
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	3,1	3,5
écart-type	0,1	0,2
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	65B	N74C
secondaire	N74B(zone de l'oeil)	8D(lèvre)
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	75C-69C	76C
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	9A–8A	8B-C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEC01058'** (voir la figure 23)
Nom commercial : MiniFamous[MD] White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2920
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Kakegawa S24'

Sommaire : *'KLEC01058' donne une plante plus haute et plus dressée que 'Kakegawa S24'. Les feuilles de 'KLEC01058' sont plus grandes que celles de 'Kakegawa S24'. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est arrondi et entier chez 'KLEC01058', tandis qu'il est rétus ou échancré chez 'Kakegawa S24'. Le pédicelle de 'KLEC01058' est plus long que celui de 'Kakegawa S24'.*

Description : 'KLEC01058' est un pétunia du genre Calibrachoa à port semi-retombant à retombant. Les tiges sont minces, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen à vert foncé, ovées, à sommet largement aigu. Les sépales sont lancéolés, non anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, blanches. Le pédicelle est très mince à mince. Les lobes de la corolle ont un sommet arrondi et entier, et les nervures de leur face interne sont très peu marquées à peu marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune, et ses nervures sont très peu marquées à peu marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'KLEC01058' est issue d'un croisement dirigé réalisé en 1999 à Stuttgart (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'S 92', tandis que le parent mâle était 'S 95'. En 2000, certains des semis issus de ce croisement ont été sélectionnés pour leur mode de ramification et pour la grandeur et le blanc pur de leurs fleurs. Des essais intérieurs réalisés en 2001 à Stuttgart (Allemagne) ont permis d'évaluer la rapidité d'enracinement, le taux de croissance ainsi que la précocité de floraison. Un essai extérieur réalisé durant l'été 2001 à Stuttgart (Allemagne) a permis de sélectionner les sujets selon la performance à l'extérieur, l'abondance des fleurs ainsi que la résistance aux intempéries, aux maladies et aux ravageurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEC01058' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002, dans une serre de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 à 15 corbeilles de chaque variété. Il s'agissait de corbeilles suspendues de 50 cm, et cinq boutures racinées ont été plantées dans chaque corbeille le 9 avril 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du RHS Colour Chart. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 210 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEC01058'

	'KLEC01058'	'Kakegawa S24'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	13,5	9,7
écart-type	2,1	1,0
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,1	3,5
écart-type	0,3	0,5
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,4	1,1
écart-type	0,15	0,15
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	1,9	1,3
écart-type	0,3	0,4

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEC01056'** (voir la figure 24)
Nom commercial : MiniFamous[MD] Lemon
Numéro de la demande : 01-2921
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11

Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Kakegawa S27'

Sommaire : *'KLEC01056' a un port plus étalé et moins compact que 'Kakegawa S27'.* ***Les tiges de 'KLEC01056' sont plus longues que celles de 'Kakegawa S27'.*** *La corolle de 'KLEC01056' a un diamètre légèrement plus faible que celle de 'Kakegawa S27'. Le sommet des lobes de la corolle est arrondi et entier chez 'KLEC01056', tandis qu'il est rétus ou échancré chez 'Kakegawa S27'. Le tube de la corolle est légèrement plus court chez 'KLEC01056' que chez 'Kakegawa S27'. Le pédicelle de 'KLEC01056' est plus court que celui de 'Kakegawa S27'.*

Description : 'KLEC01056' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* à port semi-retombant à retombant. Les tiges sont minces à moyennes, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, elliptiques, à sommet largement aigu. Les sépales sont lancéolés, non anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, jaunes. Le pédicelle est très mince à mince. **Les lobes de la corolle ont un sommet** arrondi et entier, et les nervures de leur face interne sont peu marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune, et cette couleur s'étend jusque sur les lobes. Les nervures de la face interne du tube sont peu marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'KLEC01056' est issue d'une mutation naturelle du *Calibrachoa* hybride 'S 95'. Elle a été sélectionnée pour la couleur unique de ses fleurs et pour sa stabilité. Des essais intérieurs réalisés en 2000 et 2001 à Stuttgart (Allemagne) ont permis d'évaluer la rapidité d'enracinement, le taux de croissance ainsi que la précocité de floraison. Un essai extérieur réalisé durant l'été 2000 à Stuttgart (Allemagne) a permis de sélectionner les sujets selon la performance à l'extérieur, l'abondance des fleurs ainsi que la résistance aux intempéries, aux maladies et aux ravageurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEC01056' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002, dans une serre de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 à 15 corbeilles de chaque variété. Il s'agissait de corbeilles suspendues de 50 cm, et cinq boutures racinées ont été plantées dans chaque corbeille le 9 avril 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 211 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEC01056'

	'KLEC01056'	'Kakegawa S27'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	21,0	16,3
écart-type	3,8	2,2
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	2,0	2,8
écart-type	0,3	0,5

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEC01061'** (voir la figure 25)
Nom commercial : MiniFamous[MD] Apricot
Numéro de la demande : 01-2922
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Sunbelkist'

Sommaire : *Les tiges de 'KLEC01061' sont plus courtes que celles de 'Sunbelkist'. Chez 'KLEC01061', la pigmentation anthocyanique des tiges est forte à très forte, tandis que chez 'Sunbelkist' elle est moyenne. Les feuilles de 'KLEC01061' sont plus longues et plus étroites que celles de 'Sunbelkist'. Chez 'KLEC01061', la base et la nervure médiane des sépales sont anthocyanées, alors que chez 'Sunbelkist' elles ne le sont pas. Les lobes de la corolle sont moins différenciés chez 'KLEC01061' que chez 'Sunbelkist'. Les nervures des lobes de la corolle sont plus marquées chez 'KLEC01061' que chez 'Sunbelkist'.*

Description : 'KLEC01061' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* à port semi-retombant. Les tiges sont minces et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique forte à très forte. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques, à sommet étroitement aigu. Les sépales sont étroits; leur nervure médiane et leur base sont anthocyanées. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, de couleur abricot. Le pédicelle est très mince à mince. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont moyennement marquées à fortement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune, et ses nervures sont fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'KLEC01061' est issue d'un croisement dirigé réalisé en 1999. Le parent femelle était 'S 16', tandis

que le parent mâle était un semis d'origine inconnue. En 2000, certains des semis issus de ce croisement ont été sélectionnés pour leur mode de ramification, pour la grandeur et la couleur de leurs fleurs et pour l'intensité de cette couleur. Des essais intérieurs réalisés en 2001 à Stuttgart (Allemagne) ont permis d'évaluer la rapidité d'enracinement, le taux de croissance ainsi que la précocité de floraison. Un essai extérieur réalisé durant l'été 2000 a permis de sélectionner les sujets selon la performance à l'extérieur, l'abondance des fleurs ainsi que la résistance aux intempéries, aux maladies et aux ravageurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEC01061' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002, dans une serre de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 à 15 corbeilles de chaque variété. Il s'agissait de corbeilles suspendues de 50 cm, et cinq boutures racinées ont été plantées dans chaque corbeille le 9 avril 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 212 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEC01061'

	'KLEC01061'	'Sunbelkist'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	15,1	29,4
écart-type	2,9	4,6
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,0	3,6
écart-type	0,5	0,2
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	0,9	1,1
écart-type	0,1	0,1

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEC01055'** (voir la figure 26)
Nom commercial : MiniFamous[MD] Cherry Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2923
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Sunbelchipi'

Sommaire : *Le port de 'KLEC01055' est retombant, tandis que celui de 'Sunbelchipi' est semi-dressé. 'KLEC01055' donne une plante plus courte que 'Sunbelchipi'. Les tiges de 'KLEC01055' sont plus longues que celles de 'Sunbelchipi'. Les nervures longeant la nervure médiane des lobes de la corolle, les nervures entourant la zone de l'œil et les nervures de la face interne de la gorge sont plus marquées chez 'KLEC01055' que chez 'Sunbelchipi'. Le bord du tube de la corolle s'étend en forme de petite lèvre sur les lobes inférieurs chez 'KLEC01055', alors qu'aucune lèvre n'est visible à cet endroit chez 'Sunbelchipi'.*

Description : 'KLEC01055' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* à port retombant. Les tiges sont minces et présentent une forte pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, elliptiques, à sommet largement aigu. Les sépales sont étroits, non anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, rouge-violet. Le pédicelle est très mince à mince. La face interne de la gorge est jaune vif, et cette couleur s'étend en forme de lèvre sur les lobes inférieurs de la corolle. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont moyennement marquées à très marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune, et ses nervures sont moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont violettes.

Origine génétique : 'KLEC01055' est issue d'un croisement dirigé réalisé en 1998 à Stuttgart (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'P 3', tandis que le parent mâle était un semis d'origine inconnue. En 2000, certains des semis issus de ce croisement ont été sélectionnés pour leur mode de ramification, pour leur port rampant, pour la grandeur, la forme et la couleur de leurs fleurs et pour l'intensité de cette couleur. Des essais intérieurs réalisés en 2001 à Stuttgart (Allemagne) ont permis d'évaluer la rapidité d'enracinement, le taux de croissance ainsi que la précocité de floraison. Un essai extérieur réalisé durant l'été 2001 à Stuttgart (Allemagne) a permis de sélectionner les sujets selon la performance à l'extérieur, l'abondance des fleurs ainsi que la résistance aux intempéries, aux maladies et aux ravageurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEC01055' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002, dans une serre de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 à 15 corbeilles de chaque variété. Il s'agissait de corbeilles suspendues de 50 cm, et cinq boutures racinées ont été plantées dans chaque corbeille le 9 avril 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 213 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEC01055'

	'KLEC01055'	'Sunbelchipi'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	14,9	25,1
écart-type	1,3	2,0

Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	30,4	25,9
écart-type	3,1	3,3

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEC01064'** (voir la figure 27)
Nom commercial : MiniFamous[MD] Sweetheart White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2924
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Kakegawa S9'

Sommaire : *'KLEC01064' a des feuilles plus grandes et des tiges plus épaisses que 'Kakegawa S9'. Chez 'KLEC01064', le sommet des feuilles est largement aigu, tandis que chez 'Kakegawa S9' il est étroitement aigu. Les sépales sont plus longs chez 'KLEC01064' que chez 'Kakegawa S9'. Chez 'KLEC01064', la zone de l'œil est incomplète, étant interrompue à la base des lobes inférieurs, alors que chez 'Kakegawa S9' la zone de l'œil est complète. Chez 'KLEC01064', elle est violet rose, tandis que chez 'Kakegawa S9' elle est violet bleu.*

Description : 'KLEC01064' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa* à port semi-retombant à retombant. Les tiges sont minces à moyennes et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique forte. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, elliptiques, à sommet largement aigu. Les sépales sont étroits, anthocyanés. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir, blanches, et la zone de l'œil est violette. Le pédicelle est très mince à mince. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont moyennement marquées à fortement marquées. La face interne du tube de la corolle est jaune, et ses nervures sont faiblement à moyennement marquées et davantage marquées près du sommet. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'KLEC01064' est issue d'un croisement dirigé réalisé en 1999 à Stuttgart (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'S 133', tandis que le parent mâle était un semis d'origine inconnue. En 2000, certains des semis issus de ce croisement ont été sélectionnés pour leur mode de ramification et pour la grandeur et la couleur de leurs fleurs. Des essais intérieurs réalisés en 2001 à Stuttgart (Allemagne) ont permis d'évaluer la rapidité d'enracinement, le taux de croissance ainsi que la précocité de floraison. Un essai extérieur réalisé durant l'été 2001 à Stuttgart (Allemagne) a permis de sélectionner les sujets selon la performance à l'extérieur, l'abondance des fleurs ainsi que la résistance aux intempéries, aux maladies et aux ravageurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEC01064' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002, dans une serre de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 à 15 corbeilles de chaque variété. Il s'agissait de corbeilles suspendues de 50 cm, et cinq boutures racinées ont été plantées dans chaque corbeille le 9 avril 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 214 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEC01064'

	'KLEC01064'	'Kakegawa S9'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,5	2,6
écart-type	0,4	0,4
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,0	0,5
écart-type	0,13	0,08
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	9,0	7,0
écart-type	1,0	0,7
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	71B	72A-B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S45'** (voir la figure 28)
Nom commercial : Liricashower Deep Blue
Numéro de la demande : 02-3025
Date de la demande : 2002/03/27
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Sunbelkubu'

Sommaire : *Les tiges et les sépales sont plus longs chez 'Kakegawa S45' que chez 'Sunbelkubu'. Les fleurs de 'Kakegawa S45' sont violettes avec du violet foncé au sommet du tube de la corolle, tandis que celles de 'Sunbelkubu' sont violet plus pâle avec du violet plus foncé au sommet du tube. La face externe de la corolle est violette chez 'Kakegawa*

S45', alors qu'elle est violet-bleu pâle chez 'Sunbelkubu'.

Description : 'Kakegawa S45' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa*, à port horizontal à semi-retombant, bas à moyen. Les tiges sont minces à moyennes, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, sessiles, elliptiques à obovées, à sommet obtus.

Les fleurs sont simples. Le pédicelle est de longueur moyenne ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont étroits à moyens, non anthocyanés. La corolle est violette, et les nervures de sa face interne sont peu marquées à moyennement marquées. Le tube de la corolle est de longueur moyenne, et sa face interne est jaune, avec des nervures fortement marquées. Le sommet de la face interne du tube présente du violet plus foncé, et celui de sa face externe, du violet plus pâle. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S45' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juin 1998 à la station d'amélioration végétale de la Sakata Seed Corporation, à Kakegawa (Japon). Le parent femelle était une lignée généalogique à fleurs roses, tandis que le parent mâle appartenait à la variété 'Liricashower Blue'. En février 1999, la deuxième génération a été cultivée en plein champ, à Kakegawa, et les sujets dont les fleurs présentaient différentes teintes de bleu et de rouge ont été observés. Deux sujets ont été sélectionnés pour leurs fleurs bleu nuit, pour leur port rampant et pour leur mode de ramification. Le sélectionneur a sélectionné une lignée, puis l'a multipliée par voie asexuée pour des évaluations additionnelles, réalisées en 2001 dans les installations de la Sakata Seed America, à Salinas, en Californie (États-Unis). Cette lignée a par la suite été nommée 'Kakegawa S45'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S45' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre sur des plateaux de culture. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (© 1995, boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 215 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S45'

	'Kakegawa S45'	'Sunbelkubu'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	39,67	33,29
écart-type	2,66	4,07
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	11,50	7,17
écart-type	1,64	0,75
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	81A	82A
secondaire	79A	87A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	81B	84C
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	5B	3B-C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S46'** (voir la figure 29)
Nom commercial : Colorburst Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 02-3026
Date de la demande : 2002/03/27
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Sunbelki'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Kakegawa S46', le port est horizontal à semi-retombant, tandis que chez 'Sunbelki' il est semi-dressé à semi-retombant. Les fleurs de 'Kakegawa S46' sont jaune pâle, tandis que celles de 'Sunbelki' sont jaune plus foncé avec du rouge-rose foncé longeant la nervure médiane et formant des mouchetures au sommet du tube de la corolle. La face interne du tube de la corolle ainsi que la face externe de la corolle sont jaune plus pâle chez 'Kakegawa S46' que chez 'Sunbelki'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube sont peu marquées à moyennement marquées chez 'Kakegawa S46', alors qu'elles sont fortement marquées chez 'Sunbelki'.*

Description : 'Kakegawa S46' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa*, à port horizontal à semi-retombant, bas à moyen. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, sessiles, elliptiques à obovées, à sommet largement aigu.

Les fleurs sont simples. Le pédicelle est moyen à long ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont étroits, non anthocyanés. La corolle est jaune pâle sur les deux faces, et les nervures de sa face interne sont moyennement marquées. Le tube de la corolle est de longueur moyenne, et sa face interne est jaune.

avec des nervures peu marquées à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S46' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en novembre 1998 à la station d'amélioration végétale de la Sakata Seed Corporation, à Kakegawa (Japon). Le parent femelle était la lignée généalogique '7BC-38A', à fleurs violettes, tandis que le parent mâle appartenait à la variété 'Kakegawa S27'. En août 1999, trois sujets à fleurs jaune pâle ont été sélectionnés, puis multipliés par voie asexuée et cultivés dans des pots jusqu'au stade de la floraison. Le sélectionneur a sélectionné une lignée, puis l'a multipliée par voie asexuée pour des évaluations additionnelles, réalisées en 2001 dans les installations de la Sakata Seed America, à Salinas, en Californie (États-Unis). Cette lignée a par la suite été nommée 'Kakegawa S46'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S46' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre sur des plateaux de culture. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (© 1995, boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 216: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S46'

	'Kakegawa S46'	'Sunbelki'*
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	8C	11A
secondaire	S/O	46D
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	8D	11C
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	7A	12A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S51'** (voir la figure 30)
Nom commercial : Colorburst Strawberry
Numéro de la demande : 02-3027
Date de la demande : 2002/03/27
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Kakegawa S52' et 'Sunbelkist'

Sommaire : *'Kakegawa S51' donne une plante de hauteur moyenne, tandis que 'Sunbelkist' donne une plante haute. Les feuilles sont plus petites chez 'Kakegawa S51' que chez les variétés de référence, et les sépales sont plus courts. Les fleurs de 'Kakegawa S51' sont rouge-violet pâle avec du rouge-violet foncé au sommet du tube de la corolle, tandis que celles de 'Sunbelkist' sont jaunes avec des rayures et des mouchetures variables rouge-rose vif et rouge-rose foncé sur la nervure médiane et sur l'ensemble de la corolle, et celles 'Kakegawa S52' sont rouge-violet pâle avec du rouge au sommet de la corolle.*

Description : 'Kakegawa S51' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa*, à port semi-dressé à semi-retombant, de hauteur moyenne. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert moyen à vert foncé, sessiles, elliptiques à obovées, à sommet obtus.

Les fleurs sont simples. Le pédicelle est de longueur moyenne ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont étroits, non anthocyanés. La face interne de la corolle est rouge-violet pâle, avec des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. La face externe de la corolle est rose-rouge pâle. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen, et sa face interne est jaune, avec des nervures moyennement marquées. Le sommet du tube présente du rouge-violet foncé. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S51' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en novembre 1998 à la station d'amélioration végétale de la Sakata Seed Corporation, à Kakegawa (Japon). Le parent femelle était la lignée généalogique 'K7-1172', à fleurs rouges, tandis que le parent mâle appartenait à la lignée généalogique '97-1101-1', à fleurs blanches dont la gorge de la corolle présente un anneau. Une lignée a été sélectionnée pour ses fleurs rose foncé à gorge rouge et à tube jaune. La sélection a d'abord été évaluée en serre au Japon en février 2000, puis dans les installations de la Sakata Seed America, à Salinas, en Californie (États-Unis) en 2001. Cette sélection a par la suite été nommée 'Kakegawa S51'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S51' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre sur des plateaux de culture. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (© 1995,

boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 217 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S51' et 'Kakegawa S52'

	'Kakegawa S51'	'Kakegawa S52'	'Sunbelkist'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	32,57	33,00	39,17
écart-type	3,05	2,89	2,93
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	2,64	3,09	3,70
écart-type	0,30	0,36	0,39
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	0,54	0,74	1,06
écart-type	0,11	0,08	0,13
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	7,50	10,03	10,17
écart-type	1,38	1,41	0,98
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)			
principale	58D	54B-C	12A
secondaire	53A	45B	variable de 66A à 46D
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)			
	49C	161D/164D	11C
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)			
	7A	12A	9A

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S52'** (voir la figure 31)
Nom commercial : Liricashower Coral Vein
Numéro de la demande : 02-3028
Date de la demande : 2002/03/27
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Kakegawa S51' et 'Sunbelkist' (voir le tableau xx à la page xx)

Sommaire : *Les tiges sont plus courtes chez 'Kakegawa S52' que chez 'Sunbelkist'. 'Kakegawa S52' a des feuilles plus grandes que celles de 'Kakegawa S51' et plus petites que celles de 'Sunbelkist'. Les sépales sont plus longs chez 'Kakegawa S52' que chez 'Kakegawa S51'. Les fleurs de 'Kakegawa S52' sont rouge-violet pâle avec du rouge au sommet de la corolle, tandis que celles de 'Sunbelkist' sont jaunes avec des rayures et des mouchetures variables rouge-rose vif et rouge-rose foncé sur la nervure médiane et sur l'ensemble de la corolle, et celles de 'Kakegawa S51' sont rouge-violet pâle avec du rouge-violet foncé au sommet du tube.*

Description : 'Kakegawa S52' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa*, à port semi-dressé à semi-retombant, moyen à haut. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, sessiles, elliptiques à obovées, à sommet obtus.

Les fleurs sont simples. Le pédicelle est de longueur moyenne ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont étroits, non anthocyanés. La corolle est rouge-violet pâle, et les nervures de sa face interne sont moyennement à fortement marquées. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen, et sa face interne est jaune, avec des nervures moyennement marquées. Le sommet de la face interne du tube présente du rouge, et celui de sa face externe, du brun-jaune pâle. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S52' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en novembre 1998 à la station d'amélioration végétale de la Sakata Seed Corporation, à Kakegawa (Japon). Le parent femelle était la lignée généalogique 'K7-1160', à fleurs rouge-orange et à port dressé, tandis que le parent mâle appartenait à une lignée généalogique à port en coussin et à fleurs blanches dont la gorge présente un anneau. Deux sujets à fleurs de couleur corail ont été sélectionnés, puis multipliés par voie asexuée en 2000 et cultivés dans des pots jusqu'au stade de la floraison. Le sélectionneur a sélectionné une lignée pour la couleur et l'abondance de ses fleurs, puis l'a multipliée par voie asexuée et l'a évaluée en 2001 dans les installations de la Sakata Seed America, à Salinas, en Californie (États-Unis). Cette lignée a par la suite été nommée 'Kakegawa S52'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S52' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre sur des plateaux de culture. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (© 1995, boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Kakegawa S54'** (voir la figure 32)
Nom commercial : Colorburst Crystal Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3029
Date de la demande : 2002/03/27
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Masao Bessho, Shizuoka (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Colorburst Rose'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles sont plus petites et vert plus foncé chez 'Kakegawa S54' que chez 'Colorburst Rose'. Les fleurs de 'Kakegawa S54' sont rose-violet pâle avec du rose-violet plus foncé au sommet du tube, tandis que celles de 'Colorburst Rose' sont rose-violet plus foncé, sans couleur secondaire. La face externe de la corolle est rose-bleu pâle chez 'Kakegawa S54', alors qu'elle est violette chez 'Colorburst Rose'.*

Description : 'Kakegawa S54' est un pétunia du genre *Calibrachoa*, à port semi-dressé à semi-retombant, de hauteur moyenne. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont vert foncé, sessiles, elliptiques à obovées, à sommet étroitement aigu.

Les fleurs sont simples. Le pédicelle est de longueur moyenne ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont étroits à moyens, non anthocyanés. La corolle est rose-violet pâle, et les nervures de sa face interne sont peu marquées. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen, et sa face interne est jaune, avec des nervures peu marquées. Le sommet de la face interne du tube présente du rose-violet plus foncé, et celui de sa face externe, du rose-bleu pâle. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kakegawa S54' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en novembre 1998 à la station d'amélioration végétale de la Sakata Seed Corporation, à Kakegawa (Japon). Le parent femelle était la lignée généalogique 'K7-1159', à fleurs rouge bleuâtre et à port dressé, tandis que le parent mâle appartenait à une lignée généalogique à port en coussin et à fleurs blanches dont la gorge présente un anneau. Un sujet à pétales rose bleuâtre et à tube de la corolle jaune a été sélectionné, puis évalué en serre en février 2000 au Japon. Des évaluations additionnelles ont été réalisées en 2001 dans les installations de la Sakata Seed America, à Salinas, en Californie (États-Unis). Cette sélection a par la suite été nommée 'Kakegawa S54'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kakegawa S54' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses, Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre sur des plateaux de culture. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (© 1995, boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 218 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kakegawa S54'

	'Kakegawa S54'	'Colorburst Rose'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,01	3,77
écart-type	0,31	0,23
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	0,71	1,14
écart-type	0,09	0,24
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	74C	74A
secondaire	74A	S/O
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	73D	75B
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	3B	3B

* variété de référence

CANOLA
(*Brassica rapa* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'ACS-C16'**
Numéro de la demande : 00-2287
Date de la demande : 2000/05/45
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Sélectionneur : Kevin C. Falk, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)

Variétés de référence : 'AC Parkland' et 'Tobin' (voir le tableau 219 à la page 290)

Sommaire : *'ACS-C16' a des pédicelles plus longs que les deux variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'ACS-C16' ne sont pas aussi lobées que celles de 'AC Parkland'. La plante est plus haute chez la variété candidate que chez 'Tobin'.*

Description : 'ACS-C16' est un canola-navette de printemps à pollinisation libre. Les cotylédons sont étroits. Les feuilles sont vert pâle et présentent un nombre petit à intermédiaire de lobes arrondis, séparés par des sinus très peu profonds à peu profonds. Les pétales sont jaunes. La silique est très courte, à bec long à très long et à pédicelle court à moyen. La plante est courte et produit un mélange de graines brunes et de graines jaunes. La graine présente de faibles teneurs en glucosinolates et en acide érucique. La variété est sensible à la tache noire (*Alternaria brassicae* et *Alternaria raphani*) et à la jambe noire (*Leptosphaeria maculans*). Elle est très sensible à la pourriture sclérotique (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*) et modérément résistante à la race 7a de la rouille blanche (*Albugo candida*).

Origine génétique : La variété 'ACS-C16' est issue de croisement naturels entre 'Tobin' et une souche étroitement apparentée à la variété 'Horizon'. Le croisement initial a été réalisé en 1985. Les graines F_2 ont été semées en blocs composites en 1993 à Melfort (Saskatchewan). Après trois ans de sélection récurrente, un mélange de 500 graines provenant à parts égales de 23 sujets a été évalué quant à leur faible teneur en acide érucique, par la méthode de la demi-graine. Les critères de sélection étaient la vigueur de la plante, la teneur en huile, la teneur en protéines du tourteau et la faible teneur en glucosinolates.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'ACS-C16' ont été réalisés durant les étés 2000 et 2002 à la station de recherches d'Elora, à Elora (Ontario). Les essais ont été réalisés à raison de 2 répétitions par variété, dans des parcelles composées de 4 rangs et mesurant environ 1,5 m × 5 m.

Dénomination proposée : **'ACS-C17'**
Numéro de la demande : 00-2288
Date de la demande : 2000/05/24
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Sélectionneurs : Kevin C. Falk et Gerhard Rakow, Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)

Variétés de référence : 'AC Parkland' et 'Tobin' (voir le tableau 219 à la page 290)

Sommaire : *La silique et le bec de 'ACS-C17' sont plus courts que ceux des variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'ACS-C17' sont plus lobées que celles de 'Tobin'. La plante est plus haute chez la variété candidate que chez 'Tobin'.*

Description : 'ACS-C17' est un canola-navette de printemps à pollinisation libre. Les cotylédons sont étroits à moyens. Les feuilles sont vert pâle et présentent un nombre petit à intermédiaire de lobes arrondis, séparés par des sinus peu profonds à moyen. Les pétales sont jaunes. La silique est très courte, à bec long et à pédicelle court. La plante est courte et produit un mélange de graines brunes et de graines jaunes. La graine présente une teneur moyenne en glucosinolates et une faible teneur en acide érucique. La variété est sensible à la tache noire (*Alternaria brassicae* et *Alternaria raphani*). Elle est modérément sensible à la jambe noire (*Leptosphaeria maculans*) et très sensible à la pourriture sclérotique (*Sclerotinia sclerotiorum*). 'ACS-C17' est modérément résistante à la rouille blanche (*Albugo candida*).

Origine génétique : La résistance à la jambe noire du *Brassica juncea* L. a été introgressée chez le *B. rapa* L. au moyen de croisements. Les sujets hybrides obtenus ont été rétrocroisés avec 'Tobin' et autofécondés en serre. Des sujets F_2 ont été évalués quant à leur résistance à la jambe, par inoculation dans les cotylédons et par inoculation dans les tiges. Ces sujets ont ensuite été rétrocroisés avec 'AC Parkland'. Une centaine de ces sujets F_2 ont été interpollinisés et cultivés en serre, puis leurs graines ont été semées au champ. Dix des sujets les plus résistants à la jambe noire ont été sélectionnés au champ et utilisés pour obtenir 200 sujets. La démarche a été répétée au cours des saisons de culture 1991, 1992, 1993 et 1994. En 1995, la génération C_5 ('ACS-C17') a été sélectionnée pour sa résistance à la jambe noire, sa performance agronomique, ses teneurs élevées en huile et en protéines et sa qualité canola.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'ACS-C17' ont été réalisés durant les étés 2000 et 2002 à la station de recherches d'Elora, à Elora (Ontario). Les essais ont été réalisés à raison de 2 répétitions par variété, dans des parcelles composées de 4 rangs et mesurant environ 1,5 m × 5 m.

Tableau 219 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'ACS-C16' et 'ACS-C17'

	'ACS-C16'a	'ACS-C17'b	'AC Parkland'*	'Tobin'*
Largeur du cotylédon (mm)				
moyenne	19,04	19,35	18,83	19,44
signification			ns	ns
Nombre de lobes foliaires				
moyenne	2,8	3,35	3,35	3,03
signification			p<0,01a	p<0,01b
Longueur de la silique (mm)				
moyenne	44,71	40,5	45,21	43,47
signification			p<0,01b	p<0,01b
Longueur du bec de la silique (mm)				
moyenne	15,57	13,71	15,32	14,96
signification			p<0,01b	p<0,01b
Longueur du pédicelle (mm)				
moyenne	20,46	18,63	19,05	17,76
signification			p<0,01a	p<0,01a
Hauteur de la plante (cm)				
moyenne	105,57	109,37	104,82	92,90
signification			ns	p<0,001

* variétés de référence
p - valeur de probabilité
ns - non significatif

Les moyennes ont été calculées à partir de moyennes établies sur deux ans par observation de caractères des siliques chez 60 plantes, par mesure de la hauteur chez 30 plantes et par 50 mesures de cotylédons. Les différences sont significatives au seuil de probabilité de 5 % selon le critère de la plus petite différence significative.

CERISIER (*Prunus avium* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Sumste'** (voir la figure 33)
Nom commercial : Samba
Numéro de la demande : 01-2765
Date de la demande : 2001/06/19
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)

Variétés de référence : 'Van', 'Summit', 'Sumnue' (nom commercial Cristallina) et 'Sumele' (voir le tableau 220 à la page 293)

Sommaire : *'Sumste' est un cerisier de type spur, alors que les variétés de référence sont de type normal. Les cerises de 'Sumste' sont beaucoup plus petites que celles de 'Summit' et de 'Sumele', et elles sont sphériques-cordiformes, alors que celles de 'Summit' et de 'Sumele' sont cordiformes, celles de 'Van', réniformes, et celles de 'Sumnue', aplaties-cordiformes. La peau des cerises est rouge vin à acajou chez 'Sumste', alors qu'elle est acajou à noire chez 'Van' et 'Sumnue'. Les cerises sont plus acides chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. 'Sumste' fleurit beaucoup plus tôt que toutes les variétés de référence. En moyenne, les cerises de 'Sumste' arrivent à maturité beaucoup plus tard que celles de 'Sumnue', un peu plus tard que celles de 'Sumele' et de 'Van' et un peu plus tôt que celles de 'Summit'. Le taux de nouaison est plus faible chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Sumste' est un cerisier à cerises douces de type spur, à port dressé. Les rameaux de un an sont dressés, faiblement pubescents, et leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle ou très faible; leurs entre-nœuds sont de longueur moyenne, et les lenticelles sont en nombre petit à

intermédiaire. Les bourgeons à bois sont gros, coniques, légèrement à nettement divergents par rapport au rameau, et leur support est modérément grand. Les rameaux de l'année sont faiblement pubescents, et leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle ou très faible.

Les feuilles sont horizontales par rapport au rameau, elliptiques, avec une base arrondie en U. Le sommet des feuilles est acuminé et forme un angle aigu. Vues de profil, les feuilles sont concaves à plates. Le dessous des feuilles est glabre ou très faiblement pubescent. Le dessus est vert moyen, modérément luisant, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La marge des feuilles est doublement dentée en scie, et les indentations sont moyennes à profondes. Juste avant leur chute, les feuilles sont vert-jaune. Leur pétiole est anthocyané et présente généralement deux nectaires, réniformes ainsi que rouges à violets.

La densité de floraison est moyenne. Les fleurs sont simples, réunies en bouquets. Le bouton floral est blanc. Le pédicelle est glabre et d'épaisseur moyenne. Les pétales sont circulaires, petits à moyens, tangents. Les anthères produisent du pollen. Le pistil est normal, et l'ovaire est glabre.

Le fruit est moyen à gros, sphérique-cordiforme. Vu de côté, il présente un diamètre maximal vers le milieu. La peau est rouge vin à acajou, avec un grand nombre de petits points pâles. La suture est peu distincte. La chair du fruit est rouge foncé à violette, tandis que le jus est violet-rouge foncé à noir. Le fruit est moyen à ferme, modérément juteux à juteux. L'acidité du fruit est élevée, et sa teneur en sucre est intermédiaire entre moyenne et élevée. Le sommet du fruit est plat ou légèrement en saillie. La sensibilité du fruit à l'éclatement est modérément faible.

Le noyau est gros et semi-adhérent. Vu de côté, il est rond et symétrique. Vu de face, il est elliptique. En vue basale, il est elliptique-arrondi. La carène est moyennement développée.

En fait de précocité de production, la variété se situe entre intermédiaire et peu précoce. Les bourgeons à bois éclatent au début de la floraison complète. La variété n'est pas autocompatible. La floraison est très hâtive, et les fruits arrivent à maturité à la mi-saison. Le taux de nouaison est peu élevé.

Origine génétique : 'Sumste' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1975 au Centre de recherches agroalimentaires du Pacifique, à Summerland (Colombie-Britannique), entre les lignées 2S-84-10 (Stella 35A compacte) et Stella 16A-7 très compacte, toutes deux sélectionnées dans le cadre du programme d'amélioration végétale de Summerland. Le semis ainsi obtenu a été appelé 13S-36-18 en 1983. Le matériel a été greffé sur cinq pieds de *Prunus avium*, puis planté dans une parcelle d'essai du Centre de recherches de Summerland. L'évaluation a débuté dès la première fructification. Les critères de sélection étaient la grosseur, la forme et la fermeté des fruits, leur résistance à l'éclatement, la couleur et le lustre de leur peau, la couleur de leur chair, la fertilité, la précocité de maturation et le rendement.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Sumste' ont été effectués par la PICO (okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd.), en 2000 et 2001, au Centre de recherches agroalimentaires du Pacifique, à Summerland (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur cinq sujets de chaque variété, élevés sur porte-greffe de *Prunus avium*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur au moins 20 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Sumele'** (voir la figure 34)
Nom commercial : Satin
Numéro de la demande : 01-2766
Date de la demande : 2001/06/19
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)

Variétés de référence : 'Van', 'Summit', 'Sumnue' (nom commercial Cristallina) et 'Sumste' (voir le tableau 220 à la page 293)

Sommaire : *'Sumele' donne des cerises plus grosses que 'Van', 'Sumnue' et 'Sumste'. Les cerises de 'Sumele' sont cordiformes, semblables à celles de 'Summit', alors que celles de 'Van' sont réniformes, celles de 'Sumnue', aplaties-cordiformes, et celles de 'Sumste', sphériques-cordiformes. Les cerises de 'Sumele' sont plus fermes que celles de 'Summit' et de 'Sumnue'. 'Sumele' fleurit plus tôt que 'Summit'. Ses cerises arrivent à maturité plus tard que celles de 'Sumnue' et plus tôt que celles de 'Van', de 'Sumste' et de 'Summit'.*

Description : 'Sumele' est un cerisier à cerises douces, à port dressé à étalé. Les rameaux de un an sont dressés, faiblement pubescents, et leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle ou très faible; leurs entre-nœuds sont longs, et les lenticelles sont en nombre intermédiaire. Les bourgeons à bois sont modérément gros, coniques, légèrement divergents par rapport au rameau, et leur support est modérément grand. Les rameaux de l'année sont faiblement pubescents, et leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle ou très faible.

Les feuilles sont horizontales par rapport au rameau, allongées-larges, avec une base arrondie. Le sommet des feuilles est cuspidé à acuminé et forme un angle aigu. Vues de profil, les feuilles sont concaves à plates. Le dessous des feuilles est glabre ou très faiblement pubescent. Le dessus est vert moyen à vert foncé, modérément luisant et très faiblement anthocyané. La marge des feuilles est dentée, et les indentations sont peu profondes à moyennes. Juste avant leur chute, les feuilles sont vert-jaune. Leur pétiole est anthocyané et présente généralement plus de deux nectaires, réniformes ainsi que rouges à violets.

La densité de floraison est moyenne. Les fleurs sont simples, réunies en bouquets. Le bouton floral est blanc. Le pédicelle est glabre et modérément épais. Les pétales sont circulaires, petits à moyens, tangents à chevauchants. Les anthères produisent du pollen. Le pistil est normal, et l'ovaire est glabre.

Le fruit est très gros, cordiforme. Vu de côté, il présente un diamètre maximal vers le milieu. La peau est rouge vin à noire, avec un faible nombre de petits points pâles. La suture est peu distincte. La chair du fruit est rouge à rouge foncé, tandis que le jus est violet-rouge foncé. Le fruit est ferme et modérément juteux. Sa teneur en sucre est moyenne. Le sommet du fruit est modérément plat. La sensibilité du fruit à l'éclatement est modérément faible.

Le noyau est gros et semi-adhérent. Vu de côté, il est rond et asymétrique. Vu de face, il est elliptique à rond. En vue basale, il est rond. La carène est très fortement développée.

En fait de précocité de production, la variété se situe entre précoce et intermédiaire. Les bourgeons à bois éclatent au début de la floraison complète. La variété n'est pas autocompatible. La floraison est hâtive, et les fruits arrivent à maturité très tôt. Le taux de nouaison est moyen.

Origine génétique : 'Sumele' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1976 au Centre de recherches agroalimentaires du Pacifique, à Summerland (Colombie-Britannique), entre 'Lapins' et une sélection du programme d'amélioration de Summerland appelée 2N-39-05. Le semis ainsi obtenu a été appelé 13N-06-49 en 1984. Le matériel a été greffé sur cinq pieds de *Prunus avium* en 1987, puis planté dans une parcelle d'essai du Centre de recherches de Summerland en 1989. L'évaluation a débuté dès la première fructification. Les critères de sélection étaient la grosseur, la forme et la fermeté des fruits, leur résistance à l'éclatement, la couleur et le lustre de leur peau, la couleur de leur chair, la fertilité, la précocité de production, la précocité de maturation et le rendement.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Sumele' ont été effectués par la PICO (Okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd.), en 2000 et 2001, au Centre de recherches agroalimentaires du Pacifique, à Summerland (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur cinq sujets de chaque variété, élevés sur porte-greffe de *Prunus avium*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur au moins 20 mesures.

Tableau 220 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Sumste' et 'Sumele'

	'Sumste'	'Sumele'	'Van'*	'Summit'*	'Sumnue'*
Longueur de la feuille (mm)					
moyenne	170,9	147,4	174,4	160,7	170,3
écart-type	9,2	8,3	9,1	10,4	9,7
Largeur de la feuille (mm)					
moyenne	71,4	72,8	72,8	75,4	72,5
écart-type	7,7	9,8	5,8	5,9	5,7
Longueur du pétiole (mm)					
moyenne	31,3	29,5	34,3	39,4	31,4
écart-type	3,7	3,9	3,8	5,8	3,8
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)					
moyenne	34,8	39,8	39,4	38,1	37,1
écart-type	1,4	1,5	2,1	2,6	1,4
Poids du fruit (g)					
moyenne	10,6	11,9	10,7	12,4	10,8
nombre de mesures	50	50	50	50	50
Longueur du pédoncule du fruit (mm)					
moyenne	49,2	45,3	46,0	61,4	46,7
écart-type	5,2	5,5	5,1	5,8	4,8

* variétés de référence

CHRYSANTHÈME FRUTESCENT (*Argyranthemum frutescens* (L.) Schultz-Bip)

Dénomination proposée : **'Sugar Baby'** (voir la figure 13)
Numéro de la demande : 99-2057
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Requérant : NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Thomas Michael Cunneen, Buxton, Nouvelle-Galles du Sud (Australie)

Variétés de référence : 'Harvest Snow' et 'Cobrey' (Comet White)

Sommaire : *'Sugar Baby' donne une plante plus courte que 'Cobrey', plus étroite que 'Harvest Snow', mais plus large que 'Cobrey'. Les feuilles de 'Sugar Baby' sont plus grandes que celles de 'Harvest Snow', mais plus petites que celles de 'Cobrey'. Les lobes latéraux inférieurs du limbe sont plus petits chez 'Sugar Baby' que chez 'Cobrey'. Les feuilles sont vertes chez 'Sugar Baby', alors qu'elles sont vert-gris chez 'Cobrey'. Le pédoncule est plus court chez 'Sugar Baby' que chez 'Cobrey', et le capitule a un plus petit diamètre.*

Description : 'Sugar Baby' est un chrysanthème frutescent à capitules simples et à port buissonnant arrondi. La plante est moyennement à densément ramifiée. La feuille a une base atténuée et un sommet aigu. La feuille est verte, mais cette couleur est peu intense sur le dessus. Le pédoncule est mince.

La floraison est longue ainsi que hâtive à intermédiaire. L'axe longitudinal des rayons est droit à incurvé. Les rayons sont de longueur et largeur moyennes. Ils sont blancs sur les deux faces, et cette couleur se maintient avec le vieillissement. Le capitule comporte un disque, de couleur jaune avant la déhiscence des anthères et orange-jaune par la suite.

Origine génétique : 'Sugar Baby' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur en 1991 à Buxton, en Nouvelle-Galles du Sud (Australie). Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'Frosty', tandis que le parent mâle était une sélection exclusive appelée '90003'. La variété a été sélectionnée pour sa floraison abondante et hâtive, la belle forme de ses inflorescences, la belle couleur de ses fleurs et son port compact.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Sugar Baby' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la Bioflora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété. Les boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 8 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 221 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Sugar Baby' et 'Harvest Snow'

	'Sugar Baby'	'Harvest Snow'	'Cobrey'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	26,3	26,2	39,0
écart-type	2,3	3,1	3,0
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	23,4	28,1	21,6
écart-type	2,4	2,3	1,8
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	7,3	5,0	9,5
écart-type	0,7	0,8	1,6
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,6	2,6	5,2
écart-type	0,6	0,4	1,0
Longeur des lobe inférieurs de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	1,1	0,8	2,8
écart-type	0,2	0,3	1,0
Diamètre capitale (cm)			
moyenne	3,3	3,1	4,6
écart-type	0,2	0,2	0,3

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Summer Melody'** (voir la figure 14)
Numéro de la demande : 99-2059
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Requérant : NuFlora International Pty. Ltd., Sydney (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Thomas Michael Cunneen, Buxton, Nouvelle-Galles du Sud (Australie)

Variété de référence : 'Summer Stars' (Stars^{MD} Pink)

Sommaire : *'Summer Melody' donne une plante à port irrégulier, alors que 'Summer Stars' donne une plante dressée buissonnante. La plante est plus courte et moins ramifiée chez 'Summer Melody' que chez 'Summer Stars'. Les feuilles de 'Summer Melody' sont plus étroites que celles de 'Summer Stars'. Les lobes latéraux inférieurs du limbe sont moins longs chez 'Summer Melody' que chez 'Summer Stars'. Le pédoncule est plus court chez 'Summer Melody' que chez 'Summer Stars', et le capitule a un plus petit diamètre.*

Description : 'Summer Melody' est un chrysanthème frutescent à capitules doubles et à port irrégulier. La plante est faiblement à moyennement ramifiée. La feuille a une base atténuée et un sommet largement aigu. La feuille est verte, mais cette couleur est peu intense sur le dessus. Le pédoncule est mince.

La floraison est longue ainsi que hâtive à intermédiaire. L'axe longitudinal des rayons est droit à incurvé. Les rayons sont courts à moyens et de largeur moyenne. Le dessus des rayons est violet et devient blanc à mesure que le capitule vieillit. Le dessous des rayons est bleu pâle. Le capitule comporte un disque.

Origine génétique : 'Summer Melody' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur en 1991 à Buxton, en Nouvelle-Galles du Sud (Australie). Le parent femelle était une sélection exclusive appelée 'X94147.1', tandis que le parent mâle était une sélection exclusive appelée 'X943817.2'. La variété a été sélectionnée pour sa floraison abondante et hâtive, la belle forme de ses inflorescences, la belle couleur de ses fleurs et son port compact.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Summer Melody' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la Bioflora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété. Les boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 8 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 222 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Summer Melody'

	'Summer Melody'	'Summer Stars'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	21,4	40,8
écart-type	2,3	3,2
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	23,0	19,2
écart-type	1,8	1,5

Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,6	4,7
écart-type	0,6	1,0
Longeur des lobes de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,1	2,2
écart-type	0,4	0,8
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	5,1	11,9
écart-type	1,0	1,7
Diamètre du capitule (cm)		
moyenne	3,7	4,8
écart-type	0,3	0,2
Couleur de la face supérieur des rayons (RHS)		
principale	75B-C centre 64C-67C	75B-77D recouverte de N74D
Couleur de la face inférieure des rayons (RHS)		
principale	69B-blanche	75C-blanche

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Harvest Snow'** (voir la figure 13)
Numéro de la demande : 99-2064
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Requérant : R.W. Rother, Emerald, Victoria (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : R.W. Rother, Emerald, Victoria (Australie)

Variétés de référence : 'Sugar Baby' et 'Cobrey' (Comet White) (voir le tableau 221 à la page 283)

Sommaire : *'Harvest Snow' donne une plante plus courte que 'Cobrey' et plus large que les deux variétés de référence. La plante est moins ramifiée chez 'Harvest Snow' que chez 'Cobrey'. Les feuilles de 'Harvest Snow' sont plus petites que celles des variétés de référence. Les lobes latéraux inférieurs du limbe sont plus courts chez 'Harvest Snow' que chez 'Cobrey'. Les feuilles sont vertes chez 'Harvest Snow', alors qu'elles sont vert-gris chez 'Cobrey'. Le pédoncule est plus court chez 'Harvest Snow' que chez 'Cobrey'. Le capitule a un plus petit diamètre chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence, et les rayons sont plus courts.*

Description : 'Harvest Snow' est un chrysanthème frutescent à capitules simples et à port buissonnant arrondi. La plante est moyennement ramifiée. La feuille a une base atténuée et un sommet largement aigu. La feuille est verte, et cette couleur est d'intensité moyenne sur le dessus. Le pédoncule est mince à moyen.

La floraison est longue ainsi que hâtive à intermédiaire. L'axe longitudinal des rayons est réfléchi à droit. Les rayons sont courts à moyens ainsi que moyens à larges. Ils sont blancs sur les deux faces, et cette couleur se maintient avec le vieillissement. Le capitule comporte un disque, de couleur jaune avant la déhiscence des anthères et orange-jaune par la suite.

Origine génétique : 'Harvest Snow' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur en 1993 à Emerald, au Victoria (Australie). Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'Frosty II', tandis que le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée. La variété a été sélectionnée pour sa floraison abondante et hâtive, la belle forme de ses inflorescences, la belle couleur de ses fleurs et son port compact.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Harvest Snow' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la Bioflora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chaque variété. Les boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 8 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

CORÉOPSIS
(*Coreopsis* hybride)

Dénomination proposée : **'Limerock Ruby'** (voir la figure 35)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2946
Date de la demande : 2001/12/18
Requérant : Limerock Plant Farm, Inc., Lincoln, Rhode Island (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Mary Ann Faria

Variété de référence : 'American Dreams'

Sommaire : *'Limerock Ruby' diffère de la variété de référence par la couleur des rayons et des feuilles et par le diamètre des capitules. Les rayons sont violet-rouge foncé*

chez 'Limerock Ruby', alors qu'ils sont d'une douce couleur violet-rose (mauve) uniforme chez 'American Dreams'. Les feuilles sont d'un vert plus foncé chez 'Limerock Ruby' que chez 'American Dreams'. Le diamètre des capitules et de leur disque est plus grand chez 'Limerock Ruby' que chez 'American Dreams'.

Description : 'Limerock Ruby' est un coréopsis vivace multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est moyennement à fortement ramifiée et a un port buissonnant à étalé. La tige est vert pâle, lisse, moyenne à épaisse, très faiblement anthocyanée, à pubescence très clairsemée. Les feuilles sont sessiles, opposées, composées-pennées, et comportent deux à cinq folioles. Les folioles sont linéaires, à sommet arrondi-aigu, à base atténuée et à marge entière. Leur face supérieure est vert moyen, non panachée, à pubescence très clairsemée à la base. Le pédoncule n'est pas anthocyané ni pubescent.

La floraison est presque continue et débute vers la fin du printemps. Les capitules sont semi-dressés, situés aux aisselles et aux extrémités. Les rayons sont peu nombreux, chevauchants, obovés, très faiblement pubescents le long des nervures. Leur sommet est échancré, et leur axe longitudinal est droit à très faiblement incurvé. Le capitule comporte un disque.

Origine génétique : 'Limerock Ruby' est issue d'un semis de hasard découvert en août 1998 à la Limerock Plant Farm, Inc., au Rhode Island (États-Unis). Le semis résultait d'une pollinisation aléatoire entre des sélections non identifiées de *Coreopsis rosea* et de *Coreopsis verticillata*. La sélection a été fondée sur la couleur particulière des rayons et du disque. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Limerock Ruby' ont été effectués durant le printemps et l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Yoder Canada Ltd. Les essais ont porté sur au moins 15 sujets par variété, à raison de une bouture par pot carré de 11 cm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 223: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Limerock Ruby'

	'Limerock Ruby'	'American Dreams'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	68,5	44,4
écart-type	11,31	6,90
Longueur du pédoncule (mm)		
moyenne	49,3	21,6
écart-type	11,35	6,11
Diamètre du capitule (mm)		
moyenne	29,2	21,7
écart-type	1,99	2,21
Longueur des rayons (mm)		
moyenne	12,3	10,2
écart-type	1,06	0,63
Couleur principale des rayons (RHS)		
face supérieure	187B-C	N74C passant à 77C
face inférieure	186B-C	N74D passant à 77D
Diamètre du disque (mm)		
moyenne	7,4	6,1
écart-type	0,52	0,57

* variété de référence

CORÉOPSIS
(*Coreopsis rosea* L. var. *scabra*)

Dénomination proposée : **'Sweet Dreams'** (voir la figure 35)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2532
Date de la demande : 2001/01/30
Requérant : Yoder Brothers Inc., Barberton, Ohio (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Mark Alan Leonard, New Castle, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'American Dreams'

Sommaire : *'Sweet Dreams' diffère de la variété de référence par la couleur des rayons et des feuilles et par le diamètre des capitules. Les rayons sont bicolores (blancs sur la partie distale et violet-rouge près de la base) chez 'Sweet Dreams', alors qu'ils sont d'une douce couleur violet-rose (mauve) uniforme chez 'American Dreams'. Les feuilles sont d'un vert plus foncé chez 'Sweet Dreams' que chez 'American Dreams'. Le diamètre des capitules et de leur disque est plus grand chez 'Sweet Dreams' que chez 'American Dreams'.*

Description : 'Sweet Dreams' est un coréopsis vivace multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est moyennement ramifiée et a un port buissonnant-arrondi à étalé. La tige est vert pâle, lisse, d'épaisseur moyenne, faiblement à moyennement anthocyanée, à pubescence très clairsemée. Les feuilles sont sessiles, opposées, composées-pennées, et

comportent deux à quatre folioles. Les folioles sont linéaires, à sommet arrondi-aigu, à base atténuée et à marge entière. Leurs faces supérieure et inférieure sont vert moyen, non panachées et glabres. Le pédoncule n'est pas anthocyané ni pubescent.

La floraison est presque continue et débute vers la fin du printemps. Les capitules sont semi-dressés, situés aux aisselles et aux extrémités. Les rayons sont peu nombreux, espacés à chevauchants, obovés, très faiblement pubescents le long des nervures. Leur sommet est échancré, et leur axe longitudinal est droit à très faiblement incurvé. Le capitule comporte un disque.

Origine génétique : 'Sweet Dreams' est une mutation naturelle de 'American Dreams' découverte en juillet 1996 dans un groupe de sujets en fleurs du cultivar parent, à Loomis, en Californie (États-Unis). La sélection a été fondée sur la couleur particulière des rayons.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Sweet Dreams' ont été effectués durant le printemps et l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Yoder Canada Ltd. Les essais ont porté sur au moins 15 sujets par variété, à raison de une bouture par pot carré de 11 cm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 224: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Sweet Dreams'

	'Sweet Dreams'	'American Dreams'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	52,1	44,4
écart-type	4,98	6,90
Longueur du pédoncule (mm)		
moyenne	50,6	21,6
écart-type	13,52	6,11
Diamètre du capitule (mm)		
moyenne	30,4	21,7
écart-type	3,89	2,21
Longueur du rayon (mm)		
moyenne	12,1	10,2
écart-type	1,45	0,63
Couleur principale des rayons (RHS)		
face supérieure	155D centre et apex; rayée, tachetée au hassard 72B-71A	N74C passant à 77C
face inférieure	155D avec nervures 155A; rayée de 72C-D, aussi foncée que 71A	N74D passant à 77D
Couleur secondaire des rayons (RHS)		
face supérieure	59A-71A à la base	S/O
face inférieure	77A à la base	S/O
Diamètre du disque (mm)		
moyenne	7,4	6,1
écart-type	0,52	0,57

* variété de référence

DAHLIA
(*Dahlia* sp.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Gallery Leonardo'** (voir la figure 36)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1974
Date de la demande : 1999/12/16
Requérant : Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Decorette'

Sommaire : *'Gallery Leonardo' donne une plante plus courte que 'Decorette'. La tige est plus faiblement anthocyanée chez 'Gallery Leonardo' que chez 'Decorette'. Le pétiole n'est pas anthocyané chez 'Gallery Leonardo', alors qu'il l'est chez 'Decorette'. Chez 'Gallery Leonardo', le diamètre du capitule est plus petit que chez 'Decorette'. Le capitule de 'Gallery Leonardo' est saumon pâle; celui de 'Decorette' est abricot. Les rayons de 'Gallery Leonardo' sont plus petits que ceux de 'Decorette'. Le pédoncule, mesuré depuis la dernière paire de feuilles jusqu'à la base du capitule, est plus court chez 'Gallery Leonardo' que chez 'Decorette'. 'Gallery Leonardo' possède davantage de bractées que 'Decorette'.*

Description : 'Gallery Leonardo' donne une plante dressée. La tige est droite, vert moyen, faiblement à moyennement anthocyanée, à pubescence nulle ou très clairsemée. Les feuilles sont composées, vert moyen; leur texture est plutôt souple, et leur face supérieure est glabre et faiblement glauque. La foliole terminale est ovée à elliptique et dentée. Le pétiole n'est pas ailé et ne présente pas de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les capitules, de type décoratif, sont portés au-dessus du feuillage et forment avec la tige un angle de 30 à 60 degrés. Ils sont bicolores : saumon pâle et jaune. Les rayons ne portent pas de marques; leur sommet est aigu à échancré. Le disque est jaune. Les bractées sont elliptiques, jaunâtres à vert pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Gallery Leonardo' est issue de la sélection, en 1995, d'une mutation observée chez 'Decorette'. Les critères de sélection étaient la hauteur de la plante, la précocité de floraison, la longévité des fleurs, la santé de la plante, la compacité de ramification de la plante ainsi que la couleur vive des fleurs. La variété est maintenue à l'état végétatif et multipliée par bouturage à Lisse (Pays-Bas).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Gallery Leonardo' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 à Oxford Station (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés à la mi-ombre en pots de 15 centimètres. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 225 : Tableau de comparaison 'Gallery Leonardo'

	'Gallery Leonardo'	'Decorette'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	22,75	28,86
écart-type	2,82	3,34
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	8,16	9,10
écart-type	0,43	0,36
Couleur de la face supérieure du rayon ligulé (RHS)	33D/39C	23B/24B
Couleur de la face inférieure du rayon ligulé (RHS)	29D	23C
Longueur du rayon (mm)		
moyenne	40,13	49,43
écart-type	1,81	1,72
Largeur du rayon (mm)		
moyenne	10,71	15,86
écart-type	0,49	1,21
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	2,61	6,22
écart-type	0,23	0,54

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Gallery Monet'** (voir la figure 37)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1975
Date de la demande : 1999/12/16
Requérant : Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Aspen'

Sommaire : *'Gallery Monet' donne une plante plus courte que 'Aspen'. Les feuilles de 'Gallery Monet' sont plus petites que celles de 'Aspen'. En outre, elles sont vert foncé chez 'Gallery Monet', tandis qu'elles sont vert pâle à moyen chez 'Aspen'. Chez 'Gallery Monet', le capitule est moins haut et a un plus petit diamètre que chez 'Aspen'. Le capitule de 'Gallery Monet' forme avec la tige un angle inférieur à 30 degrés; celui de 'Aspen' forme un angle supérieur à 60 degrés. Les rayons de 'Gallery Monet' portent des marques violettes le long de leurs nervures, alors que ceux de 'Aspen' n'en portent pas. De plus, les rayons de 'Gallery Monet' sont plus petits que ceux de 'Aspen'. Les rayons sont plats chez 'Gallery Monet'; ils sont tordus chez 'Aspen'. Le pédoncule, mesuré depuis la dernière paire de feuilles jusqu'à la base du capitule, est plus court chez 'Gallery Monet' que chez 'Aspen'.*

Description : 'Gallery Monet' donne une plante dressée. La tige est droite, vert moyen, à pubescence nulle ou très clairsemée; elle n'est pas anthocyanée. Les feuilles sont composées, vert foncé; leur texture est plutôt souple, et leur face supérieure est glabre ou très légèrement pubescente, faiblement glauque. La foliole terminale est ovée à elliptique et dentée. Le pétiole n'est pas ailé et ne présente pas de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les capitules, de type décoratif, sont portés au-dessus du feuillage et forment avec la tige un angle de moins de 30 degrés. Ils sont blancs. Les rayons portent des rayures violettes le long de leurs nervures; leur sommet est obtus. Le disque est jaune. Les bractées sont elliptiques, jaunâtres à vert pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Gallery Monet' est issue d'un semis sélectionné en 1996 parmi les produits de la pollinisation de 'Art Deco' par un semis sélectionné non identifié résultant d'une pollinisation libre. Les critères de sélection étaient la hauteur de la plante, la précocité de floraison, la longévité des fleurs, la santé de la plante, la compacité de ramification de la plante ainsi que la couleur vive des fleurs. La variété est maintenue à l'état végétatif et multipliée par bouturage à Lisse (Pays-Bas).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Gallery Monet' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 à Oxford Station (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés à la mi-ombre en pots de 15 centimètres. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 226 : Tableau de comparaison 'Gallery Monet'

	'Gallery Monet'	'Aspen'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	24,5	27,17
écart-type	1,41	2,04
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	6,65	8,80
écart-type	0,21	0,24
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,08	4,77
écart-type	0,43	0,30
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	8,73	10,67
écart-type	0,25	0,56
Hauteur du capitule (cm)		
moyenne	3,10	5,23
écart-type	0,28	0,43
Longueur des rayons (mm)		
moyenne	39,57	53,34
écart-type	0,98	2,43
Largeur des rayons (mm)		
moyenne	16,50	19,86
écart-type	1,38	0,70
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	2,44	5,85
écart-type	0,19	1,53

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Gallery Rembrandt'** (voir la figure 38)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1977
Date de la demande : 1999/12/16
Requérant : Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Berliner Kleene'

Sommaire : *'Gallery Rembrandt' donne une plante plus courte que 'Berliner Kleene'. La tige de 'Gallery Rembrandt' n'est pas anthocyanée, tandis que celle de 'Berliner Kleene' l'est. Les feuilles de 'Gallery Rembrandt' sont composées; celles de 'Berliner Kleene' sont simples. En outre, les feuilles sont plus petites chez 'Gallery Rembrandt' que chez la variété de référence. Chez 'Gallery Rembrandt', le capitule a un diamètre plus petit que chez 'Berliner Kleene'; de plus, il forme avec la tige un angle plus grand. Le capitule de 'Gallery Rembrandt' est bicolore, alors que celui de 'Berliner Kleene' est unicolore. Le capitule est rose bleu chez 'Gallery Rembrandt' et rouge orangé chez 'Berliner Kleene'. Les rayons de 'Gallery Rembrandt' sont plus petits que ceux de 'Berliner Kleene'. 'Gallery Rembrandt' possède un disque, mais non 'Berliner Kleene'. Le pédoncule, mesuré depuis la dernière paire de feuilles jusqu'à la base du capitule, est plus court chez 'Gallery Rembrandt' que chez 'Berliner Kleene'. 'Gallery Rembrandt' possède davantage de bractées que 'Berliner Kleene'.*

Description : 'Gallery Rembrandt' donne une plante dressée. La tige est droite, vert moyen, à pubescence nulle ou très clairsemée; elle n'est pas anthocyanée. Les feuilles sont vert moyen. Leur face supérieure est glabre à très légèrement pubescente, faiblement glauque. La foliole terminale est elliptique et dentée. Le pétiole n'est ni ailé ni anthocyané.

Les capitules, de type décoratif, sont portés au-dessus du feuillage et forment avec la tige un angle de plus de 30 degrés. Ils sont bicolores : violets, avec une base jaune à blanche. Les rayons ne portent pas de marques; leur sommet est obtus. Il y a un disque. Les bractées sont elliptiques, jaunâtres à vert pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Gallery Rembrandt' est issue d'un semis sélectionné en 1995 parmi les produits d'un croisement entre deux semis sélectionnés non identifiés résultant d'une pollinisation libre. Les critères de sélection étaient la hauteur de la plante, la précocité de floraison, la longévité des fleurs, la santé de la plante, la couleur vive des fleurs et la compacité de ramification de la plante. La variété est maintenue à l'état végétatif et multipliée par bouturage à Lisse (Pays-Bas).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Gallery Rembrandt' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 à Oxford Station (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés à la mi-ombre en pots de 15 centimètres. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 227: Tableau de comparaison 'Gallery Rembrandt'

	'Gallery Rembrandt'	'Berliner Kleene'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	24,38	31,14
écart-type	2,50	2,12
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	7,74	9,31
écart-type	0,54	0,46
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,32	6,30
écart-type	0,46	0,49

Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	8,38	9,87
écart-type	0,24	0,21
Couleur de la face supérieure des rayons (RHS)		
principale	64C	41C/40D
secondaire	jaune/blanche	S/O
Couleur de la face inférieure des rayons (RHS)		
	64D	39D
Longueur des rayons (mm)		
moyenne	41,57	48,17
écart-type	1,51	2,32
Largeur des rayons (mm)		
moyenne	14,00	20,67
écart-type	2,28	2,34

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Gallery Renoir'** (voir la figure 39)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1978
Date de la demande : 1999/12/16
Requérant : Fa. Gebr. Verwer, Lisse (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Bluesette'

Sommaire : *'Gallery Renoir' donne une plante plus courte que 'Bluesette'. Les feuilles de 'Gallery Renoir' sont composées; celles de 'Bluesette' sont simples. En outre, les feuilles sont d'un vert plus foncé chez 'Gallery Renoir' que chez la variété de référence. Le pétiole de 'Gallery Renoir' est anthocyané, tandis que celui de 'Bluesette' ne l'est pas. Le capitule a un plus petit diamètre chez 'Gallery Renoir' que chez 'Bluesette', et les rayons sont plus petits. Le pédoncule, mesuré depuis la dernière paire de feuilles jusqu'à la base du capitule, est plus court chez 'Gallery Renoir' que chez 'Bluesette'. 'Gallery Renoir' possède moins de bractées que 'Bluesette'.*

Description : 'Gallery Renoir' donne une plante dressée. La tige est droite, vert moyen, à pubescence nulle ou très clairsemée; elle est faiblement anthocyanée. Les feuilles sont vert foncé. Leur face supérieure est glabre, faiblement glauque. La foliole terminale est ovée et dentée. Le pétiole n'est pas ailé et présente une faible pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les capitules, de type décoratif, sont portés au-dessus du feuillage et forment avec la tige un angle de moins de 30 degrés. Ils sont rouge-rose. Les rayons ne portent pas de marques; leur sommet est aigu. Il n'y a pas de disque. Les bractées sont elliptiques, jaunâtres à vert pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Gallery Renoir' est issue d'un semis sélectionné en 1995 parmi les produits de la pollinisation de 'Tout à toi' par 'Oriental Dream'. Les critères de sélection étaient la hauteur de la plante, la précocité de floraison, la longévité des fleurs, la santé de la plante, la compacité de ramification de la plante et la couleur vive des fleurs. La variété est maintenue à l'état végétatif et multipliée par bouturage à Lisse (Pays-Bas).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Gallery Renoir' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 à Oxford Station (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés à la mi-ombre en pots de 15 centimètres. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 228: Tableau de comparaison 'Gallery Renoir'

	'Gallery Renoir'	'Bluesette'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	21,86	26,00
écart-type	1,86	2,83
Diamètre du capitule (cm)		
moyenne	8,29	9,22
écart-type	0,35	0,34
Couleur de la face supérieure des rayons (RHS)		
	66D	66C
Couleur de la face inférieure des rayons (RHS)		
	63C	68D
Longueur des rayons (mm)		
moyenne	41,00	45,33
écart-type	1,69	2,66
Largeur des rayons (mm)		
moyenne	13,75	17,05
écart-type	1,04	0,71
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	3,25	6,69
écart-type	0,57	1,02

* variété de référence

FÉVEROLE
(*Vicia faba* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Snowbird'**
Numéro de la demande : 01-2872
Date de la demande : 2001/11/15
Requérant : Cebeco Seeds B.V., Vlijmen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : St. Denis Seed Farms Inc., Legal (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Scirocco'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Snowbird', la tige présente un plus grand nombre de nœuds, depuis la base jusqu'au premier nœud florifère inclusivement, que chez 'Scirocco'. La tige de 'Snowbird' n'est pas anthocyanée, tandis que celle de 'Scirocco' l'est. 'Snowbird' ne renferme pas de tannins, contrairement à 'Scirocco'. Chez 'Snowbird', les ailes de la corolle ne portent pas de point de mélanine; chez 'Scirocco', elles en portent un. La gousse de 'Snowbird' est plus courte que celle de 'Scirocco'. Les graines de 'Snowbird' sont plus légères que celles de la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Snowbird' est une féverole dont les graines ne renferment pas de tannins et qui donne un feuillage vert moyen. 'Snowbird' fleurit à la mi-saison, et sa tige n'est pas anthocyanée. Les ailes de la corolle ne portent pas de point de mélanine. L'étendard est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. 'Snowbird' a une croissance principalement déterminée. En section longitudinale, la graine sèche est elliptique. Immédiatement après la récolte, le tégument est beige gris. Le hile n'est pas noir.

Origine génétique : 'Snowbird' est issue d'une sélection parmi les produits d'un croisement Alfred B × 8103. Le croisement initial a été réalisé en 1989. En 1990, un sujet unique de la F_2 a été retenu pour une sélection généalogique suivie d'essais de rendement avec répétitions. Lors des essais, 'Snowbird' était désignée par le numéro expérimental Cebeco 96921. La sélection s'est déroulée aux installations d'amélioration du requérant, à Lelystad (Pays-Bas). Les critères de sélection étaient le rendement, la résistance aux maladies, la résistance à la verse et la précocité de maturation.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Snowbird' ont été effectués à Westlock (Alberta), en 2001 et 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 4 répétitions par variété. Chaque parcelle comportait 4 rangs espacés de 28 cm. Les rangs ont été ensemencés sur 6 m, puis réduits à 4 m. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur au moins 30 mesures.

Tableau 229 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Snowbird'

	'Snowbird'	'Scirocco'*
Longueur de la foliole (paire basale au deuxième noeud florifère) (cm)		
moyenne	5,50	5,42
écart-type	0,40	0,38
Largeur de la foliole (cm)		
moyenne	2,97	3,19
écart-type	0,40	0,30
Longueur de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	2,67	2,65
écart-type	0,14	0,18
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	58,4	56,8
écart-type	3,08	2,73
Nombre d'entre-noeuds de la base de la tige au premier noeud florifère inclusivement		
moyenne	10,85	6,38
écart-type	0,74	0,58
Longueur de la gousse (bec non-inclus) (cm)		
moyenne	4,9	6,1
écart-type	0,45	1,39
Largeur de la gousse (cm)		
moyenne	1,1	1,3
écart-type	0,08	0,21
Poids de la graine (g/1000 graines)		
	611	674

• variété de référence

FRAISIER
(*Fragaria ×ananassa* Duch.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Harmonie'** (voir la figure 183)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3111
Date de la demande : 2002/06/07
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec)
Sélectionneur : Shahrokh Khanizadeh, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Kent'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles sont très faiblement à moyennement*

gaufrées chez 'Harmonie', tandis qu'elles sont très faiblement gaufrées chez 'Kent'. Les fruits sont rouges et plus larges que longs chez 'Harmonie', tandis qu'ils sont rouge pâle et légèrement plus longs que larges chez 'Kent'. 'Harmonie' fleurit et fructifie approximativement une semaine plus tard que 'Kent'. 'Harmonie' est modérément sensible à la tache commune (Mycosphaerella fragariae *(Tul.) Lindau), alors que 'Kent' est très sensible à cette maladie. 'Harmonie' est modérément sensible à sensible à la tache pourpre* (Diplocarpon earliana *Ell. & Ev.), alors que 'Kent' est très sensible à cette maladie.*

Description : 'Harmonie' est un fraisier à floraison et maturité hâtives à intermédiaires qui fructifie en juin. La plante est aplatie, de densité moyenne. Elle présente une vigueur moyenne. La face supérieure des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé. La feuille est trifoliolée, très faiblement à moyennement gaufrée entre les nervures. La foliole terminale a une section transversale en coupe et est un peu plus longue que large. Sa base est obtuse, et ses dents sont aiguës à légèrement obtuses. Le pétiole présente une pubescence moyenne à dense, formée de poils perpendiculaires. La plante produit un nombre intermédiaire de stolons, qui sont moyens à épais.

Les fleurs sont petites à moyennes et situées sous le feuillage ainsi qu'au niveau du feuillage. Le diamètre du calice est supérieur à celui de la corolle et légèrement supérieur à celui du calicule. Les pétales sont disjoints à tangents et aussi longs que larges.

La grappe est demi-dressée, courte à moyenne. Le fruit est de grosseur moyenne, plus large que long, globuleux-conique, à surface lisse à moyennement rugueuse. La différence de forme entre les fruits aînés et cadets est nulle ou très faible. La zone sans akènes est étroite à moyenne. La peau est très luisante, de couleur rouge légèrement irrégulière. Les akènes sont enfoncés à affleurants. Les sépales sont embrassants à très légèrement réfléchis, insérés sur une surface plane à légèrement en saillie. Le calice est fortement adhérent, de diamètre légèrement plus petit que celui du fruit. La chair du fruit est moyennement ferme à ferme, de couleur rouge-orange légèrement irrégulière à uniforme. Le fruit a une saveur moyennement à fortement sucrée, légèrement aromatique et moyennement acide.

La variété 'Harmonie' est modérément sensible à la tache commune (*Mycosphaerella fragariae* (Tul.) Lindau) ainsi que modérément sensible à sensible à la tache pourpre (*Diplocarpon earliana* Ell. & Ev.).

Origine génétique : 'Harmonie' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre 'Yamaska' et 'Joliette', réalisé en 1993 au Centre de recherche et de développement en horticulture d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, à Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec). La variété fait l'objet d'essais à L'Acadie (Québec) depuis 1994. Elle a été retenue pour sa bonne durée de conservation, son rendement, la grosseur et la couleur de ses fruits ainsi que sa résistance aux maladies. 'Harmonie' a été mise à l'essai sous la désignation expérimentale 'APF9323-3'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Harmonie' ont été réalisés en rangs nattés, à partir de 1994, à la ferme expérimentale d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada de L'Acadie (Québec), selon un plan en blocs aléatoires complets. Les essais ont porté sur 4 répétitions par variété, correspondant à autant de parcelles de 4 m de longueur sur 50 cm de largeur. Une section représentative de 2 m a été utilisée pour la collecte des données. Le reste a servi de rang de garde.

Dénomination proposée : **'St-Jean-d'Orléans'** (voir la figure 184)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3112
Date de la demande : 2002/06/07
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec)
Sélectionneur : Shahrokh Khanizadeh, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec) .

Variété de référence : 'Kent'

Sommaire : *Le calice a un diamètre légèrement plus petit que la corolle chez 'St-Jean-d'Orléans', tandis qu'il est légèrement plus grand que la corolle chez 'Kent'. La différence de forme entre les fruits aînés et cadets est faible chez 'St-Jean-d'Orléans', tandis qu'elle est nulle chez 'Kent'. La peau est rouge pâle à rouge et a une surface faiblement irrégulière chez 'St-Jean-d'Orléans', alors qu'elle est rouge pâle et a une surface moyennement irrégulière chez 'Kent'. 'St-Jean-d'Orléans' est modérément sensible à la tache commune* (Mycosphaerella fragariae *(Tul.) Lindau) et à la tache pourpre* (Diplocarpon earliana *Ell. & Ev.), alors que 'Kent' est très sensible à ces maladies.*

Description : 'St-Jean-d'Orléans' est un fraisier à floraison et maturité hâtives qui fructifie en juin. La plante est aplatie, clairsemée à moyenne. Elle présente une vigueur moyenne à forte. La face supérieure des feuilles est vert moyen à vert

foncé. La feuille est trifoliolée, très faiblement à moyennement gaufrée entre les nervures. La foliole terminale a une section transversale en coupe et est un peu plus longue que large. Sa base est obtuse, et ses dents sont aiguës à obtuses. Le pétiole présente une pubescence moyenne à dense, formée de poils perpendiculaires. La plante produit un nombre intermédiaire à élevé de stolons, qui sont moyens à épais.

Les fleurs sont moyennes à grandes et situées sous le feuillage ainsi qu'au niveau du feuillage. Le diamètre du calice est légèrement inférieur à celui de la corolle et légèrement supérieur à celui du calicule. Les pétales sont tangents et un peu plus longs que larges.

La grappe est demi-dressée, courte à moyenne. Le fruit est de grosseur moyenne, aussi long que large, globuleux-conique, à surface faiblement irrégulière. La différence de forme entre les fruits aînés et cadets est faible. La zone sans akènes est de largeur moyenne. La peau est très luisante, de couleur rouge pâle à rouge légèrement irrégulière à uniforme. Les akènes sont enfoncés à affleurants. Les sépales sont plats à légèrement réfléchis, insérés sur une surface plane. Le calice est fortement adhérent, de même diamètre que le fruit. La chair du fruit est ferme, de couleur rouge moyen légèrement irrégulière à uniforme. Le fruit a une saveur moyennement sucrée et moyennement acide.

La variété 'St-Jean-d'Orléans' est modérément sensible à la tache commune (*Mycosphaerella fragariae* (Tul.) Lindau) et à la tache pourpre (*Diplocarpon earliana* Ell. & Ev.).

Origine génétique : 'St-Jean-d'Orléans' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre 'L'Acadie' et 'Joliette', réalisé en 1993 au Centre de recherche et de développement en horticulture d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, à Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec). La variété fait l'objet d'essais à L'Acadie (Québec) depuis 1997. Elle a été retenue pour sa bonne durée de conservation, son rendement, la grosseur et la couleur de ses fruits ainsi que sa résistance aux maladies. 'St-Jean-d'Orléans' a été mise à l'essai sous la désignation expérimentale 'FIO9623-43'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'St-Jean-d'Orléans' ont été réalisés en rangs nattés, à partir de 1997, à la ferme expérimentale d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada de L'Acadie (Québec), selon un plan en blocs aléatoires complets. Les essais ont porté sur 4 répétitions par variété, correspondant à autant de parcelles de 4 m de longueur sur 50 cm de largeur. Une section représentative de 2 m a été utilisée pour la collecte des données. Le reste a servi de rang de garde.

Dénomination proposée : **'St-Laurent-d'Orléans'** (voir la figure 185)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3113
Date de la demande : 2002/06/07
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec)
Sélectionneur : Shahrokh Khanizadeh, Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Kent'

Sommaire : *Le calice a un diamètre légèrement plus petit que la corolle chez 'St-Laurent-d'Orléans', tandis qu'il est de la même grandeur à plus grand que la corolle chez 'Kent'. Le fruit est gros chez 'St-Laurent-d'Orléans', tandis qu'il est de grosseur moyenne chez 'Kent'. 'St-Laurent-d'Orléans' arrive à maturité approximativement une semaine plus tard que 'Kent'. 'St-Laurent-d'Orléans' est modérément sensible à sensible à la tache commune (*Mycosphaerella fragariae *(Tul.) Lindau), alors que 'Kent' est très sensible à cette maladie. 'St-Laurent-d'Orléans' est résistante à modérément résistante à la tache pourpre (*Diplocarpon earliana *Ell. & Ev.), alors que 'Kent' est très sensible à cette maladie.*

Description : 'St-Laurent-d'Orléans' est un fraisier à floraison hâtive et à maturité intermédiaire qui fructifie en juin. La plante est globuleuse, moyenne à dense. Elle présente une vigueur moyenne à forte. La face supérieure des feuilles est vert moyen. La feuille est trifoliolée, très faiblement à moyennement gaufrée entre les nervures. La foliole terminale a une section transversale en coupe et est un peu plus longue que large. Sa base est obtuse, et ses dents sont aiguës à obtuses. Le pétiole présente une pubescence moyenne à dense, formée de poils perpendiculaires. La plante produit un nombre intermédiaire de stolons, qui sont moyens à épais.

Les fleurs sont moyennes à grandes et situées sous le feuillage ainsi qu'au niveau du feuillage. Le diamètre du calice est légèrement inférieur à celui de la corolle et égal à celui du calicule. Les pétales sont disjoints à tangents et aussi longs que larges à plus longs que larges.

La grappe est demi-dressée, de longueur moyenne. Le fruit est gros, légèrement plus long que large, globuleux-conique, à surface très faiblement à moyennement irrégulière. Il n'y a aucune différence de forme entre les fruits aînés et cadets. La zone sans akènes est de largeur moyenne. La peau est très luisante, de couleur rouge pâle à rouge légèrement irrégulière. Les akènes sont enfoncés à affleurants. Les sépales sont plats, insérés sur une surface plane à en saillie. Le calice est

fortement adhérent, de même diamètre que le fruit. La chair du fruit est ferme, de couleur rouge moyen légèrement irrégulière à uniforme. Le fruit a une saveur moyennement sucrée ainsi que moyennement à fortement acide.

La variété 'St-Laurent-d'Orléans' est modérément sensible à sensible à la tache commune (*Mycosphaerella fragariae* (Tul.) Lindau) ainsi que résistante à modérément résistante à la tache pourpre (*Diplocarpon earliana* Ell. & Ev.).

Origine génétique : 'St-Laurent-d'Orléans' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre 'L'Acadie' et 'Joliette', réalisé en 1996 au Centre de recherche et de développement en horticulture d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, à Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu (Québec). La variété fait l'objet d'essais à L'Acadie (Québec) depuis 1997. Elle a été retenue pour sa bonne durée de conservation, son rendement, la grosseur et la couleur de ses fruits ainsi que sa résistance aux maladies. 'St-Laurent-d'Orléans' a été mise à l'essai sous la désignation expérimentale 'FIO9624-11'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'St-Laurent-d'Orléans' ont été réalisés en rangs nattés, à partir de 1997, à la ferme expérimentale d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada de L'Acadie (Québec), selon un plan en blocs aléatoires complets. Les essais ont porté sur 4 répétitions par variété, correspondant à autant de parcelles de 4 m de longueur sur 50 cm de largeur. Une section représentative de 2 m a été utilisée pour la collecte des données. Le reste a servi de rang de garde.

FUCHSIA
(*Fuchsia triphylla* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'John Ridding'** (voir la figure 42)
Nom commercial : Firecracker
Numéro de la demande : 99-2077
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Requérant : John Ernest et Valerie Ridding, Torton, Kidderminster (Angleterre)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Gartenmeister'

Sommaire : *'John Ridding' donne une plante plus petite que 'Gartenmeister'. Le pédoncule est plus court chez 'John Ridding' que chez 'Gartenmeister'. Chez 'John Ridding', la face supérieure des feuilles est panachée, alliant le vert pâle à moyen au crème et au rose, tandis que chez la variété de référence la face supérieure des feuilles n'est pas panachée.*

Description : 'John Ridding' donne une plante moyennement ramifiée, dont le port, dressé et buissonnant, devient arqué à la pleine floraison. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, à forte pigmentation anthocyanique. La face supérieure des feuilles est panachée, vert pâle à vert moyen, avec beaucoup de jaune crème pâle et de rose sur la marge et avec du rose-bleu à la base et sur les nervures. La face inférieure des feuilles est principalement violette, avec une quantité modérée de vert moyen sur la marge et de rose à la base. La marge des feuilles n'est pas incisée.

La floraison de 'John Ridding' commence à la mi-saison. Chaque fleur comporte cinq sépales triangulaires, mi-dressés, dont le sommet est droit, et les deux faces, rose-rouge. Les sépales sont plus longs que les pétales. 'John Ridding' donne des fleurs isolées, à quatre pétales. Les pétales sont dressés; leur sommet est réfléchi, et leurs deux faces sont rouge orangé. L'hypanthium est rose-rouge. Le style et les filets sont roses. L'ovaire est ventru, moyennement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'John Ridding' est une mutation du *Fuchsia triphylla* 'Thalia' ayant produit un sujet panaché; elle a été découverte en mars 1992. Le sujet mutant a été bouturé, cultivé jusqu'à maturité, puis évalué quant à la stabilité du caractère panaché.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'John Ridding' ont été effectués dans une serre de polyéthylène à l'ombre, chez la Bioflora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario), durant l'été 2002. Les 16 boutures racinées reçues ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 × 12 cm. Les essais ont porté sur 15 plants de la variété de référence et autant de plants de la variété candidate. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures par variété.

Tableau 230 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'John Ridding'

	'John Ridding'	'Gartenmeister'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	30,8	41,0
écart-type	4,66	3,33
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	34,3	50,3
écart-type	4,67	5,33
Longueur du pédoncule (mm)		
moyenne	10,5	12,5
écart-type	0,707	1,178

Couleur de la face supérieure du limbe de la feuille (RHS)

principale	148B-C	147A
secondaire	11C avec des tons roses sur la marge et la base; 67B - nervures et la base	S/O

Couleur de la face inférieure du limbe de la feuille (RHS)

principale	N186D	N186D
secondaire	marge - 137A-148B et base - 67B	137A

Couleur des faces interne et externe des sépales (RHS)

43C/52C	43C/52C

Couleur des faces interne et externe des pétales (RHS)

40C	40C

Couleur de l'hypanthium (RHS)

43C-D/52B-C	43C-D/52B-C

* variété de référence

HÉLIOPSIDE
(*Heliopsis helianthoides* L. var. *scabra*)

Dénomination proposée : **'Loraine Sunshine'** (voir la figure 44)
Synonyme : 'Helhan'
Numéro de la demande : 99-2011
Date de la demande : 1999/12/20
Requérant : Hanson's Rhinelander Floral Co., Rhinelander, Wisconsin (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Yoder Canada Ltd., Leamington (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Summer Sun'

Sommaire : *La variété candidate se distingue de la variété de référence par la hauteur et le port de la plante, par la panachure de la feuille, par la grandeur du capitule, du disque et des rayons ainsi que par le nombre des rayons. Chez 'Loraine Sunshine', la plante est dressée à buissonnante et plus compacte que chez 'Summer Sun', qui donne une plante dressée, plus haute et plus étroite. La feuille de 'Loraine Sunshine' est panachée, alors que celle de 'Summer Sun' ne l'est pas. Le capitule est plus petit chez 'Loraine Sunshine' que chez 'Summer Sun', le disque est également plus petit, et les rayons sont plus courts et moins nombreux.*

Description : 'Loraine Sunshine' est une héliopside vivace multipliée par voie végétative et donnant une plante dressée et buissonnante à tiges peu ramifiées. Les tiges sont lisses, intermédiaires entre moyennes et épaisses, vert clair, faiblement à moyennement anthocyanées. Leur pubescence est clairsemée. Les feuilles sont opposées, simples, pétiolées, ovées, dentées en scie, à sommet aigu à cuspidé et à base cunéiforme à tronquée, parfois auriculée. Le dessus du limbe est vert clair, avec une pubescence de densité moyenne formée de gros poils raides. Le dessous est également vert clair, mais sa pubescence est clairsemée à moyenne et formée de poils fins. Le pédoncule ne présente aucune pigmentation anthocyanique, et sa pubescence est moyenne à dense.

La floraison est presque continue et débute à la mi-saison. La plante produit à la fois des capitules axillaires et des capitules terminaux. Les capitules sont semi-dressés et comportent un nombre moyen de rayons, qui se touchent. Les rayons sont obovés à oblongs, à sommet échancré à denté, et la majorité de ceux-ci ont un axe longitudinal faiblement incurvé. Le capitule comporte un disque.

Origine génétique : 'Loraine Sunshine' est issue d'un semis de hasard découvert en 1992 chez la Hanson's Rhinelander Floral, à Rhinelander, au Wisconsin (États-Unis). Le semis était issu de parents non identifiés et a été sélectionné pour l'aspect particulier de son feuillage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Loraine Sunshine' ont été effectués durant le printemps et l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Yoder Canada Ltd. Les essais ont porté sur au moins 12 ou 13 sujets par variété, cultivés en pots de 12,5 ou 15 cm, à raison de une bouture par pot. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 231: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Loraine Sunshine'

	'Loraine Sunshine'	'Summer Sun'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	43,5	71,3
écart-type	7,34	17,67
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	82,7	111,6
écart-type	7,82	11,01
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	53,9	74,7
écart-type	5,71	10,02
Diamètre du capitule (mm)		
moyenne	48,9	64,6
écart-type	4,12	1,43

Nombre de rayons ligulé (si inférieur à 25)		
moyenne	14,1	plus que 25
écart-type	2,33	
Longueur des rayons (mm)		
moyenne	22,7	29,5
écart-type	2,41	3,84
Couleur des rayons (RHS)		
face supérieure	plus vive que 14A	plus vive que 14A
face inférieure	12A	14B
Diamètre du disque (mm)		
moyenne	12,8	18,5
écart-type	2,1	4,06

* variété de référence

IMMORTELLE
(*Bracteantha bracteata* (Vent.) Anderb. et Haegi)

Dénomination proposée : **'Redbrabro'** (voir la figure 186)
Nom commercial : Sundaze Bronze Gold
Numéro de la demande : 01-2510
Date de la demande : 2001/01/12
Requérant : Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)

Variétés de référence : 'Redbragol' et 'Florabella Gold'

Sommaire : *'Redbrabro' donne une plante plus courte que 'Florabella Gold'. Les feuilles de 'Redbrabro' sont plus petites que celles de 'Redbragol', mais plus grandes que celles de 'Florabella Gold'. Chez 'Redbrabro', le pédoncule est plus court que chez 'Florabella Gold', mais plus long que chez 'Redbragol'. Les bractées de 'Redbrabro' sont multicolores, tandis que celles des variétés de référence sont unicolores; en outre, elles sont plus nombreuses et plus fortement recourbées que celles des variétés de référence. Les bractées sont rouge orangé chez 'Redbrabro'; chez les variétés de référence, elles sont jaunes.*

Description : 'Redbrabro' donne une plante ascendante à dressée, très courte à courte, moyennement à fortement ramifiée. La tige est légèrement pubescente. La partie la plus large des feuilles caulinaires se situe à la moitié du limbe. Le sommet de ces feuilles est acuminé à aigu. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen et panaché. Les deux faces du limbe sont légèrement pubescentes. La marge du limbe est faiblement ondulée.

'Redbrabro' fleurit à la mi-saison. Le pédoncule est très court à court, ramifié. Le bouton floral est violet brunâtre, à sommet arrondi. Le capitule est situé à la même hauteur que le feuillage ou le dépasse à peine. Vu de côté, le capitule présente un dessous concave et un dessus concave à aplati. Il possède un nombre élevé à très élevé de bractées. La coloration de l'involucre a un aspect uniforme, chaque bractée étant multicolore et striée. Les bractées sont très fortement recourbées. Le pappus est jaune.

Origine génétique : 'Redbrabro' est issue d'un croisement entre deux sélections exclusives. 'Redbrabro' a été sélectionnée en milieu contrôlé parmi les sujets en fleurs descendant de ce croisement, en 1997, à Redland Bay (Queensland), en Australie. Les critères de sélection étaient les suivants : port compact, grandes inflorescences de la forme désirée, couleurs des fleurs et longévité satisfaisante après la production.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Redbrabro' ont été effectués dans une serre de polyéthylène en 2000, à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Les boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 4,5 pouces le 18 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart*, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 232 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Redbrabro'

	'Redbrabro'	'Redbragol'*	'Florabella Gold'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	25,9	22,3	38,2
écart-type	1,3	3,5	3,0
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	11,3	16,3	8,4
écart-type	1,6	1,1	1,2
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	2,3	3,0	1,0
écart-type	0,4	0,4	0,2
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	12,6	6,9	19,0
écart-type	1,7	2,3	1,6

Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)

178B-C	9A (avec des zones de 167B)	9A-6A

Couleur principale des bractées (RHS)

S/O	14A-9A	14A (passant à 9A)

Couleur principale des bractées (RHS)

tiers médian	24B
tiers basal	6A-9A
tiers apical	34A (aussi foncé que N34A)

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Redbragol'** (voir la figure 187)
Nom commercial : Sundaze Golden Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 01-2511
Date de la demande : 2001/01/12
Requérant : Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)

Variétés de référence : 'Redbrabro' et 'Matilda Yellow'

Sommaire : *'Redbragol' donne une plante plus courte que 'Matilda Yellow', et ses feuilles sont plus grandes. Chez 'Redbragol', le pédoncule est plus court que chez les variétés de référence, et le diamètre du capitule est plus grand que chez 'Matilda Yellow'. Les bractées de 'Redbragol' sont orange jaunâtre, tandis que celles de 'Redbrabro' sont orange rougeâtre. Chez 'Redbragol', le nombre de bractées est moins élevé que chez 'Redbrabro'. Vu de côté, le capitule de 'Redbragol' présente un dessous convexe, alors que celui de 'Redbrabro' a un dessous concave.*

Description : 'Redbragol' donne une plante ascendante à dressée, très courte, fortement ramifiée. La tige est légèrement pubescente. La partie la plus large des feuilles caulinaires se situe à la moitié du limbe. Le sommet de ces feuilles est aigu à mucroné. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen et panaché. Les deux faces du limbe sont légèrement pubescentes. La marge du limbe est faiblement ondulée.

La floraison de 'Redbragol' est intermédiaire à tardive. Le pédoncule est très court à court, ramifié. Le bouton floral est jaune avec des parties brun jaunâtre, et son sommet est arrondi. Le capitule est situé à la même hauteur que le feuillage ou le dépasse à peine. Vu de côté, le capitule présente un dessous convexe et un dessus concave. Il possède un nombre moyen de bractées. L'involucre et chacune de ses bractées sont unicolores; les bractées ne sont pas striées. Les bractées sont moyennement recourbées. Le pappus est jaune.

Origine génétique : 'Redbragol' est issue d'un croisement entre deux sélections exclusives. 'Redbrabro' a été sélectionnée en milieu contrôlé parmi les sujets en fleurs descendant de ce croisement, en 1997, à Redland Bay (Queensland), en Australie. Les critères de sélection étaient les suivants : port compact, grandes inflorescences de la forme désirée, couleurs des fleurs et longévité satisfaisante après la production.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Redbragol' ont été effectués dans une serre de polyéthylène en 2000, à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Les boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 4,5 pouces le 18 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart*, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 233 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Redbragol'

	'Redbragol'	'Redbrabro'*	'Matilda Yellow'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	22,3	25,9	34
écart-type	3,5	1,3	2,1
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	16,3	11,3	8,4
écart-type	1,1	1,6	0,7
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,0	2,3	1,0
écart-type	0,4	0,4	0,2
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	6,9	12,6	17,9
écart-type	2,3	1,7	1,0
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)	9A (avec des zones de 167B)	178B-C	9A
Diamètre du capitule (cm)			
moyenne	4,5	4,9	3,6
écart-type	0,3	0,2	0,3
Couleur principale des bractées (RHS)	14A-9A		14A-9A (passant à 6A)

Couleur principale des bractées (RHS)	
tiers médian	24B
tiers basal	6A-9A
tiers apical	34A (aussi foncé que N34A)

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Redbralem'** (voir la figure 188)
Nom commercial : Sundaze Lemon Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 01-2512
Date de la demande : 2001/01/12
Requérant : Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)

Variétés de référence : 'Redbragol' et 'Florabella Lemon'

Sommaire : *'Redbralem' donne une plante plus courte que 'Florabella Lemon', et ses feuilles sont plus petites que celles de 'Redbragol'. Le pédoncule est plus court chez 'Redbralem' que chez 'Florabella Lemon'. Chez 'Redbralem', les bractées sont jaunes; chez 'Redbragol', elles sont orange jaunâtre, et chez 'Florabella Lemon', vert jaunâtre. Vu de côté, le capitule de 'Redbralem' présente un dessous concave et un dessus aplati à convexe, tandis que celui de 'Redbragol' présente un dessous convexe et un dessus concave.*

Description : 'Redbralem' donne une plante dressée, très courte, moyennement à fortement ramifiée. La tige est légèrement pubescente. La partie la plus large des feuilles caulinaires se situe à la moitié du limbe. Le sommet de ces feuilles est acuminé. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen et panaché. Les deux faces du limbe sont légèrement pubescentes. La marge du limbe est faiblement ondulée.

'Redbralem' fleurit à la mi-saison. Le pédoncule est court et ramifié. Le bouton floral est jaune, à sommet arrondi. Le capitule est situé à la même hauteur que le feuillage ou le dépasse à peine. Vu de côté, le capitule présente un dessous concave et un dessus aplati à convexe. Il possède un nombre moyen à élevé de bractées. L'involucre et chacune de ses bractées sont unicolores; les bractées ne sont pas striées. Les bractées sont faiblement recourbées. Le pappus est jaune.

Origine génétique : 'Redbralem' est issue d'un croisement entre deux sélections exclusives. 'Redbrabro' a été sélectionnée en milieu contrôlé parmi les sujets en fleurs descendant de ce croisement, en 1997, à Redland Bay (Queensland), en Australie. Les critères de sélection étaient les suivants : port compact, grandes inflorescences de la forme désirée, couleurs des fleurs et longévité satisfaisante après la production.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Redbralem' ont été effectués dans une serre de polyéthylène en 2000, à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Les boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 4,5 pouces le 18 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart*, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 234 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Redbralem'

	'Redbralem'	'Redbragol'*	'Florabella Lemon'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	20,8	22,3	43,9
écart-type	2,6	3,5	1,4
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	11,1	16,3	9,6
écart-type	1,2	1,1	1,2
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	2,1	3,0	1,0
écart-type	0,3	0,4	0,1
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	9,8	6,9	21,7
écart-type	2,8	2,3	2,8
Couleur des boutonsfloral (RHS)	2B-A	9A (avec des zones de 167B)	1D
Couleur principale des bractées (RHS)	3B	14A-9A	2C-1D

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Redbrapin'** (voir la figure 189)
Nom commercial : Sundaze Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2513
Date de la demande : 2001/01/12
Requérant : Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)

Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)

Variété de référence : 'Florabella Pink'

Sommaire : *'Redbrapin' donne une plante plus courte que 'Florabella Pink'. Le pédoncule de 'Redbrapin' est plus court que celui de 'Florabella Pink'. Chez 'Redbrapin', l'involucre est unicolore, alors que chez 'Florabella Pink' il est bicolore. 'Redbrapin' et 'Florabella Pink' se distinguent en outre par la couleur de leurs capitules.*

Description : 'Redbrapin' donne une plante ascendante à dressée, courte à moyenne, moyennement à fortement ramifiée. La partie la plus large des feuilles caulinaires se situe à la moitié du limbe. Le sommet de ces feuilles est aigu. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen et panaché. Les deux faces du limbe sont légèrement pubescentes. La marge du limbe est faiblement ondulée.

La floraison de 'Redbrapin' est hâtive à intermédiaire. Le pédoncule est court et ramifié. Le bouton floral est rouge violacé; sa base est blanche, et son sommet, pointu. Le capitule est situé à la même hauteur que le feuillage ou le dépasse à peine. Vu de côté, le capitule présente un dessous concave à aplati et un dessus aplati à convexe. Il possède un nombre moyen de bractées. L'involucre et chacune de ses bractées sont unicolores; les bractées ne sont pas striées. Le pappus est blanc.

Origine génétique : 'Redbrapin' est issue d'un croisement entre deux sélections exclusives. 'Redbrabro' a été sélectionnée en milieu contrôlé parmi les sujets en fleurs descendant de ce croisement, en 1997, à Redland Bay (Queensland), en Australie. Les critères de sélection étaient les suivants : port compact, grandes inflorescences de la forme désirée, couleurs des fleurs et longévité satisfaisante après la production.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Redbrapin' ont été effectués dans une serre de polyéthylène en 2000, à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Les boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 4,5 pouces le 18 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart*, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 235: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Redbrapin'

	'Redbrapin'	'Florabella Pink'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	31,3	42,2
écart-type	2,2	4,3
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	9,2	19,4
écart-type	2,3	1,8
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)		
apex	60B-C	N66C-D
base	155D	155B, 65A
Couleur principale des bractées (RHS)	63A-B	S/O
Couleur principale du tiers médian des bractées supérieures (RHS)	S/O	2D-4D
Couleur principale du tiers médian des bractées inférieures (RHS)	S/O	N66D-62B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Redbrawhi'** (voir la figure 190)
Nom commercial : Sundaze White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2514
Date de la demande : 2001/01/12
Requérant : Redlands Nursery Pty. Ltd., Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Kerry Bunker, Redland Bay, Queensland (Australie)

Variété de référence : 'Florabella White'

Sommaire : *'Redbrawhi' donne une plante plus courte que 'Florabella White'. Chez 'Redbrawhi', le limbe des feuilles est plus large et plus foncé que chez 'Florabella White'. Le pédoncule de 'Redbrawhi' est plus court que celui de 'Florabella White'. Le capitule, chez 'Redbrawhi', est situé à la même hauteur que le feuillage ou le dépasse à peine, tandis que chez 'Florabella White' le capitule dépasse largement le feuillage. Vu de côté, le capitule de 'Redbrawhi' présente un dessous concave; celui de 'Florabella White' a un dessous convexe.*

Description : 'Redbrawhi' donne une plante ascendante à dressée, courte, moyennement à fortement ramifiée. Les parties les plus larges des feuilles caulinaires se situent près de la base et à la moitié du limbe. Le sommet de ces feuilles est aigu à mucroné. Le dessus des feuilles est vert foncé et panaché. La face supérieure du limbe est fortement pubescente, et sa face inférieure, légèrement pubescente. La marge du limbe est faiblement ondulée.

La floraison de 'Redbrawhi' est hâtive à intermédiaire. Le pédoncule est court et ramifié. Le bouton floral est blanc, à sommet arrondi. Le capitule est situé à la même hauteur que le feuillage ou le dépasse à peine. Vu de côté, le capitule présente un dessous concave et un dessus aplati à convexe. Il possède un nombre moyen à élevé de bractées. L'involucre et chacune de ses bractées sont blancs (155B); les bractées ne sont pas striées. Le pappus est blanc.

Origine génétique : 'Redbrawhi' est issue d'un croisement entre deux sélections exclusives. 'Redbrabro' a été sélectionnée en milieu contrôlé parmi les sujets en fleurs descendant de ce croisement, en 1997, à Redland Bay (Queensland), en Australie. Les critères de sélection étaient les suivants : port compact, grandes inflorescences de la forme désirée, couleurs des fleurs et longévité satisfaisante après la production.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Redbrawhi' ont été effectués dans une serre de polyéthylène en 2000, à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Les boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 4,5 pouces le 18 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart*, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 236 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Redbrawhi'

	'Redbrawhi'	'Florabella White'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	27,3	41,1
écart-type	2,6	3,3
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,0	1,4
écart-type	0,4	0,2
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	9,4	19,0
écart-type	1,4	4,2

* variété de référence

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcebsafo'** (voir la figure 45)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Salmon Frost
Numéro de la demande : 00-2159
Date de la demande : 2000/03/23
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Celebration Light Salmon'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles de 'Balcebsafo' sont plus lisses que celles de 'Celebration Light Salmon', qui sont gaufrées entre les nervures. Chez 'Balcebsafo', la fleur est rose-rouge sur le bord et le tiers distal des pétales et passe à un rose-bleu pâle près de la base de tous les pétales, tandis que chez 'Celebration Light Salmon' la fleur est rose-rouge plus foncé sur le bord et la moitié distale des pétales et passe à un rose-bleu pâle près de la base de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est violette chez 'Balcebsafo', alors qu'elle est rouge-violet chez 'Celebration Light Salmon'.*

Description : 'Balcebsafo' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est très fortement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont très fortement anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Balcebsafo' sont simples, rose-rouge sur le bord et le tiers distal des pétales et passent à une couleur secondaire rose-bleu pâle près de la base de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est très petite et violette. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est intermédiaire entre moyenne et profonde. L'éperon est modérément recourbé, très fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est très fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balcebsafo' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en 1997 à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était le sujet 1199, et le parent mâle, 'Toga'. La sélection initiale, fondée sur les grandes fleurs et le port compact, a été effectuée en 1997.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcebsafo' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de

référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 237 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcebsafo'

	'Balcebsafo'	'Celebration Light Salmon'*
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)		
principale	52C à la marge et sur le tier apical des pétales	plus pâle que 52A à la marge et sur la moitié apicale des pétales
secondaire	47A	56D
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)	52C	52B
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	56D	N57A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kidomia'** (voir la figure 46)
Nom commercial : Adomia
Numéro de la demande : 01-2594
Date de la demande : 2001/04/05
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch, Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Ludwig Kientzler, Binger Strasse, Gensingen (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Kijuan' (Juan Light Pink)

Sommaire : *'Kidomia' donne une plante plus grande que 'Kijuan'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est moyennement anthocyané chez 'Kidomia', alors qu'il est fortement anthocyané chez 'Kijuan'. Chez 'Kidomia', le limbe des feuilles est vert moyen, avec des marques jaunes le long de la nervure principale, alors que chez 'Kijuan' il est vert foncé, sans marques. La feuille est panachée chez 'Kidomia', alors qu'elle ne l'est pas chez 'Kijuan'. Le pétiole est plus court chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. La fleur a un diamètre plus grand chez 'Kidomia' que chez 'Kijuan'. Elle est d'un rose plus foncé chez 'Kidomia' que chez 'Kijuan'. Le pédicelle est plus long chez 'Kidomia' que chez 'Kijuan'. L'éperon de la fleur est faiblement recourbé chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'il est fortement recourbé chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Kidomia' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Les feuilles sont elliptiques, et leur dessus est vert moyen avec des marques jaunes le long de la nervure principale. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe a une pigmentation anthocyanique nulle ou très faible. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le pétiole sont moyennement anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Kidomia' sont simples, rose-bleu, avec une couleur secondaire rose-bleu pâle près de la base des pétales. La zone de l'œil est petite, rouge-violet. La pigmentation anthocyanique du pédicelle et de l'éperon est faible à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Kidomia' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation planifiée réalisé en mars 1999, à Gensingen, en Allemagne. Elle a été sélectionnée pour ses feuilles panachées, ses fleurs roses portées au-dessus du feuillage et son port ramifié. La variété est maintenue à Gensingen, en Allemagne.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kidomia' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 12 sujets de la variété candidate et 12 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm. Sauf indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 238 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kidomia'

	'Kidomia'	'Kijuan'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	20,67	15,33
écart-type	1,97	1,21
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	22,83	21,33
écart-type	3,49	3,27
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	17,57	36,50
écart-type	4,69	4,32
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	6,57	5,32
écart-type	0,27	0,19
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure		
-principale	62A	62D
-secondaire	62D	62C
face inférieure	62B	62C/D
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	66A	66B

Longueur du pédicelle (mm)		
moyenne	53,83	37,83
écart-type	3,92	2,48

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kiadime'** (voir la figure 47)
Nom commercial : Tadime
Numéro de la demande : 01-2595
Date de la demande : 2001/04/05
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch, Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Ludwig Kientzler, Binger Strasse, Gensingen (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Kiped' (Pedro-Rose)

Sommaire : *'Kiadime' donne une plante légèrement plus grande que 'Kiped'. Chez 'Kiadime', le limbe des feuilles est vert, avec des marques orange-jaune le long de la nervure principale, alors que chez 'Kiped' il est vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe présente une coloration rouge moyennement intense entre les nervures chez 'Kiadime', alors qu'il ne présente aucune coloration rouge chez 'Kiped'. La feuille est panachée chez 'Kiadime', alors qu'elle ne l'est pas chez 'Kiped'. Le pétiole est plus long chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. La fleur est d'un violet rougeâtre plus foncé chez 'Kiadime' que chez 'Kiped'. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde chez 'Kiadime', tandis qu'elle est peu profonde chez 'Kiped'. L'éperon de la fleur est plus recourbé chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Kiadime' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Les feuilles sont elliptiques, et leur dessus est vert foncé avec des marques rouge-jaune. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe a une pigmentation anthocyanique nulle ou très faible. Les nervures du dessous du limbe sont moyennement anthocyanées. Le dessous du limbe présente entre les nervures une coloration rouge de moyenne intensité. Le pétiole est faiblement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Kiadime' sont simples, violet rougeâtre, avec des nuances de rouge le long du bord et de la nervure principale des pétales. La zone de l'œil est petite et rouge. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. La pigmentation anthocyanique de l'éperon et du pédicelle est faible.

Origine génétique : 'Kiadime' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation planifiée réalisé en mars 1999, à Gensingen, en Allemagne. Elle a été sélectionnée pour sa floraison précoce, son port ramifié et ses feuilles rougeâtres panachées. La variété est maintenue à Gensingen, en Allemagne.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kiadime' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 12 sujets de la variété candidate et 12 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm. Sauf indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 239 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kiadime'

	'Kiadime'	'Kiped'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	18,05	17,70
écart-type	1,91	1,72
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	25,45	23,33
écart-type	0,55	1,63
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	38,51	21,17
écart-type	11,47	5,49
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	5,95	4,82
écart-type	0,14	0,29
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure		
-principale	57A/45B/C	58B
-secondaire	45B	67C
face inférieure	45C	58C
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)		
	57A	66A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kiotoa'** (voir la figure 48)
Nom commercial : Omotoa
Numéro de la demande : 01-2596
Date de la demande : 2001/04/05
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch, Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Ludwig Kientzler, Binger Strasse, Gensingen (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Kirau' (Raul-Scarlet Red)

Sommaire : *'Kiotoa' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante et des feuilles plus grandes que 'Kirau'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané chez 'Kiotoa', tandis qu'il est très fortement anthocyané chez 'Kirau'. Chez 'Kiotoa', le limbe des feuilles est vert, avec des marques jaunes le long de la nervure principale, alors que chez 'Kirau' il est vert foncé, sans marques. La feuille est panachée chez 'Kiotoa', alors qu'elle ne l'est pas chez 'Kirau'. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont faiblement anthocyanées chez 'Kiotoa', alors qu'elles sont moyennement à fortement anthocyanées chez 'Kirau'. La fleur a un diamètre légèrement plus grand chez 'Kiotoa' que chez 'Kirau'. L'éperon est légèrement moins recourbé chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Kiotoa' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Les feuilles sont elliptiques, et leur dessus est vert moyen avec des marques jaunes. La nervure principale du dessus du limbe a une pigmentation anthocyanique nulle ou très faible. Les nervures du dessous du limbe sont faiblement anthocyanées. Le pétiole est moyennement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Kiotoa' sont simples, rouge foncé. La zone de l'œil est petite, rouge-violet. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne à profonde. La pigmentation anthocyanique de l'éperon est faible à moyenne. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Kiotoa' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation planifiée réalisé en mars 1999, à Gensingen, en Allemagne. Elle a été sélectionnée pour ses fleurs rouge franc, sa floraison précoce, ses feuilles panachées et son port ramifié. La variété est maintenue à Gensingen, en Allemagne.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kiotoa' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 12 sujets de la variété candidate et 12 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm. Sauf indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 240 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kiotoa'

	'Kiotoa'	'Kirau'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	18,86	14,17
écart-type	2,54	1,17
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	23,3	19,0
écart-type	1,86	1,26
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	9,43	8,33
écart-type	0,63	0,66
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,22	3,28
écart-type	0,34	0,37
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	5,70	5,15
écart-type	0,30	0,36
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	45B/C	43A
face inférieure	44B	43B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kiquilla'** (voir la figure 49)
Nom commercial : Blanquilla
Numéro de la demande : 01-2599
Date de la demande : 2001/04/05
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch, Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Ludwig Kientzler, Binger Strasse, Gensingen (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Kijos' (Pizzazz White)

Sommaire : *'Kiquilla' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée qui donne une plante plus grande que 'Kijos'. Chez 'Kiquilla', le limbe des feuilles est vert, avec des marques jaunes le long de la nervure principale, alors que chez 'Kijos' il est vert foncé, sans marques. Le pétiole et le pédicelle sont plus longs chez 'Kiquilla' que chez 'Kijos'. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est plus profonde chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. L'éperon de la fleur est plus recourbé chez 'Kiquilla' que chez 'Kijos'.*

Description : 'Kiquilla' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Les feuilles sont elliptiques, et leur dessus est vert moyen avec des marques jaunes. La variété est dépourvue de pigmentation anthocyanique, sauf le tiers supérieur de la tige, qui est faiblement anthocyané, et le dessus du pétiole, qui est très faiblement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Kiquilla' sont simples et blanches. La zone de l'œil n'est pas différenciée.

Origine génétique : 'Kiquilla' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation planifiée réalisé en mars 1999, à Gensingen, en Allemagne. Elle a été sélectionnée pour ses fleurs blanches et ses feuilles panachées. La variété est maintenue à Gensingen, en Allemagne.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kiquilla' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 12 sujets de la variété candidate et 12 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm. Sauf indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 241 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kiquilla'

	'Kiquilla'	'Kijos'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	23,57	16,83
écart-type	3,51	1,72
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	27,17	22,93
écart-type	2,04	2,21
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	34,17	19,50
écart-type	10,03	4,85
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	blanche	blanche

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcebimho'** (voir la figure 50)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Hot Rose Improved
Numéro de la demande : 01-2616
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Celebration Hot Pink'

Sommaire : *'Balcebimho' produit une plante plus courte, des feuilles plus petites et des pétioles plus courts que 'Celebration Hot Pink'. La fleur est rouge-violet foncé chez 'Balcebimho', tandis qu'elle est rouge-violet plus pâle chez 'Celebration Hot Pink'.*

Description : 'Balcebimho' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est très fortement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont modérément anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Balcebimho' sont simples, rouge-violet foncé, sans couleur secondaire. La zone de l'œil est de grandeur moyenne, violet vif. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. L'éperon est faiblement recourbé, modérément anthocyané. Le pédicelle est modérément anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balcebimho' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en mars 1997 à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'Paradise Moala', caractérisée par des fleurs rouge foncé et des feuilles vert foncé, alors que le parent mâle était 'Celebration Raspberry Rose', caractérisée par des fleurs rouge foncé, une zone de l'œil blanche et des feuilles vert moyen. La sélection initiale, fondée sur les grandes fleurs et le port compact, a été effectuée en juillet 1997.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcebimho' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 242 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcebimho' et 'Balcebpurp'

	'Balcebimho'	'Balcebpurp'	'Celebration Hot Pink'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	8,9	10,2	13,1
écart-type	1,4	0,68	1,3
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	23,4	21,7	26,2
écart-type	1,9	2,0	2,3
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	10,3	11,0	12,7
écart-type	0,8	0,78	1,0
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,7	3,3	4,9
écart-type	0,2	0,3	0,4
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	9,2	13,5	15,5
écart-type	2,2	2,2	3,6

Couleur de la fleur (RHS)			
face supérieure	plus foncée que N57A	très proche de 67A	N57A
face inférieure	58B	67C avec base 53B	58C
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)			
	N74A	N/A	65B-C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balceblali'** (voir la figure 51)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 00-2617
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Paradise Toga'

Sommaire : *'Balceblali' a des pétioles plus courts que 'Paradise Toga'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à modérément anthocyané chez 'Balceblali', tandis qu'il est très fortement anthocyané chez 'Paradise Toga'. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous des feuilles, le dessus du pétiole, le pédicelle et l'éperon de la fleur sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique chez 'Balceblali', tandis qu'ils sont tous modérément à fortement anthocyanés chez 'Paradise Toga'. La fleur est violet pâle chez 'Balceblali', alors qu'elle est violet pâle avec des tons de violet plus foncé chez 'Paradise Toga'.*

Description : 'Balceblali' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à modérément anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Balceblali' sont simples, violet pâle, sans couleur secondaire. La zone de l'œil est de grandeur moyenne, violet-bleu pâle. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne-profonde à profonde. L'éperon est modérément à fortement recourbé, non anthocyané. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balceblali' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en mai 1997 à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'Paradise Moorea', caractérisée par des fleurs blanches et des feuilles vert foncé, alors que le parent mâle était le sujet exclusif 7510D, caractérisé par des fleurs roses et des feuilles vert foncé. La sélection initiale, fondée sur les grandes fleurs et le port compact, a été effectuée en septembre 1997.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balceblali' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 243 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balceblali'

	'Balceblali'	'Paradise Toga'*
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	4,3	8,4
écart-type	1,8	2,3
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	N78C	N74C avec nuance de N74B
face inférieure	84C	N74D avec nuance de N74C
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)		
	76C	69C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcebpurp'** (voir la figure 52)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Purple
Numéro de la demande : 01-2618
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Celebrette Hot Pink' (voir le tableau 242 à la page 314)

Sommaire : *'Balcebpurp' produit une plante plus petite et des feuilles plus petites que 'Celebrette Hot Pink'. Les feuilles présentent une marque jaune chez 'Balcebpurp', tandis qu'elles sont sans marque chez 'Celebrette Hot Pink'. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous des feuilles ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont très faiblement anthocyanés chez 'Balcebpurp', tandis qu'ils sont tous modérément anthocyanés chez 'Celebrette Hot Pink'. Chez 'Balcebpurp', la fleur est violet vif et dépourvue de zone de l'œil, alors que chez 'Celebrette Hot Pink' la fleur est rouge-*

violet vif avec une zone de l'œil rose-bleu pâle qui est petite à moyenne.

Description : 'Balcebpurp' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est modérément anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert foncé, avec une marque jaune. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont très faiblement anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Balcebpurp' sont simples, violet vif, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est peu profonde à moyenne-profonde. L'éperon est modérément recourbé, fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est modérément à fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balcebpurp' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en avril 1998 à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'Balcebwium' (Celebrette Wild Plum), caractérisée par des fleurs violet foncé et des feuilles vert foncé, alors que le parent mâle était 'Celebration Light Salmon', caractérisée par des fleurs saumon pâle et des feuilles panachées vert moyen. La sélection initiale, fondée sur les grandes fleurs et le port compact, a été effectuée en août 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcebpurp' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcebred'** (voir la figure 53)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Red
Numéro de la demande : 01-2619
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Celebration Cherry Red'

Sommaire : *'Balcebred' produit une plante plus petite et des feuilles plus petites que 'Celebration Cherry Red'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement anthocyané chez 'Balcebred', tandis qu'il est faiblement à modérément anthocyané chez 'Celebration Cherry Red'. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous des feuilles ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont modérément à fortement anthocyanés chez 'Balcebred', tandis qu'ils sont tous faiblement à modérément anthocyanés chez 'Celebration Cherry Red'.*

Description : 'Balcebred' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont modérément à fortement anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Balcebred' sont simples, rouges, sans couleur secondaire, mais avec de légers tons de bleu. La zone de l'œil n'est pas différenciée. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est intermédiaire entre moyenne et profonde. L'éperon est modérément recourbé, modérément à fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est modérément à fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balcebred' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en avril 1998 à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'Paradise Moala', caractérisée par des fleurs rouge foncé et des feuilles vert foncé, alors que le parent mâle était 'Celebration Raspberry Rose', caractérisée par des fleurs rose foncé, une zone de l'œil blanche et des feuilles vert moyen. La sélection initiale, fondée sur les grandes fleurs et le port compact, a été effectuée en août 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcebred' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 244 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcebred' et 'Balcelreim'

	'Balcebred'	'Balcelreim'	'Celebration Cherry Red'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	9,7	9,8	13,5
écart-type	1,0	0,92	1,2
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	21,2	21,8	28,0
écart-type	3,3	4,0	2,1
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	9,5	8,34	11,1
écart-type	0,66	0,47	0,82

Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,1	3,4	3,8
écart-type	0,2	0,36	0,23
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	13,8	8,3	11,5
écart-type	2,5	1,2	2,3
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	5,9	5,6	6,3
écart-type	0,47	0,28	0,33
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)			
face supérieure	plus bleu que 45B	plus foncée que 45B	moins orange que 45B
face inférieure	46C	54D	53C
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)			
	S/O	54D	S/O

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcelbono'** (voir la figure 54)
Nom commercial : Celebrette Bonfire Orange Improved
Numéro de la demande : 01-2621
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Celebration Bonfire Orange'

Sommaire : *'Balcelbono' produit une plante plus petite, des feuilles plus courtes et des fleurs plus petites que 'Celebration Bonfire Orange'. Le dessous des feuilles est rouge entre les nervures chez 'Balcelbono', tandis qu'il est vert chez 'Celebration Bonfire Orange'. Chez 'Balcelbono', la fleur est rouge-orange avec une couleur secondaire rose-rouge principalement présente sur le pétale supérieur, tandis que chez 'Celebration Bonfire Orange' la fleur est rouge-orange sans couleur secondaire.*

Description : 'Balcelbono' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est très fortement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est rouge intense entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont fortement anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Balcelbono' sont simples, rouge-orange, avec une couleur secondaire rose-rouge principalement présente sur le pétale supérieur. La zone de l'œil n'est pas différenciée. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est intermédiaire entre moyenne et profonde. L'éperon est modérément à fortement recourbé, modérément à fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balcelbono' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en août 1997 à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'Paradise Anguilla', caractérisée par des fleurs rose cerise et des feuilles vert foncé, alors que le parent mâle était le sujet exclusif 716, caractérisé par des fleurs rose vif et des feuilles vert foncé. La sélection initiale, fondée sur les grandes fleurs et le port compact, a été effectuée en mars 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcelbono' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 245: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcelbono'

	'Balcelbono'	'Celebration Bonfire Orange'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	10,4	12,4
écart-type	1,2	1,1
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	20,3	30,1
écart-type	2,1	2,5
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	10,3	11,4
écart-type	0,6	0,7
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	5,3	6,2
écart-type	0,4	0,5
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)		
principale	N30A	N30A
secondaire	48D	S/O
Couleur de la face inférieure de la plante (RHS)		
	41C	40B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcelneon'** (voir la figure 55)
Nom commercial : Celebration Neon Salmon
Numéro de la demande : 01-2622
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'BFP-844' (Celebrette Pink Jewel)

Sommaire : *'Balcelneon' produit des feuilles plus longues, des fleurs plus grandes et des pédicelles plus longs que 'BFP-844'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est très fortement anthocyané chez 'Balcelneon', tandis qu'il est fortement anthocyané chez 'BFP-844'. La fleur est rouge-rose plus foncé chez 'Balcelneon' que chez 'BFP-844'. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est intermédiaire entre moyenne et profonde chez 'Balcelneon', tandis qu'elle est peu profonde chez 'BFP-844'.*

Description : 'Balcelneon' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est très fortement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est modérément anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures sont faiblement anthocyanées. Le dessus du pétiole est modérément anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balcelneon' sont simples, rouge-rose, sans couleur secondaire. La zone de l'œil est petite à moyenne, rouge-violet. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne-profonde à profonde. L'éperon est faiblement à modérément recourbé, faiblement à modérément anthocyané. Le pédicelle est modérément à fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balcelneon' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en août 1997 à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'Paradise Toga', caractérisée par des fleurs lavande et des feuilles vert foncé, alors que le parent mâle était 'BFP-605 Orange' (Celebration Orange), caractérisée par des fleurs orange vif et des feuilles vert foncé. La sélection initiale, fondée sur les grandes fleurs, la ramification abondante des tiges et le port vigoureux, a été effectuée en mars 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcelneon' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 246 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcelneon'

	'Balcelneon'	'BFP-844'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	9,3	8,2
écart-type	0,8	0,6
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	5,8	4,9
écart-type	0,6	0,3
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	4,5	3,3
écart-type	0,6	0,3
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	52A à 58B	52B
face inférieure	55A	55A
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)		
	55A	53A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcelreim'** (voir la figure 56)
Nom commercial : Celebration Red Improved
Numéro de la demande : 01-2623
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Celebration Cherry Red' (voir le tableau 244 à la page 316)

Sommaire : *'Balcelreim' produit une plante plus petite, des feuilles plus courtes, des pédicelles plus courts et des fleurs plus petites que 'Celebration Cherry Red'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement anthocyané chez 'Balcelreim', tandis qu'il est faiblement à modérément anthocyané chez 'Celebration Cherry Red'. La fleur est rouge plus foncé chez 'Balcelreim' que chez 'Celebration Cherry Red'. La zone de l'œil est de grandeur moyenne chez 'Balcelreim', tandis qu'elle est absente chez 'Celebration Cherry Red'.*

Description : 'Balcelreim' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est modérément à fortement anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures sont faiblement à modérément anthocyanées. Le dessus du pétiole

est modérément à fortement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balcelreim' sont simples, rouges, sans couleur secondaire. La zone de l'œil est rouge, de grandeur moyenne. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. L'éperon est modérément à fortement recourbé, fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balcelreim' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en août 1997 à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'Celebration Cherry Star', caractérisée par des fleurs bicolores rouge et blanc et des feuilles bronze foncé, alors que le parent mâle était le sujet exclusif 7647-1, caractérisé par des fleurs bicolores orange et des feuilles vert foncé. La sélection initiale, fondée sur les grandes fleurs, la ramification abondante des tiges et le port vigoureux, a été effectuée en mars 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcelreim' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcelsuna'** (voir la figure 57)
Nom commercial : Celebration Sunset Apricot
Numéro de la demande : 01-2624
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'BFP-796' (Celebration Apricot)

Sommaire : *'Balcelsuna' produit des feuilles plus longues, des pétioles plus longs et des fleurs plus grandes que 'BFP-796'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige, la nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous des feuilles ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont fortement anthocyanés chez 'Balcelsuna', tandis qu'ils sont tous dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique chez 'BFP-796'. La fleur est orange-rouge plus foncé chez 'Balcelsuna' que chez 'BFP-796'.*

Description : 'Balcelsuna' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont fortement anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Balcelsuna' sont simples, orange-rouge, sans couleur secondaire. La zone de l'œil est violette, de grandeur moyenne. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne-profonde à profonde. L'éperon est fortement à très fortement recourbé, fortement anthocyané. La pigmentation anthocyanique du pédicelle est nulle à faible.

Origine génétique : 'Balcelsuna' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en avril 1998 à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était le sujet exclusif 2079B, caractérisé par des fleurs saumon, une zone de l'œil foncée et des feuilles vert moyen, alors que le parent mâle était 'Paradise Grenada', caractérisée par des fleurs saumon et des feuilles vert foncé. La sélection initiale, fondée sur les grandes fleurs, la ramification abondante des tiges et le port vigoureux, a été effectuée en août 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcelsuna' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 247 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcelsuna'

	'Balcelsuna'	'BFP-796'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	12,4	11,4
écart-type	0,92	0,65
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	18,7	9,1
écart-type	3,5	1,7
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	7,5	6,6
écart-type	0,33	0,41
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	43B	40B
face inférieure	43C	49A
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	61B	55B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Flame'** (voir la figure 58)
Nom commercial : Sonic Flame
Numéro de la demande : 02-3070
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Balcelbono' (Celebration Bonfire Orange Improved)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Flame' produit une plante plus haute et plus étroite ainsi que des feuilles plus grandes, des pédicelles plus courts et des fleurs plus grandes que 'Balcelbono'. Le dessous des pétales est rouge-orange vif chez 'Fisnics Flame', tandis qu'il est rouge-orange plus pâle chez 'Balcelbono'. La zone de l'œil n'est pas différenciée chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elle est rouge-violet avec des tons de rose chez la variété de référence. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané chez 'Fisnics Flame', alors qu'il est fortement anthocyané chez 'Balcelbono'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Flame' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est modérément anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est rouge intense entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont fortement anthocyanées. Le dessus du pétiole est modérément à fortement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Flame' sont simples, rouge-orange vif, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. L'éperon est faiblement recourbé, modérément à fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Flame' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était 'Kazachok', et le parent mâle, 'Lycia'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Olhão, au Portugal, et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'hiver 1999/2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics Flame' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Flame' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toute les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 248 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Flame'

	'Fisnics Flame'	'Balcelbono'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	27,5	17,1
écart-type	1,509	1,764
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	33,0	36,7
écart-type	3,712	3,041
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,02	3,21
écart-type	0,175	0,300
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	6,86	5,63
écart-type	0,334	0,208
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	3,90	4,56
écart-type	0,533	0,445
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	N30A-B	N30B
face inférieure	très proche de N30B	plus pâle que 40C
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	S/O	53B avec des tons 55A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Lilav'** (voir la figure 59)
Nom commercial : Sonic Light Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 02-3071
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)

Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Balcelilae' (Celebration Light Lavender Improved)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Lilav' produit une plante plus étroite que 'Balcelilae'. La fleur est lavande pâle avec des tons de lavande plus foncé chez 'Fisnics Lilav', tandis qu'elle est lavande foncé avec des tons de lavande pâle sur le pétale supérieur chez 'Balcelilae'. Le pédicelle est plus long chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. L'éperon de la fleur n'est pas anthocyané chez 'Fisnics Lilav', alors qu'il est faiblement anthocyané chez 'Balcelilae'. Il est modérément recourbé chez 'Fisnics Lilav', alors qu'il est fortement recourbé chez 'Balcelilae'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Lilav' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans marques ni pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Lilav' sont simples, lavande pâle, sans couleur secondaire, mais avec des tons de lavande plus foncé. La zone de l'œil est blanche, moyenne à grande. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne-profonde à profonde. L'éperon est modérément recourbé, dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Lilav' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était 'Harmony White', et le parent mâle, 'Riviera Pink Eye'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics Lilav' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Lilav' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 249 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Lilav'

	'Fisnics Lilav'	'Balcelilae'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	32,5	36,2
écart-type	2,799	3,360
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	6,27	4,25
écart-type	0,548	0,375
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	77C avec des tons plus foncée de N78C	plus pâle que N78B avec N78D sur les pétale supèrieurs
face inférieure	69C	N78D-77D
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)		
	155B	155B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics White'** (voir la figure 60)
Nom commercial : Sonic New White
Numéro de la demande : 02-3072
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Sugar' et 'Moorea'

Sommaire : *'Fisnics White' produit une plante plus haute que 'Moorea' et des feuilles plus courtes que 'Sugar'. Le dessus des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen chez 'Fisnics White', tandis qu'il est vert pâle chez 'Sugar'. Chez 'Fisnics White', la fleur est blanche, sans couleur secondaire, alors que chez 'Moorea' elle est blanche, avec du rose très pâle près de la*

base de tous les pétales et une couleur secondaire rose-bleu pâle principalement sur le pétale supérieur. La zone de l'œil est rose très pâle chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'elle n'est pas différenciée chez les variétés de référence. L'éperon de la fleur n'est pas anthocyané chez 'Fisnics White', alors qu'il faiblement anthocyané, surtout à la pointe, chez 'Moorea'.

Description : 'Fisnics White' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans marques ni pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics White' sont simples, blanches, sans couleur secondaire. La zone de l'œil est très petite, rose très pâle. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne-profonde à profonde. L'éperon est faiblement à modérément recourbé, dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics White' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 98-4069-21, et le parent mâle, 'Sugar'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Olhão, au Portugal, et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'hiver 1999/2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics White' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics White' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 250 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics White'

	'Fisnics White'	'Sugar'*	'Moorea'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	18,0	18,6	14,8
écart-type	1,491	0,699	0,789
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	8,34	9,68	8,70
écart-type	0,738	0,727	0,823
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)			
principale	blanche	blanche	blanche avec N155B vers la base des pétales
secondaire	S/O	S/O	69A avec des tons N66B
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)	blanche	blanche	blanche
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	un flux de N155B	S/O	S/O

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Purple'** (voir la figure 61)
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 105'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Purple
Numéro de la demande : 02-3073
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Danharpl' (Harmony Purple) et 'Kipete'

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Purple' produit une plante plus courte que 'Danharpl' et des fleurs plus grandes que 'Kipete'. Le dessous des feuilles est vert entre les nervures chez 'Fisnics Purple', tandis qu'il est rouge chez 'Danharpl'. Les feuilles et les pédicelles sont plus longs chez 'Fisnics Purple' que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Fisnics Purple' est une impatiente de

Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est fortement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est fortement à très fortement anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures sont modérément à fortement anthocyanées. Le dessus du pétiole est fortement anthocyané à la base seulement.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Purple' sont simples, violet vif, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. L'éperon est faiblement à modérément recourbé, fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Purple' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était 'Danharpl' (Harmony Purple), et le parent mâle, 'Noctua'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Olhão, au Portugal, et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'hiver 1999/2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics Purple' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Purple' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 251: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Purple'

	'Fisnics Purple'	'Danharpl'*	'Kipete'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	16,8	21,3	17,0
écart-type	0,919	1,947	1,054
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	10,58	8,37	8,96
écart-type	0,977	0,574	0,683
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	6,07	5,74	5,22
écart-type	0,302	0,295	0,274
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	6,07	5,21	4,88
écart-type	0,604	0,284	0,388
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)			
face supérieure	N74A	N66A-N74A	N74A-N66A
face inférieure	N66B	N57C avec marge 61C	67B

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Lired'** (voir la figure 62)

Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 116'**

Nom commercial : Sonic New Red

Numéro de la demande : 02-3075

Date de la demande : 2002/05/02

Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)

Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)

Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'BFP-684 Scarlet' (Celebrette Scarlet)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Lired' produit une plante plus haute que 'BFP-684 Scarlet'. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est fortement anthocyanée chez 'Fisnics Lired', tandis qu'elle n'est pas anthocyanée chez 'BFP-684 Scarlet'. Chez 'Fisnics Lired', les autres nervures du dessous du limbe et le dessus du pétiole sont modérément anthocyanés, alors que chez 'BFP-684 Scarlet' les nervures ne sont pas anthocyanées, et le pétiole est faiblement anthocyané. La fleur est rouge chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'elle est d'un rouge plus pâle chez la variété de référence. Le pédicelle est modérément à fortement anthocyané chez 'Fisnics Lired', tandis qu'il est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyané chez 'BFP-684 Scarlet'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Lired' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à modérément anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est fortement anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures et le dessus du pétiole sont modérément anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Lired' sont simples, rouges, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne-profonde à profonde. L'éperon est modérément à fortement recourbé, fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est modérément à fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Lired' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était 'Fisnics Scarlet Blush', et le parent mâle, 'Harmony Fuschia'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics Lired' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Lired' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 252 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Lired'

	'Fisnics Lired'	'BFP-684 Scarlet'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	21,6	16,1
écart-type	1,955	0,738
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	45B	très proche de 44B
face inférieure	43B passant à 45C	43A-B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Sweet Orange'** (voir la figure 63)

Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 118'**

Nom commercial : Sonic Sweet Orange

Numéro de la demande : 02-3076

Date de la demande : 2002/05/02

Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)

Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)

Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Kinepor' (Orange Neptis)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Sweet Orange' produit une plante plus grande, des feuilles plus longues et d'un vert plus foncé ainsi que des pédicelles plus longs que 'Kinepor'. Chez 'Fisnics Sweet Orange', la fleur est rose-rouge avec une couleur secondaire rouge-orange foncé sur la plus grande partie du pétale supérieur et le long de la nervure principale de tous les pétales, tandis que chez 'Kinepor' la fleur est rose-bleu pâle avec une couleur secondaire rouge-orange plus foncé sur la plus grande partie du pétale supérieur et le long de la nervure principale de tous les pétales.*

Description : 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est très fortement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert foncé à vert très foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est rouge intense à très intense entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont fortement à très fortement anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' sont simples et bicolores. Elles sont rose-rouge avec une couleur secondaire rouge-orange foncé sur la plus grande partie du pétale supérieur et le long de la nervure principale de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est petite à moyenne, rouge-violet foncé. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne-profonde à profonde. L'éperon est modérément recourbé, et sa pointe est faiblement à modérément anthocyanée. Le pédicelle est faiblement à modérément anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 98-4090-10, et le parent mâle, 'Harmony Flame'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont

été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Sweet Orange' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 253 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Sweet Orange'

	'Fisnics Sweet Orange'	'Kinepor'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	27,9	20,7
écart-type	0,994	1,494
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	41,2	35,7
écart-type	3,550	1,703
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	10,98	8,65
écart-type	0,898	0,622
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	5,76	3,70
écart-type	0,479	0,216
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)		
principale	38A-49A	55C-56A
secondaire	N30A-B	N30A
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)	32A	32A
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	53B	53B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Scarlet'** (voir la figure 64)
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 119'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Scarlet
Numéro de la demande : 02-3077
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Harmony Scarlet'

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Scarlet' produit une plante plus grande, des feuilles plus longues et des fleurs plus grandes que 'Harmony Scarlet'. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est faiblement à très faiblement anthocyanée chez 'Fisnics Scarlet', tandis qu'elle est fortement anthocyanée chez 'Harmony Scarlet'. Les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique chez 'Fisnics Scarlet', alors qu'elles sont fortement anthocyanées chez 'Harmony Scarlet'. La fleur est rouge-orange chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elle est rouge-orange plus pâle chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Fisnics Scarlet' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement anthocyané, et les nœuds sont modérément à fortement anthocyanés. Les feuilles sont vert pâle à vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement à modérément anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Scarlet' sont simples, rouge-orange, sans couleur secondaire. La zone de l'œil est petite, rouge-violet pâle et rouge-violet foncé. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. L'éperon est modérément recourbé, faiblement à modérément anthocyané. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Scarlet' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était 'Harmony Light Orchid', et le parent mâle, 'Harmony Scarlet'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis

sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics Scarlet' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Scarlet' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 254: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Scarlet'

	'Fisnics Scarlet'	'Harmony Scarlet'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	27,5	17,5
écart-type	0,972	0,972
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	36,9	33,4
écart-type	2,331	2,591
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	9,39	7,84
écart-type	0,732	0,752
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	6,68	5,78
face inférieure	0,793	0,215
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	N30A	plus pâle que N30A
face inférieure	40B-C	33A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Hot Pink'** (voir la figure 65)
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 122'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Hot Pink
Numéro de la demande : 02-3078
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02

Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Celebrette Hot Rose'

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Hot Pink' produit une plante plus haute que 'Celebrette Hot Rose'. Le limbe des feuilles est vert foncé chez 'Fisnics Hot Pink', tandis qu'il est vert pâle à vert moyen chez 'Celebrette Hot Rose'. Le dessous du limbe est rouge entre les nervures chez 'Fisnics Hot Pink', alors qu'il est vert chez 'Celebrette Hot Rose'. Les fleurs sont rouge-violet vif avec du violet vif sur tous les pétales chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont rouge-violet vif et nuancées de rouge chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Fisnics Hot Pink' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est modérément anthocyané. Les feuilles sont vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est rouge intense entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont fortement anthocyanées. Le dessus du pétiole est modérément à fortement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Hot Pink' sont simples, rouge-violet vif, sans couleur secondaire, mais avec du violet vif sur tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est petite à moyenne, rouge-violet foncé. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde à très profonde. L'éperon est faiblement à modérément recourbé, modérément à fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est modérément à fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Hot Pink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 98-4098-2, et le parent mâle, le semis hybride 98-4012-19. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics Hot Pink' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Hot Pink' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard,

elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 255 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Hot Pink'

	'Fisnics Hot Pink'	'Celebrette Hot Rose'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	20,6	15,0
écart-type	2,066	0,943
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	N66A avec N74A sur tous les pétales	N66A avec des tons 46B
face inférieure	58B	58B passant à 52A-B
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	53B avec N66A	65C avec N74A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic White'** (voir la figure 66)
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 126'**
Nom commercial : Super Sonic New White
Numéro de la demande : 02-3079
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'BFP-857' (Celebration White) et 'Fisnics White' (Sonic New White)

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic White' produit une plante plus grande que les variétés de référence. 'Fisupnic White' a des feuilles plus courtes et des fleurs plus grandes que 'BFP-857'. La zone de l'œil de la fleur n'est pas différenciée chez 'Fisupnic White', tandis qu'elle est très petite chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Fisupnic White' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic White' sont simples, blanches, avec une teinte verdâtre très peu distincte sur le pétale supérieur. La zone de l'œil n'est pas différenciée. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne-profonde à profonde. L'éperon est faiblement à modérément recourbé, dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic White' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 4098-11, et le parent mâle, le semis hybride 98-4069-21. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisupnic White' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic White' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 256 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic White'

	'Fisupnic White'	'BFP-857'*	'Fisnics White'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	25,7	15,0	18,0
écart-type	1,251	0,942	1,491

Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	36,4	33,4	34,0
écart-type	2,591	1,265	2,357
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	8,22	9,57	8,34
écart-type	0,827	1,223	0,738
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	6,74	6,16	6,54
écart-type	0,306	0,299	0,295
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)			
principale	blanche avec 155C sur le pétale supérieur	blanche	blanche
secondaire	S/O	rosâtre, plus pâle que 73D	S/O
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)			
	blanche	blanche	blanche
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)			
	S/O	N57D pâlissant vers la marge	léger lavis de N155B

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Salmon Ice'** (voir la figure 67)

Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 128'**

Nom commercial : Sonic Salmon Ice

Numéro de la demande : 02-3080

Date de la demande : 2002/05/02

Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)

Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)

Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'BFP-650 Peach' (Celebrette Peach) et 'Celebrette Light Salmon Improved'

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Salmon Ice' produit une plante plus petite que 'BFP-650 Peach'. 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' a des feuilles plus longues et des fleurs plus grandes que les variétés de référence. Le dessous des feuilles est vert entre les nervures chez 'Fisnics Salmon Ice', tandis qu'il est rouge chez 'BFP-650 Peach'. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont fortement à très fortement anthocyanées chez 'BFP-650 Peach' et fortement anthocyanées chez 'Celebrette Light Salmon Improved'. La fleur est rose-bleu pâle avec une couleur secondaire rose-rouge principalement sur le pétale supérieur et sur le bord de tous les pétales chez 'Fisnics Salmon', tandis que la fleur est rouge à rouge-orange chez 'BFP-650 Peach' et rouge à rose-rouge chez 'Celebrette Light Salmon Improved'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement à modérément anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' sont simples, rose-bleu pâle, avec une couleur secondaire rose-rouge principalement sur le pétale supérieur et sur le bord de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est petite à moyenne, rose-bleu pâle et située sur les pétales latéraux seulement. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde. L'éperon est faiblement à modérément recourbé, modérément anthocyané. Le pédicelle est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était 'Fisimp 100', et le parent mâle, 'Harmony White'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Salmon Ice' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque

variété.

Tableau 257: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Salmon Ice'

	'Fisnics Salmon Ice'	'BFP-650 Peach'*	'Celebrette Light Salmon Imroved'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	16,0	17,9	17,3
écart-type	0,943	1,287	0,675
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	33,8	39,5	37,8
écart-type	2,201	2,635	2,700
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	9,25	8,36	8,76
écart-type	0,793	0,620	0,546
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	6,38	5,20	5,81
écart-type	0,301	0,221	0,608
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)			
principale	56B-C	41A-B	43B-A
secondaire	48C-D	S/O	S/O
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)	49A	40B	52C avec des tons de 43C
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	64D sur les pétales latéraux seulement	N66B au centre et 69A	N66B au centre et N155D

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Hot Rose'** (voir la figure 68)
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 129'**
Nom commercial : Sonic Hot Rose
Numéro de la demande : 02-3081
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Balcebpurp' (Celebrette Purple)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Hot Rose' produit une plante plus haute, des fleurs plus grandes et des pédicelles plus longs que 'Balcebpurp'. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde à très profonde chez 'Fisnics Hot Rose', tandis qu'elle est modérée à profonde chez 'Balcebpurp'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Hot Rose' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement anthocyané, et les nœuds sont modérément à fortement anthocyanés. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, avec des marques jaunes à vert pâle. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est faiblement à modérément anthocyanée à la base, tandis que les autres nervures sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est modérément anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Hot Rose' sont simples, violet vif à la base des pétales et rouge-violet près du centre et du bord des pétales. Il n'y a pas de couleur secondaire ni de zone de l'œil. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde à très profonde. L'éperon est modérément recourbé, modérément à fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est faiblement à modérément anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Hot Rose' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était 'Fisimp 171', et le parent mâle, le semis hybride 98-4173-9. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics Hot Rose' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Hot Rose' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 258 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Hot Rose'

	'Fisnics Hot Rose'	'Balcebpurp'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	22,89	15,4
écart-type	2,234	1,075
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	7,10	6,28
écart-type	0,156	0,187
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	5,21	4,01
écart-type	0,396	0,345
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	N66A avec N74B sur la base	N66A
face inférieure	58C avec 52A dans la zone de la nervure médiane	58C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Salmon'** (voir la figure 69)
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 132'**
Nom commercial : Super Sonic New Salmon
Numéro de la demande : 02-3082
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Danharsal' (Harmony Salmon) et 'Fisimp 406' (Super Sonic Salmon 2001)

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic Salmon' produit une plante plus grande et des fleurs plus grandes que 'Danharsal'. La variété candidate a des feuilles et des pédicelles plus longs que les variétés de référence. La fleur est rouge-orange chez 'Fisupnic Salmon', tandis qu'elle est rose-rouge voilée de rose-rouge plus pâle chez 'Danharsal' et rose-rouge pâle chez 'Fisimp 406'.*

Description : 'Fisupnic Salmon' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à modérément anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est rouge intense entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont fortement à très fortement anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Salmon' sont simples, rouge-orange, sans couleur secondaire. La zone de l'œil est petite, violet-rouge foncé. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est intermédiaire entre moyenne et profonde. L'éperon est modérément recourbé, faiblement à modérément anthocyané. Le pédicelle est faiblement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Salmon' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était 'Danharsal' (Harmony Salmon), et le parent mâle, 'Pascua'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisupnic Salmon' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Salmon' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 259 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Salmon'

	'Fisupnic Salmon'	'Danharsal'*	'Fisimp 406'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	24,3	17,9	23,6
écart-type	1,252	0,994	1,430
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	41,3	36,2	37,2
écart-type	1,947	2,486	2,860
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	10,76	9,95	9,73
écart-type	0,875	0,662	0,615

Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	6,84	5,89	6,55
écart-type	0,353	0,357	0,237
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	5,30	4,69	4,42
écart-type	0,533	0,307	0,598
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)			
	N30A	43C avec 52C	plus pâle que 43C
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)			
	40A	plus pâle que 52C	plus pâle que 43C

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Coral Ice'** (voir la figure 70)

Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 150'**

Nom commercial : Super Sonic New Coral Ice

Numéro de la demande : 02-3083

Date de la demande : 2002/05/02

Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)

Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)

Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisimp 207' (Super Sonic Coral Ice 2001)

Sommaire : *'Fisupnic Coral Ice' produit une plante plus grande et des feuilles plus longues que 'Fisimp 207'. Chez la variété candidate, la nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous des feuilles sont fortement anthocyanées, alors que chez la variété de référence la nervure principale est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyanée, et les autre nervures sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. La fleur est rouge-rose foncé avec du rouge-violet près du centre et du blanc à la base des pétales latéraux et inférieurs chez 'Fisupnic Coral Ice', tandis que la fleur est rouge avec du rouge-rose foncé près du centre et du rose-bleu pâle à la base des pétales latéraux et inférieurs chez 'Fisimp 207'.*

Description : 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à modérément anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont fortement anthocyanés. Le dessus du pétiole est modérément à fortement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' sont simples, rouge-rose foncé, sans couleur secondaire, mais avec du rouge-violet près du centre. La zone de l'œil est grande à très grande, rouge-violet vif, entourée de blanc. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est moyenne-profonde à profonde. L'éperon est faiblement à modérément recourbé, fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 98-4070-2, et le parent mâle, 'Fisnics Scarlet Blush'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisupnic Coral Ice' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 260 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisupnic Coral Ice'

	'Fisupnic Coral Ice'	'Fisimp 207'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	26,5	19,1
écart-type	1,581	0,737
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	44,1	37,4
écart-type	2,644	1,578
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	12,53	10,29
écart-type	1,080	1,169

Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	52A avec 58C vers le centre et N155B à la base des pétales inférieurs et supérieurs	44B-50A avec 52A vers le centre et 65A-B à la base des pétales inférieurs et supérieurs
face inférieure	52B-C	plus pâle que 52A
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)		
	N66B	N66B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Pastel'** (voir la figure 71)

Dénomination antérieurement proposée : **'Fisimp 159'**

Nom commercial : Sonic New Pastel

Numéro de la demande : 02-3084

Date de la demande : 2002/05/02

Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)

Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)

Sélectionneuse : Birgit Hofmann, Bendorf (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisimp 162' (Sonic Pastel 2001)

Sommaire : *'Fisnics Pastel' produit une plante plus haute et des fleurs plus grandes que 'Fisimp 162'. La zone de l'œil de la fleur est petite chez 'Fisnics Pastel', tandis qu'elle est de grandeur moyenne chez 'Fisimp 162'.*

Description : 'Fisnics Pastel' est une impatiente de Nouvelle-Guinée. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement anthocyané. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures sont faiblement à modérément anthocyanées. Le dessus du pétiole et de la moitié proximale de la nervure principale sont modérément à fortement anthocyanés.

Les fleurs de 'Fisnics Pastel' sont simples, blanches, avec une couleur secondaire rose-bleu pâle principalement sur le pétale supérieur et le bord de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est petite, rose-bleu. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est profonde à très profonde. L'éperon est faiblement à modérément recourbé, modérément à fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est modérément anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fisnics Pastel' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 2000 à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 98-4069-25, et le parent mâle, le semis hybride '98-4069-21'. Les graines ainsi obtenues ont été semées à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne), et des sélections fondées sur la couleur des fleurs et des feuilles ont été réalisées à l'automne 2000. Des boutures obtenues du semis sélectionné ont ensuite été cultivées à Hillscheid, en Allemagne. La sélection finale de 'Fisnics Pastel' a été fondée sur le mode de croissance et le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fisnics Pastel' ont été réalisés en serre au printemps et à l'été 2002, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Tous les plants ont été obtenus à partir de boutures non racinées. Une fois racinées, les boutures ont été transplantées dans des pots de 9 cm. Dix semaines plus tard, elles ont été repiquées dans des pots de 15 cm contenant un mélange 60:40 de tourbe et perlite auquel on ajoutait un engrais équilibré une fois par semaine. Les pots étaient espacés de 30 cm, de centre à centre. On ombrageait les sujets lorsque l'intensité lumineuse dépassait 5 000 pieds-bougies. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 261 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fisnics Pastel'

	'Fisnics Pastel'	'Fisimp 162'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	23,7	17,5
écart-type	1,337	0,527
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	7,15	6,53
écart-type	0,354	0,313
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)		
principale	N155B	N155B
secondaire	69A avec des zones plus foncées de 73C	69A avec des zones plus foncées de 73C
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)		
	N155B	N155B
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)		
	68B et 68A à la base	N66C et N66B à la base

* variété de référence

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens* hybride)

Dénomination proposée : **'Balfaflila'** (voir la figure 72)
Nom commercial : Fanfare[MD] Light Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 01-2625
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Balfaflav'(Fanfare[MD] Lavender)

Sommaire : *'Balfaflila' diffère de la variété de référence par la largeur de la plante, la pigmentation anthocyanique des feuilles et la couleur des fleurs. 'Balfaflila' donne une plante plus étroite que 'Balfaflav'. La nervure principale, les autres nervures et le pétiole des feuilles ne sont pas anthocyanés chez la variété candidate, alors qu'ils sont moyennement à fortement anthocyanés chez la variété de référence. Les fleurs sont d'un violet plus pâle chez 'Balfaflila' que chez 'Balfaflav'.*

Description : 'Balfaflila' est une impatiente hybride. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale, les autres nervures et le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs sont simples, violet pâle, sans couleur secondaire. La zone de l'œil est petite à moyenne. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est de profondeur moyenne. L'éperon est moyennement recourbé, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Le pédicelle est très faiblement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balfaflila' est issue d'un croisement entre l'*Impatiens flaccida* (sujet à petites fleurs lavande et à port lâche étalé, sélectionné aux fins de croisement) et l'*Impatiens hawkeri* (pollen mélangé provenant d'hybrides F_1 de la série Java), réalisé dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée mené à Cartago (Costa-Rica). La sélection initiale a eu lieu en septembre 1998. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balfaflila' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002 dans une serre de St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toute les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 262 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balfaflila'

	'Balfaflila'	'Balfaflav'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	39,85	46,1
écart-type	1,20	4,18
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	4,4	5,1
écart-type	0,2	0,3
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	N78D avec ton de 78C	N78B avec nervures de 78A
face inférieure	76A	78D avec nervures de 78A
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)		
pétales latéral et inférieur	76B	75C
pétales inférieur	61A juste au dessus de la base de 76B	60B
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	3,8	4,8
écart-type	0,49	0,40

* variété de référence

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens walleriana* Hook. f.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Balfieblus'** (voir la figure 73)
Nom commercial : Fiesta[MD] Pink Ruffle
Numéro de la demande : 01-2626
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Fiesta[MD] Pink Ruffle'

Sommaire : *'Balfieblus' diffère de la variété de référence par la couleur de ses fleurs. Les fleurs sont d'un rose plus pâle*

chez 'Balfieblus' que chez 'Fiesta[MD] Pink Ruffle'.

Description : 'Balfieblus' est une impatiente double. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. La face supérieure des feuilles est vert moyen, sans marques. La face inférieure du limbe est verte entre les nervures. La nervure principale, les autres nervures et le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs sont doubles, violet-rouge pâle, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'éperon est faiblement à moyennement recourbé, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balfieblus' est issue d'un croisement entre le sujet 500-1-1-3-3 et le sujet 867A, réalisé en février 1998, à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). La sélection initiale a eu lieu en septembre 1998. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balfieblus' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002 dans une serre de St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toute les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 263 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balfieblus'

	'Balfieblus'	'Fiesta[MD] Pink Ruffle'*
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	3,7	3,3
écart-type	0,3	0,14
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	69C	55B
face inférieure	69C	55C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balfiedeor'** (voir la figure 74)
Nom commercial : Fiesta[MD] Deep Orange
Numéro de la demande : 01-2627
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Balfieorce' (Fiesta[MD] Orange Spice)

Sommaire : *'Balfiedeor' diffère de la variété de référence par la taille de la plante, la pigmentation anthocyanique du dessous des feuilles et la couleur des fleurs. 'Balfiedeor' donne une plante légèrement plus courte et plus étroite que 'Balfieorce'. Le dessous des feuilles présente des taches moyennement à fortement anthocyanées chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il n'en présente pas chez la variété de référence. Les fleurs sont plus rouges chez 'Balfiedeor' que chez 'Balfieorce'.*

Description : 'Balfiedeor' est une impatiente double. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe présente des taches moyennement à fortement anthocyanées entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement anthocyané.

Les fleurs sont doubles, rouge-orange, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'éperon est moyennement recourbé, très faiblement anthocyané. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balfiedeor' est issue d'un croisement entre le sujet 3029-1-1-1 et le sujet 332D, réalisé en février 1998, à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). La sélection initiale a eu lieu en décembre 1998. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balfiedeor' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002 dans une serre de St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toute les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 264 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balfiedeor'

	'Balfiedeor'	'Balfieorce'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	9,1	10,8
écart-type	1,40	0,35
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	23,1	28,3
écart-type	2,7	1,9
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	43B	N30B
face inférieure	43C	41C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balfieplos'** (voir la figure 75)
Nom commercial : Fiesta[MD] Apple Blossom
Numéro de la demande : 01-2628
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Fiesta[MD] Pink Ruffle'

Sommaire : *'Balfieplos' diffère de la variété de référence par la grandeur et la couleur des fleurs. La fleur est légèrement plus grande chez 'Balfieplos' que chez 'Fiesta[MD] Pink Ruffle'. Elle est d'un rose plus pâle chez 'Balfieplos' que chez 'Fiesta Pink Ruffle'. En outre, 'Balfieplos' a une couleur secondaire sur le bord des pétales ainsi qu'une zone de l'œil, tandis que la variété de référence n'a aucun de ces deux caractères.*

Description : 'Balfieplos' est une impatiente double. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessus et le dessous du limbe, la nervure principale, les autres nervures et le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs sont doubles, rose pâle, avec couleur secondaire sur le bord des pétales. La zone de l'œil est petite. L'éperon est faiblement à moyennement recourbé, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balfieplos' est issue d'un croisement entre le sujet 487c-2-1 et le sujet 3032-1-1-5-2-1, réalisé en octobre 1999, à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). La sélection initiale a eu lieu en mars 2000. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balfieplos' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002 dans une serre de St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toute les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 265 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balfieplos'

	'Balfieplos'	'Fiesta[MD] Pink Ruffle'*
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	3,9	3,3
écart-type	0,49	0,14
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	69C	55B
couleur secondaire de la face supérieure	70A	S/O
face inférieure	N155B	55C
zone de l'oeil	66A	S/O

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balfiesaci'** (voir la figure 76)
Nom commercial : Fiesta[MD] Salmon Chiffon
Numéro de la demande : 01-2629
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Fiesta[MD] Salmon Sunrise'

Sommaire : *'Balfiesaci' diffère de la variété de référence par la grandeur et la couleur des fleurs ainsi que par la pigmentation anthocyanique de la tige, du pétiole et du pédicelle. La fleur est plus grande et plus orange chez 'Balfiesaci' que chez 'Fiesta[MD] Salmon Sunrise'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement anthocyané chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'il est dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique chez la variété de référence. Le dessus du pétiole et le pédicelle sont faiblement à moyennement anthocyanés chez 'Balfiesaci', alors qu'ils sont très faiblement anthocyanés chez 'Fiesta[MD] Salmon Sunrise'.*

Description : 'Balfiesaci' est une impatiente double. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessus et le dessous du limbe, la nervure principale et les autres nervures sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané.

Les fleurs sont doubles, rose saumon, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'éperon est faiblement à moyennement recourbé, faiblement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balfiesaci' est issue d'un croisement entre le sujet 3092c-1 et le sujet 3047-1-3-2, réalisé en juin 1999, à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). La sélection initiale a eu lieu en septembre 1999. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balfiesaci' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002 dans une serre de St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toute les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 266 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balfiesaci'

	'Balfiesaci'	'Fiesta[MD] Salmon Sunrise'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	11,1	13,6
écart-type	1,3	1,3
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	4,2	3,2
écart-type	0,26	0,15
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	43C avec base de 41A	52B
face inférieure	38B avec nervures 43C	49D avec marge de 52C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balolecher'** (voir la figure 77)
Nom commercial : Fiesta[MD] Ole Cherry
Numéro de la demande : 01-2630
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Fiesta[MD] Salsa Red'

Sommaire : *'Balolecher' diffère de la variété de référence par le port de la plante ainsi que par la grandeur et la couleur des fleurs. 'Balolecher' donne une plante plus courte et plus étroite que 'Fiesta[MD] Salsa Red'. La fleur est plus petite et présente des tons plus roses chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Balolecher' est une impatiente double. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est moyennement anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessus et le dessous du limbe, la nervure principale et les autres nervures sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement à moyennement anthocyané.

Les fleurs sont doubles, rouges, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'éperon est moyennement recourbé, faiblement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est très faiblement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balolecher' est issue d'un croisement entre le sujet 3065c-3 et le sujet 370-1-3-4, réalisé en février 1998, à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). La sélection initiale a eu lieu en juillet 1998. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balolecher' ont été réalisés durant le printemps et l'été 2002 dans une serre de St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toute les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur des mesures prises chez 10 sujets de chaque variété.

Tableau 267 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balolecher'

	'Balolecher'	'Fiesta[MD] Salsa Red'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	10,1	14,6
écart-type	1,4	1,1
Largeur de la plante		
moyenne	23,4	34,2
écart-type	1,5	3,4
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,4	5,4
écart-type	0,35	0,38
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	3,4	3,8
écart-type	0,18	0,20
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	52A	45B
face inférieure	52D	44D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balolefro'** (voir la figure 78)
Nom commercial : Fiesta[MD] Olé Frost
Numéro de la demande : 01-2631
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'BFP-7812'

Sommaire : *'Balolefro' donne une plante plus étroite que 'BFP-7812'. Le dessus des feuilles est vert foncé chez 'Balolefro', tandis qu'il est vert très pâle chez 'BFP-7812'. La fleur est blanche chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elle est blanche avec du rose pâle sur les jeunes pétales chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Balolefro' est une impatiente double. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Balolefro' sont doubles, blanches, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'éperon est très faiblement recourbé, dépourvu de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balolefro' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en septembre 1998 à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était le sujet 3006-1-1, et le parent mâle, le sujet 3032-1. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port compact ainsi que sur les fleurs doubles et uniformes, a été effectuée en janvier 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balolefro' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 268 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balolefro'

	'Balolefro'	'BFP-7812'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	17,0	29,0
écart-type	1,9	2,1
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	155C	N155D
face inférieure	155C	N155D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balolesal'** (voir la figure 79)
Nom commercial : Fiesta[MD] Olé Salmon
Numéro de la demande : 01-2632
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fiesta[MD] Salmon Sunrise'

Sommaire : *'Balolesal' donne une plante plus petite, des feuilles plus courtes et des pétioles plus courts que 'Fiesta[MD] Salmon Sunrise'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est modérément anthocyané chez 'Balolesal', tandis qu'il n'est pas anthocyané chez 'Fiesta[MD] Salmon Sunrise'. Le dessus des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il est vert moyen à vert foncé chez la variété de référence. La fleur est rose-rouge teinté d'orange chez 'Balolesal', alors qu'elle est rose-rouge chez 'Fiesta[MD] Salmon Sunrise'.*

Description : 'Balolesal' est une impatiente double. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est modérément anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Balolesal' sont doubles, rose-rouge teinté d'orange, avec une couleur secondaire rose-rouge teinté d'orange plus foncé à la base de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil est petite, rouge-violet foncé. L'éperon n'est pas recourbé ni anthocyané. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balolesal' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en juin 1999 à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était le sujet 3039c-1, et le parent mâle, le sujet 3111-1-9. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port compact ainsi que sur les fleurs doubles et uniformes, a été effectuée en octobre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balolesal' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 269: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balolesal'

	'Balolesal'	'Fiesta[MD] Salmon Sunrise'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	9,4	13,6
écart-type	1,3	1,3
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	19,8	28,0
écart-type	2,3	1,8
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,0	5,0
écart-type	0,5	0,4
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	3,9	11,5
écart-type	1,2	1,3
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)		
principale	43C	52B
secondaire	43B	S/O
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)	49A	49D
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	53A	S/O

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balolestop'** (voir la figure 80)
Nom commercial : Fiesta[MD] Olé Stardust Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2633
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Balfiesala'

Sommaire : *Les pétioles sont plus longs chez 'Balolestop' que chez 'Balfiesala'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané chez 'Balolestop', tandis qu'il est faiblement à modérément anthocyané chez 'Balfiesala'. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il est vert pâle à vert moyen chez la variété de référence. La fleur est rose-rouge avec une couleur secondaire violet-bleu pâle à blanche à la base et au milieu de tous les pétales chez 'Balolestop', alors qu'elle est violet vif avec une couleur secondaire violet-bleu pâle à blanche à la base et au milieu de tous les pétales chez 'Balfiesala'.*

Description : 'Balolestop' est une impatiente double. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Balolestop' sont doubles, rose-rouge avec une couleur secondaire violet-bleu pâle à blanche à la base et au milieu de tous les pétales. La zone de l'œil n'est pas différenciée. Les pétales inférieurs ne sont pas échancrés. L'éperon est faiblement recourbé, faiblement anthocyané. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balolestop' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en novembre 1999 à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était le sujet 3180c-1, et le parent mâle, le sujet 3154-1-3. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port compact ainsi que sur les fleurs doubles et uniformes, a été effectuée en janvier 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balolestop' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 270: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balolestop'

	'Balolestop'	'Balfiesala'*
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	13,7	8,9
écart-type	1,8	2,2
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)		
principale	N66B	N78A à N74A
secondaire	N69D	69D
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)	69D	très proche de N78B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balpixbros'** (voir la figure 81)
Nom commercial : Pixie[MD] Burgundy Rose
Numéro de la demande : 01-2634
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11

Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fify Vio'

Sommaire : *Le pétiole n'est pas anthocyané chez 'Balpixbros', alors qu'il est faiblement anthocyané chez 'Fify Vio'. La fleur est rouge-violet foncé chez 'Balpixbros', tandis qu'elle est violet vif chez 'Fify Vio'.*

Description : 'Balpixbros' est une impatiente miniature. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Balpixbros' sont simples, rouge-violet foncé, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est peu profonde à moyenne-profonde. L'éperon est fortement recourbé, modérément anthocyané. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balpixbros' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en novembre 1999 à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Mini Mini Red', et le parent mâle, le sujet SD01033-2. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port compact ainsi que sur les petites fleurs simples et uniformes, a été effectuée en janvier 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balpixbros' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 271 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balpixbros'

	'Balpixbros'	'Fify Vio'*
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	très proche de 53B	N74A
face inférieure	61C	N74B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balpixreco'**
Nom commercial : Pixie[MD] Red Bicolor
Numéro de la demande : 01-2636
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fify Red'

Sommaire : *'Balpixreco' donne une plante plus haute que 'Fify Red'. Chez 'Balpixreco', la fleur est rouge avec une couleur secondaire blanche au bout des pétales, alors que chez 'Fify Red' elle est rouge plus foncé sans couleur secondaire. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est peu profonde chez 'Balpixreco', tandis qu'elle est nulle chez 'Fify Red'.*

Description : 'Balpixreco' est une impatiente miniature bicolore. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est modérément anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert et rouge entre les nervures. L'intensité de la couleur rouge entre les nervures est faible à modérée. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est très faiblement anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Balpixreco' sont simples, rouges, avec une couleur secondaire blanche au bout des pétales. La zone de l'œil n'est pas différenciée. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est peu profonde. L'éperon est fortement recourbé, fortement anthocyané. Le pédicelle est modérément anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balpixreco' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en juillet 1999 à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Mini Mini Red', et le parent mâle, le sujet SD01033-2. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port compact ainsi que sur les petites fleurs simples et uniformes, a été effectuée en octobre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balpixreco' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 272 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balpixreco' et 'Balpixred'

	'Balpixreco'	'Balpixred'	'Fify Red'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	11,2	12,7	8,3
écart-type	1,40	0,57	1,12
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)			
principale	43A	45B	45B
secondaire	155B	S/O	S/O
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)			
	43C	44C	51A-B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balpixred'**
Nom commercial : Pixie[MD] Red
Numéro de la demande : 01-2637
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fify Red' (voir le tableau ?)

Sommaire : *'Balpixred' donne une plante plus haute que 'Fify Red'. Le tiers supérieur de la tige et les pédicelles sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique chez 'Balpixred', alors qu'ils sont modérément anthocyanés chez 'Fify Red'. La face inférieure des pétales est rouge chez 'Balpixred', alors qu'elle rouge-rose foncé chez 'Fify Red'. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est intermédiaire entre moyenne et profonde chez 'Balpixred', tandis qu'elle est nulle chez 'Fify Red'.*

Description : 'Balpixred' est une impatiente miniature. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Balpixred' sont simples, rouges, sans couleur secondaire ni zone de l'œil. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est intermédiaire entre moyenne et profonde. L'éperon est fortement recourbé, modérément anthocyané. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balpixred' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en novembre 1999 à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Mini Mini Red', et le parent mâle, le sujet SD01033-2. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port compact ainsi que sur les petites fleurs simples et uniformes, a été effectuée en janvier 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balpixred' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Balpixropi'** (voir la figure 82)
Nom commercial : Pixie[MD] Rose Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2638
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fify Blush Pink'

Sommaire : *'Balpixropi' donne une plante plus grosse et des fleurs plus grandes que 'Fify Blush Pink'. La fleur est rose-bleu avec des nuances de rose-bleu plus foncé chez 'Balpixropi', alors qu'elle est violet-bleu pâle sur le pétale supérieur et rouge-violet plus pâle sur les pétales inférieurs et latéraux chez 'Fify Blush Pink'. Le pédicelle est fortement anthocyané chez 'Balpixropi', alors qu'il est faiblement anthocyané chez 'Fify Blush Pink'. L'éperon est modérément anthocyané chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'il est très faiblement anthocyané chez 'Fify Blush Pink'.*

Description : 'Balpixropi' est une impatiente miniature. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Balpixropi' sont simples, rose-bleu, avec des nuances de rose-bleu plus foncé. La zone de l'œil est petite. Les pétales inférieurs ne sont pas échancrés. L'éperon est fortement recourbé, modérément anthocyané. Le pédicelle est fortement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balpixropi' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en juillet 1999 à Cartoga, au Costa Rica. Le parent femelle était un sujet inconnu, et le

parent mâle, un mélange de pollen provenant de la série Super Elfin. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port compact ainsi que sur les petites fleurs simples et uniformes, a été effectuée en octobre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balpixropi' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 273 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balpixropi'

	'Balpixropi'	'Fify Blush Pink'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	12,3	8,6
écart-type	1,68	1,51
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	30,4	20,5
écart-type	2,52	4,79
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	2,5	1,8
écart-type	0,14	0,17
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
face supérieure	67C avec nuance de 67B	pétales supérieurs 69D pétales inférieurs et latéraux - N57D
face inférieure	67D avec 67C	N57C avec N57D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balpixsang'** (voir la figure 83)
Nom commercial : Pixie[MD] Salmon Orange
Numéro de la demande : 01-2639
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)

Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fify Orange'

Sommaire : *'Balpixsang' donne une plante plus courte que 'Fify Orange'. La fleur est rouge avec du rouge-violet foncé à la base des pétales inférieurs chez 'Balpixsang', alors qu'elle est rouge-orange avec du rouge-violet à la base des pétales inférieurs chez 'Fify Orange'.*

Description : 'Balpixsang' est une impatiente miniature. Le tiers supérieur de la tige n'est pas anthocyané. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, sans marques. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe ainsi que le dessus du pétiole sont dépourvus de pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs de 'Balpixsang' sont simples, rouges, avec une couleur secondaire rouge-violet foncé à la base des pétales inférieurs. La zone de l'œil n'est pas différenciée. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est très peu profonde. L'éperon est fortement recourbé, modérément anthocyané. Le pédicelle n'est pas anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Balpixsang' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation contrôlée réalisé en novembre 1999 à Elburn, en Illinois (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Mini Mini Orange', et le parent mâle, le sujet 3111-1-9. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port compact ainsi que sur les petites fleurs simples et uniformes, a été effectuée en janvier 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balpixsang' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 274: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balpixsang'

	'Balpixsang'	'Fify Orange'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	6,3	8,0
écart-type	0,6	1,2
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)		
principale	40A	N30A
secondaire	53A	61C
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)	43C	41C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fify Blush Pink'** (voir la figure 84)
Nom commercial : Firefly Blush Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2734
Date de la demande : 2001/05/23
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)
Sélectionneur : Mitchell Hanes, Morgan Hill, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Fify Salmon'

Sommaire : *'Fify Blush Pink' donne des feuilles plus grandes que 'Fify Salmon'. Chez 'Fify Blush Pink', la fleur est rose-bleu passant à un rose-bleu pâle, tandis que chez 'Fify Salmon' la fleur est rose-rouge passant à un rose-rouge plus pâle. La fleur a une couleur secondaire rose-bleu sur la nervure principale du pétale supérieur chez 'Fify Blush Pink', tandis qu'elle ne présente pas de couleur secondaire chez 'Fify Salmon'. La zone de l'œil est rouge-violet chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elle est violette chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Fify Blush Pink' est une impatiente miniature. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement anthocyané. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, sans marques ni pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures. La nervure principale et les autres nervures du dessous du limbe sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Fify Blush Pink' sont simples, rose-bleu passant à un rose-bleu pâle, avec une couleur secondaire rose-bleu sur la nervure principale du pétale supérieur. La zone de l'œil est de grandeur moyenne, rouge-violet. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est peu profonde. L'éperon est modérément à fortement recourbé, faiblement à modérément anthocyané à la base et non anthocyané ou très faiblement anthocyané au sommet. Le haut du pédicelle est très faiblement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fify Blush Pink' a été créée par sélection généalogique à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1997 à Andijk, aux Pays-Bas, entre la lignée généalogique IMN-1807-6 et la lignée généalogique IMO-2574-1. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 1998, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fify Blush Pink' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc. à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 275: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fify Blush Pink'

	'Fify Blush Pink'	'Fify Salmon'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	44,3	37,0
écart-type	4,2	3,3
Largeur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	25,7	17,8
écart-type	2,9	1,9
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)		
principale	N66C passant à 65C	52C passant à 43C
secondaire	N66C	N/A
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)	N66C-D	52C-D
Couleur de la zone de l'oeil (RHS)	N66B	67A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fify Burg'** (voir la figure 85)
Nom commercial : Firefly Burgundy
Numéro de la demande : 01-2735
Date de la demande : 2001/05/23
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)
Sélectionneur : Mitchell Hanes, Morgan Hill, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Fify Red'

Sommaire : *'Fify Burg' donne des feuilles plus grandes et des fleurs plus petites que 'Fify Red'. La fleur est violet-rouge chez 'Fify Burg', alors qu'elle est rouge chez 'Fify Red'.*

Description : 'Fify Burg' est une impatiente miniature. Le tiers supérieur de la tige est faiblement à modérément anthocyané. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, sans marques ni pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessous du limbe est vert entre les nervures, avec quelques taches très faiblement à

faiblement anthocyanées. La nervure principale du dessous du limbe est très faiblement anthocyanée, tandis que les autres nervures sont dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique. Le dessus du pétiole est faiblement à modérément anthocyané.

Les fleurs de 'Fify Burg' sont simples, violet-rouge. La zone de l'œil n'est pas différenciée. L'échancrure des pétales inférieurs est peu profonde. L'éperon est modérément à fortement recourbé, modérément anthocyané. Le pédicelle est très faiblement anthocyané.

Origine génétique : 'Fify Burg' a été créée par sélection généalogique à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1997 à Andijk, aux Pays-Bas, entre la lignée généalogique IMN-1442-2 et la lignée généalogique IMO-2574-1. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 1998, pour la la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fify Burg' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002, dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc, à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 276 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fify Burg'

	'Fify Burg'	'Fify Red'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	51,9	47,5
écart-type	7,8	5,5
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	28,0	25,2
écart-type	3,5	2,5
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	20,4	31,3
écart-type	0,8	1,4
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur (RHS)	71B-C	45B-46B
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur (RHS)	71D	46D

* variété de référence

LAVATÈRE
(*Lavatera* hybride)

Dénomination proposée : **'White Angel'** (voir la figure 86)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1877
Date de la demande : 1999/11/25
Requérant : Jan Lommerse, Noordwijkerhout (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Barnsley' (voir le tableau 277 à la page 344)

Sommaire : *'White Angel' donne une plante plus grande que 'Barnsley'. La pigmentation anthocyanique de la tige est nulle ou très faible chez 'White Angel', alors qu'elle est moyenne à forte chez 'Barnsley'. La feuille de 'White Angel' est ovée à orbiculaire, palmatilobée et plus large que celle de 'Barnsley', qui est ovée et moins lobée. La feuille de 'White Angel' a un sommet aigu et une base tronquée, alors que celle de 'Barnsley' a un sommet aigu à obtus et une base obtuse. La feuille de 'White Angel' est vert foncé, alors que celle de 'Barnsley' est vert moyen. L'inflorescence de 'White Angel' est plus longue que celle de 'Barnsley'. Les pétales sont très ouverts chez 'White Angel', alors qu'ils se touchent chez 'Barnsley'. Avant de s'ouvrir, le bouton floral est rose pâle chez 'White Angel', alors qu'il est blanc chez 'Barnsley'. La fleur de 'White Angel' est d'un blanc translucide avec une coloration rose peu distincte le long de la base des pétales, alors que celle de 'Barnsley' est blanche avec une coloration rose plus foncé bien marquée, le long de la base des pétales, quand la fleur vient de s'ouvrir complètement. La fleur de 'White Angel' passe au rose en vieillissant, contrairement à celle de 'Barnsley'.*

Description : 'White Angel' est une lavatère hybride vivace multipliée par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante, moyennement à fortement ramifiée. Les tiges sont lisses, d'épaisseur moyenne, vert foncé, non glauques, non anthocyanées, à pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. Les feuilles sont opposées, simples, pétiolées, ovées à orbiculaires, crénelées à dentées, à sommet aigu et à base tronquée. Le limbe est vert foncé, non glauque, non panaché, et ses deux faces ont une pubescence clairsemée. La pigmentation anthocyanique du pétiole est nulle ou très faible.

La floraison est presque continue, débute à la mi-saison et a une durée modérée. L'inflorescence est une grappe comportant à la fois des fleurs axillaires et des fleurs

terminales. Les fleurs sont dressées. Les pétales sont très peu nombreux, très ouverts, obovés, échancrés au sommet, et la pubescence de leur face supérieure est nulle ou très clairsemée. Les pétales sont blancs, avec une coloration rose peu marquée le long de la base.

Origine génétique : 'White Angel' a été sélectionnée en 1995 à Hummelo, aux Pays-Bas, parmi une population de semis issus d'un croisement contrôlé. Le parent femelle était un *Lavatera cachemiriana*, tandis que le parent mâle était un *L. thuringiaca*. La variété a été sélectionnée pour sa rusticité et pour les caractères supérieurs de ses fleurs et de son feuillage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'White Angel' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2001, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés au champ. Les sujets étaient espacés de 0,5 m sur le rang et de 1,0 m entre les rangs.

Dénomination proposée : **'White Satin'** (voir la figure 87)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1878
Date de la demande : 1999/11/25
Requérant : Jan Lommerse, Noordwijkerhout (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Barnsley'

Sommaire : *'White Satin' donne une plante plus grande que 'Barnsley'. La pigmentation anthocyanique de la tige est nulle ou très faible chez 'White Satin', alors qu'elle est moyenne à forte chez 'Barnsley'. La feuille de 'White Satin' est ovée à orbiculaire, palmatilobée et plus large que celle de 'Barnsley', qui est ovée et moins lobée. La feuille de 'White Satin' a un sommet aigu et une base tronquée, alors que celle de 'Barnsley' a un sommet aigu à obtus et une base obtuse. La feuille de 'White Satin' est vert foncé, alors que celle de 'Barnsley' est vert moyen. L'inflorescence de 'White Satin' est plus longue que celle de 'Barnsley'. Les pétales sont chevauchants chez 'White Satin', alors qu'ils ne font que se toucher chez 'Barnsley'. La fleur de 'White Satin' est blanche avec une coloration rose très pâle le long de la base des pétales, alors que celle de 'Barnsley' est blanche avec une coloration rose plus foncé bien marquée, le long de la base des pétales, quand la fleur vient de s'ouvrir complètement. La fleur de 'White Satin' passe au rose en vieillissant, contrairement à celle de 'Barnsley'.*

Description : 'White Satin' est une lavatère hybride vivace multipliée par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante, moyennement à fortement ramifiée. Les tiges sont lisses, d'épaisseur moyenne, vert foncé, non glauques, non anthocyanées, à pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. Les feuilles sont opposées, simples, pétiolées, ovées à orbiculaires, crénelées à dentées, à sommet aigu et à base tronquée. Le limbe est vert foncé, non glauque, non panaché, et ses deux faces ont une pubescence clairsemée. La pigmentation anthocyanique du pétiole est nulle ou très faible.

La floraison est presque continue, débute à la mi-saison et a une durée modérée. L'inflorescence est une grappe comportant à la fois des fleurs axillaires et des fleurs terminales. Les fleurs sont dressées. Les pétales sont très peu nombreux, chevauchants, obovés, échancrés au sommet, et la pubescence de leur face supérieure est nulle ou très clairsemée. Les pétales sont blancs, avec une coloration rose très pâle le long de la base.

Origine génétique : 'White Satin' a été sélectionnée en 1995 à Hummelo, aux Pays-Bas, parmi une population de semis issus d'un croisement contrôlé. Le parent femelle était un *Lavatera cachemiriana*, tandis que le parent mâle était un *L. thuringiaca*. La variété a été sélectionnée pour sa rusticité et pour les caractères supérieurs de ses fleurs et de son feuillage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'White Satin' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2001, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés au champ. Les sujets étaient espacés de 0,5 m sur le rang et de 1,0 m entre les rangs.

Tableau 277 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'White Angel' et 'White Satin'

	'White Angel'	'White Satin'	'Barnsley'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	109,67	107,77	78,50
écart-type	15,93	17,45	9,91
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	73,57	71,13	53,06
écart-type	7,93	6,96	5,42
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	6,47	4,81	4,64
écart-type	0,38	0,57	0,42
Longueur de l'inflorescence (cm)			
moyenne	52,50	53,21	38,09
écart-type	6,03	5,83	5,26

Couleur des pétales (RHS)			
principale	blanche	blanche	blanche passant à 62B après l'ouverture
secondaire	62C/D	62C/D	57C

* variété de référence

LILAS
(*Syringa reticulata* (Blume) Hara)

Dénomination proposée : **'Golden Eclipse'** (voir la figure 88)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2536
Date de la demande : 2001/02/26
Requérant : J.C. Bakker & Sons Ltd., St. Catharines (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Ivory Silk'

Sommaire : *La pigmentation anthocyanique de la jeune pousse est moyenne chez 'Golden Eclipse', alors qu'elle est très faible chez 'Ivory Silk'. L'écorce du côté ensoleillé de la pousse de un an est brun rougeâtre chez 'Golden Eclipse', alors qu'elle est gris verdâtre chez 'Ivory Silk'. Les feuilles de 'Golden Eclipse' sont panachées, alors que celles de 'Ivory Silk' ne le sont pas.*

Description : 'Golden Eclipse' est un lilas dressé et buissonnant, de hauteur moyenne. Le houppier est de densité moyenne. Les jeunes pousses sont moyennement anthocyanées et présentent une pubescence très clairsemée. L'écorce des pousses de un an est brun rougeâtre du côté ensoleillé et présente un nombre intermédiaire de lenticelles. La pubescence des bourgeons à bois est nulle ou très clairsemée.

Les feuilles sont coriaces, simples, ovées, à sommet aigu et à base arrondie. Le limbe est légèrement convexe en coupe transversale, et son bord est très faiblement ondulé. Les deux faces du limbe sont glabres, non glauques. Le dessus est vert foncé, panaché de jaune pâle, faiblement à moyennement lustré. Le dessous est vert clair, panaché de jaune verdâtre.

La floraison est tardive. Les bourgeons à fleurs sont surtout terminaux. Les panicules sont semi-dressées. Les fleurs sont simples et blanches. Leur corolle comporte quatre lobes, plats à réfléchis en section transversale. Le sommet des lobes est arrondi. Le tube de la corolle est très court (jusqu'à la moitié du diamètre de la corolle) et en forme d'entonnoir. Les étamines sont de la même longueur que le tube de la corolle, et les anthères sont blanches.

Origine génétique : 'Golden Eclipse' est issue d'une mutation découverte en 1995, à St. Catharines, en Ontario, parmi une population de 20 000 semis de *Syringa reticulata*. La variété est maintenue par écussonnage sur porte-greffe de *S. reticulata*.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Golden Eclipse' ont été réalisés en 2001 et 2002 chez J.C. Bakker & Sons Ltd., à St. Catharines, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur environ 5 000 sujets de la variété candidate et 25 000 sujets de la variété de référence. Les sujets étaient espacés de 53 cm.

LIN
(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Lightning'** (voir la figure 40)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2565
Date de la demande : 2001/03/19
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Morden (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : Canterra Seeds, Ltd., Winnipeg (Manitoba)

Variétés de référence : 'AC Watson', 'AC McDuff', 'CDC Bethune' et 'Norlin' (voir le tableau 278 à la page 347)

Sommaire : *Les sépales sont faiblement mouchetés chez 'Lightning', tandis qu'ils ne sont pas mouchetés chez les quatre variétés de référence. Les filets sont blancs au sommet chez 'Lightning', alors qu'ils sont bleus au sommet chez 'AC McDuff' et 'CDC Bethune'. Les styles sont blancs à la base chez 'Lightning', tandis qu'ils sont bleus à la base chez 'AC McDuff', 'AC Watson' et 'CDC Bethune'. Les stigmates sont blancs chez 'Lightning', alors qu'ils sont violet pâle chez 'AC McDuff'. Les graines de 'Lightning' sont plus grosses que celles de 'AC McDuff', de 'CDC Bethune' et de 'Norlin'. La teneur en huile est plus élevée chez la variété candidate que chez 'AC Watson' et 'CDC Bethune'.*

Description : 'Lightning' est un lin oléagineux. L'hypocotyle est non anthocyané ou très faiblement anthocyané. La fleur est de grandeur moyenne et a la forme d'un disque aplati. Les pétales sont bleu moyen et n'ont pas de plissure longitudinale. Les sépales sont non mouchetés à faiblement mouchetés. Les filets sont blancs au sommet et à la base. Les anthères sont bleues, et le pollen est translucide. Les styles sont blancs à

bleus à la base et blancs au sommet. Les stigmates sont blancs.

La précocité de maturation est intermédiaire. La capsule est de grosseur moyenne, demi-déhiscente, à fausses-cloisons non ciliées. Les graines sont brunes et grosses.

'Lightning' est résistante au flétrissement fusarien (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lini*). Elle possède une immunité aux races nord-américaines de la rouille (*Melampsora lini*).

'Lightning' résiste passablement à l'égrenage, à la chute des capsules et à la verse. Sa capacité de produire des ramifications basales est modérée.

Origine génétique : La variété 'Lightning', évaluée sous la désignation expérimentale FP1069, a été mise au point à la Station de recherches de Morden, à Morden (Manitoba). Elle est issue du croisement 'AC McDuff' / 'AC Watson', réalisé en 1992. Lors de la mise au point de FP1069, les générations F_2 et suivantes ont été soumises à une sélection généalogique favorisant les caractères suivants : teneur en huile, qualité de l'huile, résistance à la verse et résistance à la rouille. Des sujets ont été sélectionnés individuellement parmi les générations F_3 et F_4. Une lignée F_7, désignée M4165, a été sélectionnée et soumise à des essais préliminaires de rendement en 1995 ainsi qu'à des essais de résistance dans des pépinières à flétrissement fusarien du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan. La même lignée, sous la désignation FP1069, a été inscrite aux essais de 1996 du Projet conjoint sur le lin, menés dans 10 localités du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan, ainsi qu'aux essais coopératifs du lin de 1997 à 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Lightning' ont été réalisés au Centre de recherches de Morden, à Morden (Manitoba), en 2000 et 2001, à raison de 2 répétitions par variété. Chaque parcelle était formée de 4 rangs de 5,5 m espacés de 30 cm. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur au moins 50 mesures par année d'essai.

Dénomination proposée : **'Hanley'** (voir la figure 41)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2700
Date de la demande : 2001/05/07
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Morden (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : Association SeCan, Ottawa (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'AC Watson', 'AC Emerson', 'CDC Bethune' et 'Norlin' (voir le tableau 278 à la page 347)

Sommaire : *Les sépales sont faiblement à moyennement mouchetés chez 'Hanley', tandis qu'ils ne sont pas mouchetés chez les variétés de référence. Les filets sont bleus au sommet chez 'Hanley', alors qu'ils sont blancs au sommet chez 'AC Watson', 'AC Emerson' et 'Norlin'. Les stigmates sont violet pâle chez 'Hanley', alors qu'ils sont blancs chez 'AC Emerson', 'Norlin' et 'CDC Bethune'. Les fausses-cloisons sont ciliées chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles ne le sont pas chez 'AC Watson' et 'CDC Bethune'.*

Description : 'Hanley' est un lin oléagineux. L'hypocotyle est non anthocyané ou très faiblement anthocyané. La fleur est de grandeur moyenne et a la forme d'un disque aplati. Les pétales sont bleu moyen et n'ont pas de plissure longitudinale. Les sépales sont faiblement à moyennement mouchetés. Les filets sont bleus au sommet et blancs à la base. Les anthères sont bleues, et le pollen est translucide. Les styles sont blancs à la base et au sommet. Les stigmates sont violet pâle.

La précocité de maturation est intermédiaire. La capsule est de grosseur moyenne, demi-déhiscente, à fausses-cloisons ciliées. Les graines sont brun moyen, de taille moyenne.

'Hanley' est résistante au flétrissement fusarien (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *lini*). Elle possède une immunité aux races nord-américaines de la rouille (*Melampsora lini*).

'Hanley' résiste bien à l'égrenage, à la chute des capsules et à la verse. Sa capacité de produire des ramifications basales est modérée.

Origine génétique : La variété 'Hanley', évaluée sous la désignation expérimentale FP1094, a été mise au point à la Station de recherches de Morden, à Morden (Manitoba). Elle est issue du croisement 'Flanders' / 'AC Emerson', réalisé en 1991. Lors de la mise au point de FP1094, les générations F_2 et suivantes ont été soumises à une sélection généalogique favorisant les caractères suivants : teneur en huile, qualité de l'huile, résistance à la verse, tolérance à la chlorose et résistance à la rouille. Des sujets ont été sélectionnés individuellement parmi les générations F_3 et F_5. Une lignée F_7, désignée M4119, a été sélectionnée et soumise à des essais préliminaires de rendement en 1995 ainsi qu'à des essais de résistance dans des pépinières à flétrissement fusarien du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan. La même lignée, sous la désignation FP1094, a été inscrite aux essais de 1997 du Projet conjoint sur le lin, menés dans 10 localités du Manitoba et de la Saskatchewan, ainsi qu'aux essais coopératifs du lin de 1998 à 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Hanley' ont été réalisés au Centre de recherches de Morden, à Morden (Manitoba), en 2000 et 2001, à raison de 2 répétitions par variété. Chaque parcelle était formée de 4 rangs de 5,5 m

espacés de 30 cm. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur au moins 50 mesures par année d'essai.

Tableau 278 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Lightning' et 'Hanley'

	'Lightning'	'Hanley'	'AC Watson'*	'AC Emerson'*	'AC McDuff'*	'CDC Bethune'*	'Norlin'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)							
moyenne	63,8	56,7	59,1	61,9	63,6	62,8	59,9
écart-type	5,6	6,6	5,4	8,4	6,1	6,6	4,8
Longueur de la tige principale (cm)							
moyenne	67,0	56,7	59,1	61,8	63,8	62,8	59,7
écart-type	5,8	6,5	5,4	8,4	6,3	6,6	4,8
Longueur des pétales (mm)							
moyenne	13,7	13,0	12,9	13,1	13,1	13,2	14,0
écart-type	0,6	1,0	0,8	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,1
Largeur des pétales (mm)							
moyenne	9,5	10,2	9,7	10,3	9,4	10,4	10,7
écart-type	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,5
Précocité de maturation (en jours), quand 75% des capsules sont brunes							
moyenne	92,3	91,5	90,0	90,8	92,5	91,3	92,0
Poids de la graine (g/1000 graines)							
moyenne	6,2	5,7	6,1	6,1	5,4	5,7	5,8

* variétés de référence

MUFLIER
(*Antirrhinum majus* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Balumbreo'** (voir la figure 170)
Nom commercial : Luminaire[MD] Bronze & Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 01-2663
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Balumyell' (voir le tableau 279 à la page 349)

Sommaire : *'Balumbreo' produit une plante plus étroite, des feuilles plus longues et des fleurs plus longues que 'Balumyell'. 'Balumbreo' est faiblement à modérément ramifiée, tandis que 'Balumyell' est modérément à fortement ramifiée. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont rouge-violet foncé chez 'Balumbreo', tandis qu'ils sont jaunes chez 'Balumyell'. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont jaune et rouge chez 'Balumbreo', alors qu'ils sont jaunes chez 'Balumyell'.*

Description : 'Balumbreo' est un muflier rampant à port buissonnant-arrondi, faiblement à modérément ramifié. La tige est non collante, non anthocyanée, modérément à fortement pubescente. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, vert foncé, à sommet obtus et à base atténuée. Leurs faces supérieure et inférieure sont glabres ou à pubescence clairsemée. La face supérieure est mate ou très faiblement lustrée.

'Balumbreo' fleurit à la mi-saison. La grappe de fleurs est de densité modérée. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont rouge-violet foncé, réfléchis. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont jaune et rouge, réfléchis. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lèvres supérieure et inférieure.

Origine génétique : 'Balumbreo' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en novembre 1998 à Arroyo, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était '445-1', à port semi-rampant, à fleurs lavande et jaune et à petites feuilles vert moyen, et le parent mâle était '488-3', à port rampant vigoureux, à fleurs lavande et à feuilles vert foncé. La sélection initiale, fondée

sur le port vigoureux, la floraison continue et les petites feuilles vert foncé, a été effectuée en décembre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balumbreo' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Balumdelo'** (voir la figure 171)
Nom commercial : Luminaire[MD] Deep Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 01-2664
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Balumyell' (voir le tableau 279 à la page 349)

Sommaire : *'Balumdelo' produit une plante plus étroite et des feuilles plus longues que 'Balumyell'. 'Balumdelo' est faiblement à modérément ramifiée, tandis que 'Balumyell' est modérément à fortement ramifiée. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure et le palais sont jaunes chez 'Balumdelo', tandis qu'ils sont jaune plus pâle chez 'Balumyell'.*

Description : 'Balumdelo' est un muflier rampant à port dressé buissonnant, faiblement à modérément ramifié. La tige est non collante, non anthocyanée, modérément à fortement pubescente. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, vert bleuâtre, à sommet obtus et à base cunéiforme. Leurs faces supérieure et inférieure sont modérément à fortement pubescentes. La face supérieure est mate ou très faiblement lustrée.

'Balumdelo' fleurit à la mi-saison. La grappe de fleurs est de densité modérée. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes des lèvres supérieure et inférieure sont jaunes, réfléchis. Le palais est jaune. Il y a des rayures sur les lobes de la lèvre supérieure, mais il n'y en a pas sur les lobes de la lèvre inférieure.

Origine génétique : 'Balumdelo' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en novembre 1998 à Arroyo, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était '445-1', à port semi-rampant, à fleurs lavande et jaune et à petites feuilles vert moyen, et le parent mâle était '488-3', à port rampant vigoureux, à fleurs lavande et à feuilles vert foncé. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port vigoureux, la floraison continue et les petites feuilles vert foncé, a été effectuée en décembre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balumdelo' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 279 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balumbreo', 'Balumdelo' et 'Balumorew'

	'Balumbreo'	'Balumdelo'	'Balumorew'	'Balumyell'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)				
moyenne	13,4	15,2	17,2	14,3
écart-type	1,2	0,8	3,0	0,9
Largeur de la plante (cm)				
moyenne	24,1	27,1	35,1	29,5
écart-type	1,6	3,0	3,0	3,8
Longueur de la feuille (cm)				
moyenne	5,7	5,5	5,6	3,8
écart-type	1,2	0,8	0,5	0,5
Longueur de la fleur (cm)				
moyenne	4,0	3,6	4,0	3,3
écart-type	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)				
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	59B	3A	35A	1A
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	3A et N34A	2A	2A et 35A	2A
palais	7A	6A	12A	3A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balumhopi'** (voir la figure 172)
Nom commercial : Luminaire[MD] Hot Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2665
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Balumpink'

Sommaire : *Les tiges de 'Balumhopi' sont moins pubescentes que celles de 'Balumpink'. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont rouge-violet vif chez 'Balumhopi', alors qu'ils sont rouge-violet terne chez 'Balumpink'. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont rouge-violet chez 'Balumhopi', tandis qu'ils sont rose-bleu et bordés de rose-bleu plus foncé chez 'Balumpink'.*

Description : 'Balumhopi' est un muflier rampant à port buissonnant-arrondi, modérément ramifié. La tige est non collante, non anthocyanée, glabre. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, vert foncé, à sommet obtus et à base atténuée. Leurs faces supérieure et inférieure sont glabres ou à pubescence très clairsemée. La face supérieure est mate.

'Balumhopi' fleurit à la mi-saison. La grappe de fleurs est de densité modérée. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes des lèvres supérieure et inférieure sont rouge-violet vif, réfléchis. Le palais est orange-jaune. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes des lèvres supérieure et inférieure.

Origine génétique : 'Balumhopi' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en novembre 1998 à Arroyo, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était '422-4', à port dressé, à fleurs jaunes péloriées et à feuilles vert moyen, et le parent mâle était '427-3', à port semi-rampant, à fleurs rose pâle et à feuilles vert moyen. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port vigoureux, la floraison continue et les petites feuilles vert foncé, a été effectuée en décembre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balumhopi' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 280: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balumhopi'

	'Balumhopi'	'Balumpink'*
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	N66A	61C
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	N57A	N66C avec marge 67C
palais	14B	9A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balumorew'** (voir la figure 173)
Nom commercial : Luminaire[MD] Orange & Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 01-2666
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Balumyell' (voir le tableau 279 à la page 336)

Sommaire : *'Balumorew' produit une plante plus grande, des feuilles plus longues et des fleurs plus longues que 'Balumyell'. Les tiges sont glabres ou à pubescence très clairsemée chez 'Balumorew', tandis qu'elles sont faiblement à modérément pubescentes chez 'Balumyell'. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont brun-orange chez 'Balumorew', tandis qu'ils sont jaunes chez 'Balumyell'. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont jaune et brun-orange chez la variété candidate, alors qu'ils sont jaunes chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Balumorew' est un muflier rampant à port buissonnant-arrondi, modérément ramifié. La tige est non collante, non anthocyanée, glabre. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, vert moyen, à sommet obtus et à base atténuée. Leur face supérieure a une pubescence très clairsemée, tandis que leur face inférieure est glabre. La face supérieure est mate.

'Balumorew' fleurit à la mi-saison. La grappe de fleurs est dense. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont brun-orange, réfléchis. Les lobes de la face inférieure sont jaune et brun-orange, réfléchis. Le palais est jaune. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes des lèvres supérieure et inférieure.

Origine génétique : 'Balumorew' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en novembre 1998 à Arroyo, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était la variété 'Lampion Yellow', à port rampant, à fleurs jaunes hirsutes et à feuilles vert foncé, et le parent mâle était 'BFP-59', à port rampant, à petites fleurs pêche et à feuilles vert moyen. La sélection initiale, fondée sur le port vigoureux, la floraison continue et les petites feuilles vert foncé, a été effectuée en décembre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balumorew' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de la variété candidate et 10 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 15 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Drabro'** (voir la figure 174)
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] Bronze
Numéro de la demande : 01-2861
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, Californie (États-Unis)

Variétés de référence : 'Balumyell' et 'Drapink'

Sommaire : *'Drabro' produit une plante plus petite que 'Balumyell'. Les feuilles sont elliptiques chez 'Drabro', alors qu'elles sont linéaires chez les variétés de référence. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont rouges à brun-orange chez 'Drabro', tandis qu'ils sont jaunes à vert-jaune chez 'Balumyell' et rose-bleu pâle chez 'Drapink'. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont brun-orange chez 'Drabro', tandis qu'ils sont vert-jaune chez 'Balumyell' et rose-bleu pâle avec du vert-jaune et du jaune pâle chez 'Drapink'. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont réfléchis chez 'Drabro', alors qu'ils sont incurvés chez 'Balumyell' et droits à réfléchis chez 'Drapink'.*

Description : 'Drabro' est un muflier à port buissonnant-arrondi, modérément ramifié. La tige est non collante, faiblement anthocyanée sur les jeunes pousses seulement, fortement pubescente. Les feuilles sont sessiles, elliptiques, vert moyen, à sommet aigu à obtus et à base atténuée. Leurs faces supérieure et inférieure présentent une pubescence longue et modérément dense. La face supérieure est mate.

La floraison est hâtive. La grappe de fleurs est dense. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont horizontaux à semi-redressés, rouges à brun-orange avec du rouge-violet près de la base, et leur marge est modérément à

fortement réfléchie, faiblement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont de taille moyenne, retombants et réfléchis, brun-orange, et leur marge est fortement réfléchie, faiblement à modérément ondulée. Les échancrures de la lèvre inférieure sont moyennes à profondes. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune, avec du brun-orange à la base et sur les côtés. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes des deux lèvres.

Origine génétique : 'Drabro' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 dans les installations de la Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'CF1-35', et le parent mâle, 'CF1-116'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 2000, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Drabro' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de chacune des variétés, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 281 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Drabro'

	'Drabro'	'Balumyell'*	'Drapink'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	12,5	17,9	15,1
écart-type	1,3	2,2	1,6
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	24,0	29,4	26,4
écart-type	2,2	2,4	2,1
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)			
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	34A-C avec base 54A	2C avec marge 2A	55C-D
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	34C	1B	56D avec 4C-D
palais	34B autour d'une zone de 7A	1A autour d'une zone de 2A	2B autour d'une zone de 9A

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Dracrim'** (voir la figure 175)
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] Crimson
Numéro de la demande : 01-2862
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15

Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balumdepur'

Sommaire : *'Dracrim' produit des feuilles plus étroites et des fleurs plus longues que 'Balumdepur'. Les lobes des lèvres supérieure et inférieure sont rouge-violet foncé chez 'Dracrim', alors qu'ils sont violets chez 'Balumdepur'.*

Description : 'Dracrim' est un muflier à port buissonnant-arrondi, modérément à fortement ramifié. La tige est non collante, faiblement à modérément anthocyanée, fortement pubescente sur les jeunes pousses seulement. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, vert moyen, à sommet aigu à cuspidé et à base atténuée. Leur face supérieure présente une pubescence très courte et modérément dense. La face inférieure présente une pubescence très courte et clairsemée sur les jeunes feuilles seulement. La face supérieure est mate.

La floraison est hâtive. La grappe de fleurs est moyenne à dense. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont semi-redressés à redressés, rouge-violet foncé, et leur marge est modérément à fortement réfléchie, faiblement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont moyens à grands, semi-retombants à retombants et incurvés, rouge-violet foncé, et leur marge est droite ou très faiblement réfléchie, faiblement ondulée. Les échancrures de la lèvre inférieure sont moyennes à profondes. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune, avec du rouge-violet foncé à la base et sur les côtés. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes des deux lèvres.

Origine génétique : 'Dracrim' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 dans les installations de la Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'CF1-35C', et le parent mâle, 'CF1-116'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 2000, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Dracrim' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 282 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Dracrim'

	'Dracrim'	'Balumdepur'*
Largeur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	8,1	12,3
écart-type	1,7	1,3
Longueur de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	4,1	3,8
écart-type	0,13	0,10
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	59B	marge - 72A-71A, base - 71B
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	59B	72A-71A
palais	plus rouge que 59A autour d'une zone de 4A-5A	61A-71A autour d'une zone 9A passant à blanche

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Draivory'** (voir la figure 176)
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] Ivory
Numéro de la demande : 01-2863
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balumwhit'

Sommaire : *'Draivory' produit une plante plus haute, des feuilles plus longues et des grappes de fleurs plus longues que 'Balumwhit'. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont blancs avec une marge vert-jaune pâle chez 'Draivory', alors qu'ils sont blancs chez 'Balumwhit'. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont vert-jaune pâle chez 'Draivory', alors qu'ils sont blancs chez 'Balumwhit'. Les rayures des lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont très distinctes chez 'Draivory', tandis qu'elles sont peu distinctes chez 'Balumwhit'.*

Description : 'Draivory' est un muflier à port buissonnant-arrondi, modérément ramifié. La tige est non collante, non anthocyanée, très fortement pubescente. Les feuilles sont elliptiques, vert moyen, à sommet aigu-arrondi et à base atténuée. Leur face supérieure présente une pubescence longue, moyenne à dense. La face inférieure présente une pubescence longue à très longue, très dense. La face supérieure est mate.

La floraison est hâtive. La grappe de fleurs est clairsemée à modérément dense. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont redressés, blancs, et leur marge est vert-jaune pâle, très faiblement à modérément réfléchie, très faiblement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont de taille moyenne, retombants et réfléchis, vert-jaune pâle, et leur marge est droite à faiblement réfléchie, faiblement à modérément ondulée. Les échancrures de la lèvre inférieure sont moyennes à profondes. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune, avec du jaune plus pâle à la base et sur les côtés. Il y a des rayures très distinctes sur les lobes de la lèvre supérieure, tandis qu'il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes de la lèvre inférieure.

Origine génétique : 'Draivory' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 dans les installations de la Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'CF1-10', et le parent mâle, 'CF1-105B'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 2000, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Draivory' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 283 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Draivory'

	'Draivory'	'Balumwhit'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	19,8	16,1
écart-type	2,2	1,2
Longueur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	35,4	27,3
écart-type	2,1	3,2
Longueur de la grappe (cm)		
moyenne	10,0	5,7
écart-type	1,0	0,9

Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	N155A avec marge de 1D	N155B-C
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	1D	N155B
palais	1A et 1C autour d'une zone 2A	1A autour d'une zone 2A avec côtés N155B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Dralight Pink'** (voir la figure 177)
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] Light Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2864
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balumpink'

Sommaire : *'Dralight Pink' produit une plante plus haute et des grappes de fleurs plus longues que 'Balumpink'. Les lobes des lèvres supérieure et inférieure sont rose-bleu pâle avec des tons plus foncés chez 'Dralight Pink', alors qu'ils sont rouge-violet pâle avec des tons plus foncés chez 'Balumpink'. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune avec du rose-bleu pâle à la base chez 'Dralight Pink', alors qu'il est jaune plus pâle avec du blanc et du rose à rouge-rose foncé sur les côtés chez 'Balumpink'.*

Description : 'Dralight Pink' est un muflier à port buissonnant-arrondi, faiblement à modérément ramifié. La tige est collante, non anthocyanée, fortement pubescente sur les jeunes pousses seulement. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, vert foncé, à sommet obtus et à base atténuée. Leur face supérieure présente une pubescence courte à modérément longue, clairsemée à moyenne. La face inférieure présente une pubescence courte et très clairsemée. La face supérieure est mate à modérément lustrée.

La floraison est hâtive. La grappe de fleurs est de densité moyenne. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont horizontaux à semi-dressés, rose-bleu pâle avec des tons plus foncés, et leur marge est non réfléchie, moyennement à fortement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont moyens à grands, horizontaux à semi-retombants et incurvés, rose-bleu pâle avec des tons plus foncés, et leur marge est non réfléchie, faiblement à modérément ondulée. Les échancrures de la lèvre inférieure sont peu profondes à moyennement profondes. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune, avec du rose-bleu pâle sur les côtés. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes des deux lèvres.

Origine génétique : 'Dralight Pink' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 dans les installations de la Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'CF1-15A', et le parent mâle, 'CF1-104A'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 2000, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Dralight Pink' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 284 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Dralight Pink'

	'Dralight Pink'	'Balumpink'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	24,6	13,1
écart-type	2,3	1,8
Longueur de la grappe (cm)		
moyenne	10,2	8,4
écart-type	0,6	0,5
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	62C avec tons 62B	N57D avec tons 54A
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	62C & 65B	N57D
palais	9A avec côtés 62C	5A avec côtés 50A-B et N155A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Dramag'** (voir la figure 178)
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] Magenta
Numéro de la demande : 01-2865
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)

Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balumdepur'

Sommaire : *'Dramag' produit des feuilles plus petites et des fleurs plus courtes que 'Balumdepur'. La pubescence de la face supérieure des feuilles est courte chez 'Dramag', alors qu'elle est longue chez 'Balumdepur'. Chez 'Dramag', le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune passant à blanc et rouge-orange avec du violet à la base et sur les côtés, alors que chez 'Balumdepur' le palais est jaune plus foncé passant à blanc avec du violet à la base et sur les côtés.*

Description : 'Dramag' est un muflier à port buissonnant-arrondi, faiblement à modérément ramifié. La tige est non collante, fortement anthocyanée sur les jeunes pousses seulement, fortement pubescente. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées à elliptiques, vert moyen, à sommet obtus et à base atténuée. Leurs faces supérieure et inférieure présentent une pubescence courte et modérément dense. La face supérieure est mate.

La floraison est hâtive. La grappe de fleurs est moyenne à dense. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont semi-redressés à redressés, violet-rouge foncé, et leur marge est violet-rouge plus foncé, très fortement réfléchie, faiblement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont de taille moyenne, semi-retombants et droits à réfléchis, violet-rouge foncé, et leur marge est modérément réfléchie, très faiblement ondulée. Les échancrures de la lèvre inférieure sont de profondeur moyenne. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune passant à blanc et rouge-orange avec du violet à la base et sur les côtés. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes des deux lèvres.

Origine génétique : 'Dramag' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 dans les installations de la Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'CF1-35C', et le parent mâle, 'CF1-116'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 2000, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Dramag' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 285 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Dramag'

	'Dramag'	'Balumdepur'*
Longueur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	31,0	33,8
écart-type	3,3	3,8
Largeur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	10,9	12,3
écart-type	1,6	1,3
Longueur de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	3,3	3,8
écart-type	0,13	0,10
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	71B avec marge de 72A-71A	71B avec marge de 72A-71A
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	72A-71A	72A-71A
palais	4A-B passant à blanche avec 31A; 61A-71A sur la base et les côtés	9A passant à blanche; 61A-71A sur la base et les côtés

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Drapink'** (voir la figure 179)
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2866
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balumpink'

Sommaire : *'Drapink' produit une plante plus haute, des feuilles plus courtes et des fleurs plus courtes que 'Balumpink'. La face supérieure des feuilles est vert bleuâtre chez 'Drapink', alors qu'elle est vert moyen chez 'Balumpink'. Chez 'Drapink', les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont rose-bleu pâle avec des rayures peu distinctes, tandis que chez 'Balumpink' ils sont rose plus foncé avec des tons de rouge-violet, sans rayures. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est entièrement jaune chez 'Drapink', alors qu'il est jaune et blanc avec du rouge-rose à la base et sur les côtés chez*

'Balumpink'.

Description : 'Drapink' est un muflier à port buissonnant-arrondi, modérément à fortement ramifié. La tige est très faiblement collante, non anthocyanée, très fortement pubescente. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, vert bleuâtre, à sommet aigu à obtus et à base atténuée. Leur face supérieure présente une pubescence très longue et dense. Leur face inférieure présente une pubescence longue, modérément dense à dense. La face supérieure est mate.

La floraison est hâtive. La grappe de fleurs est moyenne à dense. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont horizontaux, rose-bleu pâle, et leur marge est faiblement à modérément réfléchie, modérément ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont de taille moyenne, semi-retombants et droits à réfléchis, rose-bleu pâle avec du vert-jaune pâle, et leur marge est modérément réfléchie, faiblement ondulée. Les échancrures de la lèvre inférieure sont profondes. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est entièrement jaune. Il y a des rayures peu distinctes sur les lobes de la lèvre supérieure, tandis qu'il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes de la lèvre inférieure.

Origine génétique : 'Drapink' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 dans les installations de la Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'CF1-107B', et le parent mâle, 'CF1-59'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 2000, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Drapink' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 286 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Drapink'

	'Drapink'	'Balumpink'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	15,1	13,1
écart-type	1,6	1,8
Longueur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	27,8	33,3
écart-type	4,5	3,6
Longueur de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	3,3	3,5
écart-type	0,10	0,10
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	55C-D	N57D avec tons 54A
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	56D avec 4C-D	N57D
palais	2B autour d'une zone 9A	50A-B autour d'une zone 5A et N155A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Drarose'** (voir la figure 180)
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] Rose
Numéro de la demande : 01-2867
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balumpink'

Sommaire : *'Drarose' produit une plante plus grande, des feuilles plus longues et des grappes de fleurs plus longues que 'Balumpink'. Les lobes des deux lèvres sont rouge-violet chez 'Drarose', alors qu'ils sont rouge-rose avec des tons de rouge-violet sur la lèvre supérieure chez 'Balumpink'. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune et rouge-orange avec du rouge-violet à la base et sur les côtés chez 'Drarose', tandis qu'il est jaune et blanc avec du rouge-rose à la base et sur les côtés chez 'Balumpink'. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont petits à moyens chez 'Drarose', alors qu'ils sont grands chez 'Balumpink'.*

Description : 'Drarose' est un muflier à port buissonnant-arrondi, modérément à fortement ramifié. La tige est non collante, non anthocyanée, modérément à fortement pubescente. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées, vert moyen, à sommet aigu et à base atténuée. Leur face supérieure présente une pubescence courte à moyenne, clairsemée. Leur face inférieure présente une pubescence courte à moyenne, clairsemée à moyenne. La face supérieure est mate.

La floraison est hâtive. La grappe de fleurs est dense. Les sépales sont lancéolés à ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont semi-redressés, rouge-violet, et leur marge est fortement réfléchie, faiblement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont petits à moyens, retombants et réfléchis, rouge-violet, et leur marge est fortement à très fortement réfléchie, parfois

incurvée, modérément à fortement ondulée. Les échancrures de la lèvre inférieure sont intermédiaires entre moyennes et profondes. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune et rouge-orange avec du rouge-violet à la base et sur les côtés. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes des deux lèvres.

Origine génétique : 'Drarose' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 dans les installations de la Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'CF1-26', et le parent mâle, 'CF1-10'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 2000, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Drarose' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 287 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Drarose'

	'Drarose'	'Balumpink'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	16,9	13,1
écart-type	1,3	1,8
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	29,8	25,9
écart-type	2,4	2,0
Longueur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	38,7	33,3
écart-type	3,1	3,6
Longueur de la grappe (mm)		
moyenne	9,5	8,4
écart-type	0,9	0,5
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	54A	N57D avec des tons 54A
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	54A	N57D
palais	54A autour d'une zone 9A, 5C avec 31A	50A-B et N155A autour d'une zone 5A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Drawhite'** (voir la figure 181)
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2868
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balumwhit'

Sommaire : *'Drawhite' produit des feuilles plus longues que 'Balumwhit'. La pubescence des faces supérieure et inférieure des feuilles est longue chez 'Drawhite', alors qu'elle est courte sur la face supérieure et très courte sur la face inférieure chez 'Balumwhit'. Chez 'Drawhite', il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes de la lèvre supérieure, tandis que chez 'Balumwhit' il y a des rayures peu distinctes. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont horizontaux chez 'Drawhite', tandis qu'ils sont semi-redressés chez 'Balumwhit'. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont retombants chez 'Drawhite', alors qu'ils sont semi-retombants chez 'Balumwhit'.*

Description : 'Drawhite' est un muflier à port buissonnant-arrondi, modérément à fortement ramifié. La tige est non collante, non anthocyanée, fortement pubescente. Les feuilles sont elliptiques, vert foncé, à sommet aigu et à base atténuée. Leur face supérieure présente une pubescence longue, modérément dense à dense. Leur face inférieure présente une pubescence longue, dense à très dense. La face supérieure est mate.

La floraison est hâtive. La grappe de fleurs est modérément dense. Les sépales sont ovés. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont horizontaux, blancs, et leur marge est modérément réfléchie, non ondulée à faiblement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont moyens à grands, retombants et droits à réfléchis, blancs, et leur marge est faiblement réfléchie, faiblement à modérément ondulée. Les échancrures de la lèvre inférieure sont intermédiaires entre moyennes et profondes. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune entouré de vert-jaune, avec du blanc sur les côtés. Il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes des deux lèvres.

Origine génétique : 'Drawhite' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 dans les installations de la Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'CF1-117', et le parent mâle, 'CF1-156'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 2000, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Drawhite' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 288 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Drawhite'

	'Drawhite'	'Balumwhit'*
Longueur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	32,3	27,3
écart-type	2,6	3,2
Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
lobes de la lèvre supérieure		
	blanche	blanche/N155B-C
lobes de la lèvre inférieure		
	blanche	blanche/N155B-C
palais	2C autour d'une zone 1A avec les côtés blancs	1A autour d'une zone 2A avec les côtés N155B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Drayel'** (voir la figure 182)
Nom commercial : Dragon[MD] Yellow
Numéro de la demande : 01-2869
Date de la demande : 2001/10/15
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneuse : Mathilde H. Holtrop, Aromas, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Balumyell'

Sommaire : *'Drayel' produit des feuilles plus courtes et des grappes de fleurs plus longues que 'Balumyell'. La pubescence des faces supérieure et inférieure des feuilles est moyenne à longue chez 'Drayel', alors qu'elle est courte sur la face supérieure et très courte sur la face inférieure chez 'Balumyell'. Les rayures des lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont distinctes chez 'Drayel', tandis qu'elles sont peu distinctes chez 'Balumyell'.*

Description : 'Drayel' est un muflier à port buissonnant-arrondi, fortement ramifié. La tige est non collante, non anthocyanée, modérément à fortement pubescente. Les feuilles sont sessiles, lancéolées à elliptiques, vert foncé, à sommet aigu à obtus et à base atténuée. Leur face supérieure présente une pubescence moyenne à longue, très clairsemée. Leur face inférieure présente une pubescence moyenne à longue, modérément dense à dense. La face supérieure est mate.

La floraison est hâtive. La grappe de fleurs est modérément dense à dense. Les sépales sont elliptiques. Les lobes de la lèvre supérieure sont semi-redressés, jaunes à vert-jaune, et leur marge est modérément à fortement réfléchie, modérément à fortement ondulée. Les lobes de la lèvre inférieure sont de taille moyenne, horizontaux à semi-retombants et principalement incurvés mais parfois réfléchis, vert-jaune, et leur marge est très faiblement réfléchie, principalement incurvée, modérément à fortement ondulée. Les échancrures de la lèvre inférieure sont moyennes à profondes. Le palais de la lèvre inférieure est jaune. Il y a des rayures distinctes sur les lobes de la lèvre supérieure, tandis qu'il n'y a pas de rayures sur les lobes de la lèvre inférieure.

Origine génétique : 'Drayel' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement réalisé en 1999 dans les installations de la Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., à Gilroy, en Californie (États-Unis). Le parent femelle était 'CF1-10', et le parent mâle, 'CF1-105B'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 2000, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Drayel' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate et 15 sujets de la variété de référence, tous cultivés dans des pots de 11 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 289 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Drayel'

	'Drayel'	'Balumyell'*
Longueur de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	30,9	34,2
écart-type	3,7	2,9
Longueur de la grappe (mm)		
moyenne	8,3	6,3
écart-type	1,1	0,6

Couleur de la fleur (RHS)		
lobes de la lèvre supérieure	2B-1B	2C avec marge de 2A
lobes de la lèvre inférieure	1B	1B
palais	1A autour d'une petite zone 2A	1A around d'une petite zone 2A

* variété de référence

NÉMÉSIE (*Nemesia foetens* Venten.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Tiktoc'** (voir la figure 89)
Nom commercial : Compact Innocence
Numéro de la demande : 99-2063
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Requérant : Outeniqua Nursery, Emerald (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Amanda Fick, George East (Afrique du Sud)

Variété de référence : 'Innocence'

Sommaire : *'Tiktoc' donne une plante plus courte et moins dressée que 'Innocence'. Les feuilles et les éperons sont plus courts chez 'Tiktoc' que chez 'Innocence'. La face interne du calice présente une pubescence plus dense chez 'Tiktoc' que chez 'Innocence'. Les lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure sont plus fortement réfléchis et plus petits chez 'Tiktoc' que chez 'Innocence'. Le palais est plus petit chez 'Tiktoc' que chez 'Innocence'.*

Description : 'Tiktoc' donne une plante semi-dressée, de densité moyenne, fortement ramifiée. Les feuilles sont dentées en scie, lancéolées, vert moyen et sessiles.

La floraison est très hâtive. La face interne du calice présente une pubescence moyenne. L'éperon est droit à légèrement courbé et plus court que la lèvre inférieure. Les fleurs sont blanches. Le bord des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle est faiblement ondulé. Les lobes médians et latéraux de la lèvre supérieure sont faiblement à moyennement réfléchis. Le bord de la lèvre inférieure est moyennement ondulé et moyennement à fortement réfléchi. Le palais est jaune et petit.

Origine génétique : 'Tiktoc' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur à George East, en Afrique du Sud. La variété a été sélectionnée pour sa production de fleurs et pour son port.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Tiktoc' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de polyéthylène chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Le 18 mai 2002, des boutures racinées ont été plantées dans des pots de 10 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur dix mesures.

Tableau 290 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Tiktoc'

	'Tiktoc'	'Innocence'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	27,8	39
écart-type	1,9	1,6
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,5	3,4
écart-type	0,3	0,4
Longueur de l'éperon (mm)		
moyenne	3,8	6,1
écart-type	0,8	0,3

* variété de référence

NÉMÉSIE (*Nemesia fruticans*)

Dénomination proposée : **'Hubbird'** (voir la figure 90)
Nom commercial : Blue Bird
Numéro de la demande : 99-2071
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Requérant : Raymond Hubbard, Landscove, Devon (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Raymond Hubbard, Landscove, Devon (Royaume-Uni)

Variété de référence : 'Penmys' (Blueberry Sachet)

Sommaire : *Le nombre de branches est plus élevé chez*

'Hubbird' que chez 'Penmys', et la plante est plus dense. 'Hubbird' donne une plante plus haute que 'Penmys'. Les feuilles et les pédoncules sont légèrement plus longs chez 'Hubbird' que chez 'Penmys'. L'éperon est plus court chez 'Hubbird' que chez 'Penmys'. Le bord des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure est plus faiblement ondulé et plus faiblement réfléchi chez 'Hubbird' que chez 'Penmys'. Les lobes médians sont plus courts et plus larges chez 'Hubbird' que chez 'Penmys'.

Description : 'Hubbird' donne une plante semi-dressée, de densité moyenne à élevée, moyennement à fortement ramifiée. Les feuilles sont légèrement dentées en scie, ovées, vert moyen et sessiles.

La floraison est très hâtive. La face interne du calice présente une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne, et son bord présente une forte pubescence. L'éperon est légèrement courbé et plus court ou de la même longueur que la lèvre inférieure. Les fleurs sont violettes. Le bord des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure est faiblement à moyennement ondulé et moyennement réfléchi. Les lobes latéraux de la lèvre supérieure sont faiblement réfléchis. Le bord de la lèvre inférieure est faiblement à moyennement ondulé et moyennement réfléchi. Le palais est petit à moyen et jaune.

Origine génétique : 'Hubbird' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur à Landscove (Devon), au Royaume-Uni. La variété a été sélectionnée pour sa production de fleurs et pour son port.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Hubbird' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de polyéthylène chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Le 18 mai 2002, des boutures racinées ont été plantées dans des pots de 10 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur dix mesures.

Tableau 291 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Hubbird'

	'Hubbird'	'Penmys'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	35,3	23,6
écart-type	1,3	1,9
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,1	2,7
écart-type	0,3	0,4
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	1,5	1,2
écart-type	0,1	0,2
Longueur de l'éperon (mm)		
moyenne	7,0	9,0
écart-type	0,5	0,3

* variété de référence

NÉMÉSIE
(*Nemesia caerulea*)

Dénomination proposée : **'Nemli'** (voir la figure 91)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2586
Date de la demande : 2001/03/20
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch, Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Sélectionneur : K.R.W. Hammett, Auckland (Nouvelle-Zélande)
Mandataire au Canada Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Bluebird'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles sont plus étroites chez 'Nemli' que chez 'Bluebird', et les pédoncules sont plus courts. Les feuilles sont d'un vert plus pâle chez 'Nemli' que chez 'Bluebird', et les fleurs sont d'un bleu-violet plus pâle.*

Description : 'Nemli' donne une plante semi-dressée à étalée. La plante est de densité moyenne, moyennement à fortement ramifiée. Les feuilles sont dentées et lancéolées, vert pâle à vert moyen.

La floraison est hâtive. La face interne du calice présente une pubescence clairsemée. L'éperon est légèrement courbé et plus court que la lèvre inférieure. Les fleurs sont violet bleuâtre, avec une coloration plus foncée vers la base de la lèvre supérieure. Le bord des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure est faiblement ondulé. Les lobes latéraux de la lèvre supérieure sont faiblement réfléchis. Le bord de la lèvre inférieure est moyennement ondulé et faiblement réfléchi. Le palais est petit et jaune pâle.

Origine génétique : 'Nemli' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur à Massey (Auckland), en Nouvelle-Zélande. La variété a été sélectionnée pour sa production de fleurs et pour son port.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Nemli' ont été réalisés en 2002, à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre. Les caractères quantitatifs sont

fondés sur dix mesures.

Tableau 292 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Nemli' et 'Nemplum'

	'Nemli'	'Nemplum'	'Bluebird'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)			
moyenne	28,97	35,00	28,36
écart-type	3,14	4,24	1,37
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)			
moyenne	13,64	15,87	16,00
écart-type	1,37	1,37	1,68
Longueur du pédoncule (mm)			
moyenne	47,17	48,83	65,20
écart-type	11,20	16,20	21,98
Longueur de l'éperon (mm)			
moyenne	4,38	4,55	6,71
écart-type	0,53	0,55	0,52
Couleur des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (RHS)	85A	81A passant à 87A/B	87B
Couleur des lobes latéraux de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle (RHS)	85A	81A	87B
Couleur de la lèvre inférieure de la corolle (RHS)	84B	81A	87B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Nemplum'** (voir la figure 92)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2587
Date de la demande : 2001/03/20
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch, Encinitas, Californie (États-Unis)
Sélectionneur : K.R.W. Hammett, Auckland (Nouvelle-Zélande)
Mandataire au Canada Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Bluebird'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles sont plus longues et d'un vert plus pâle chez 'Nemplum' que chez 'Bluebird'. Les pédoncules sont plus courts chez 'Nemplum' que chez 'Bluebird'. L'éperon de 'Nemplum' est plus long que le lobe inférieur de la corolle, alors que l'éperon de 'Bluebird' est de la même longueur que le lobe inférieur. Le lobe supérieur de la corolle est plus réfléchi chez 'Nemplum' que chez 'Bluebird'. Les fleurs sont d'un violet-bleu un peu plus foncé chez 'Nemplum' que chez 'Bluebird', et le palais est plus grand.*

Description : 'Nemplum' donne une plante semi-dressée à étalée. La plante est de densité moyenne, moyennement à fortement ramifiée. Les feuilles sont dentées et lancéolées, vert pâle à vert moyen.

La floraison est hâtive. La face interne du calice présente une pubescence clairsemée. L'éperon est légèrement courbé et plus long que la lèvre inférieure. Les fleurs sont violet bleuâtre, avec une coloration plus foncée vers la base de la lèvre supérieure. Le bord des lobes médians de la lèvre supérieure est faiblement ondulé ainsi que moyennement à fortement réfléchi. Les lobes latéraux de la lèvre supérieure de la corolle ont une courbure moyenne. Le bord de la lèvre inférieure est moyennement ondulé et faiblement réfléchi. Le palais est jaune, moyen à grand.

Origine génétique : 'Nemplum' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée mené par le sélectionneur à Massey (Auckland), en Nouvelle-Zélande. La variété a été sélectionnée pour la grandeur de ses fleurs et pour son port.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Nemplum' ont été réalisés en 2002, à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur dix mesures.

NIEREMBERGIE
***(Nierembergia gracilis* × *N. caerulea*)**

Dénomination proposée : **'Sunnicobu'** (voir la figure 93)
Nom commercial : Fairy Bells Lilac
Numéro de la demande : 01-2712
Date de la demande : 2001/05/11
Requérant : Suntory Limited, Osaka (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Yasuyuki Murakami, Shiga (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Purple Robe'

Sommaire : *'Sunnicobu' donne une plante plus retombante que 'Purple Robe', et son feuillage est plus clairsemé. Les*

fleurs de 'Sunnicobu' sont d'un violet plus pâle que celles de 'Purple Robe'.

Description : 'Sunnicobu' est une nierembergie annuelle multipliée par voie végétative. La plante est retombante et fortement ramifiée. Les tiges sont minces, lisses, vert moyen, faiblement glauques, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Leur pubescence est clairsemée.

Le feuillage est clairsemé. Les feuilles sont alternes, simples et linéaires. Leur marge est entière, leur sommet est aigu, et leur base est cunéiforme à atténuée. Le dessus du limbe est très faiblement glauque. Les deux faces du limbe sont vert moyen, glabres, non panachées.

Le pédoncule est glabre et ne présente aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les sépales sont soudés à la base, et leur sommet est acuminé, non recourbé ou très faiblement recourbé. La marge des sépales est entière. Les deux faces sont glabres, non glauques.

La floraison est hâtive, longue et presque continue. Les fleurs sont simples, dressées, terminales, à pédicelle long. Les cinq pétales sont partiellement soudés, de grandeur moyenne, plats ou très faiblement ondulés. Leur marge est entière. La corolle est rotacée et glabre sur les deux faces. Les deux faces de la corolle sont violettes, mais la face interne de la gorge est jaune bordé de violet bleuâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Sunnicobu' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé réalisé en juin 1995 au Hakushu Nursery Center de la Suntory Ltd., au Japon. Le parent femelle était un type sauvage du *N. gracilis*, indigène d'Argentine, tandis que le parent mâle était un type sauvage du *N. caerulea*, cultivé au Royaume-Uni. Au printemps 1996, dix semis ont été sélectionnés pour leur port touffu et compact et la couleur de leurs fleurs. C'est parmi ces semis qu'a été sélectionnée la variété 'Sunnicobu'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Sunnicobu' ont été réalisés en 2002 à Boisbriand, au Québec. Les essais ont porté sur 9 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés dans des corbeilles suspendues de 25 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart*.

Tableau 293 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Sunnicobu'

	'Sunnicobu'	'Purple Robe'*
Couleur de la face iinterne de la corolle (RHS)	76A	88A
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	7A	6A
Couleur de la marge de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	92A	90B
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	76B	86C

* variété de référence

PAVOT D'ORIENT
(*Papaver orientale* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Pink Ruffles'** (voir la figure 84)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1880
Date de la demande : 1999/11/25
Requérant : Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Cedar Hill'

Sommaire : *'Pink Ruffles' donne une plante plus petite que 'Cedar Hill', et ses feuilles sont plus petites. Le pédoncule est plus court chez 'Pink Ruffles' que chez 'Cedar Hill'. Les fleurs ont un plus grand diamètre chez 'Pink Ruffles' que 'Cedar Hill', et elles sont d'un rose plus foncé. La tache des pétales est entière chez 'Pink Ruffles', alors qu'elle est en bande et plus petite chez 'Cedar Hill'. Les pétales sont laciniés chez 'Pink Ruffles', alors qu'ils ne présentent aucun type d'incision chez 'Cedar Hill'. Le filament des étamines est violet chez 'Pink Ruffles', alors qu'il est blanc chez 'Cedar Hill'. Les anthères sont noirâtres chez 'Pink Ruffles', alors qu'elles sont davantage violettes chez 'Cedar Hill'.*

Description : 'Pink Ruffles' est un pavot vivace multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante et peu ramifiée. Les tiges sont vert moyen, non glauques, non anthocyanées, à pubescence moyenne à dense. Les feuilles sont alternes le long de la tige et disposées en rosette à la base, simples, sessiles, oblancéolées, lobées, à sommet aigu. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché, à pubescence moyenne. Le pédoncule ne présente aucune pigmentation anthocyanique.

Il n'y a qu'une floraison, hâtive et courte. Les fleurs sont simples, dressées et terminales. Les pétales sont peu nombreux, arrondis, laciniés, chevauchants à très

chevauchants. Le dessus des pétales est rouge-orange, avec une tache entière vert-violet foncé. Le filet des étamines est violet foncé, et les anthères sont noirâtres.

Origine génétique : 'Pink Ruffles' est un sport ou une mutation de la variété 'Garden Glory'. Elle a été découverte par le sélectionneur en 1996, à Rijpwetering, aux Pays-Bas. Elle a été sélectionnée pour sa forme et son port améliorés et pour ses caractères floraux.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Pink Ruffles' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés au champ et espacés d'environ 0,4 m sur le rang. Les rangs étaient espacés de 1,0 m. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 294 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Pink Ruffles'

	'Pink Ruffles'	'Cedar Hill'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	60,29	70,86
écart-type	12,00	14,90
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	43,43	58,45
écart-type	5,35	10,69
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	19,14	21,86
écart-type	5,96	2,97
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	7,36	8,64
écart-type	1,14	2,59
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	17,43	19,69
écart-type	1,81	4,50
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	15,50	12,60
écart-type	1,29	1,14
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales (RHS)	41C à 43D	38D à 38A/B

* variété de référence

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium ×hortorum* L.H. Bailey)

Dénomination proposée : **'Baldescart'** (voir la figure 95)
Nom commercial : Designer Scarlet
Numéro de la demande : 01-2645
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fisboogy' (Boogy)

Sommaire : *'Baldescart' donne une plante plus large et plus ramifiée que 'Fisboogy'. Le limbe de la feuille est plus large, et le diamètre de l'inflorescence, plus grand chez 'Baldescart' que chez la variété de référence. Le pédoncule est plus long chez 'Baldescart' que chez 'Fisboogy', mais il n'est pas anthocyané. Les pédicelles de 'Baldescart' sont plus courts que ceux de 'Fisboogy'. Les sépales de 'Baldescart' ont une pubescence plus dense que ceux de 'Fisboogy', et ils sont verts, alors que ceux de 'Fisboogy' sont rouges, avec une coloration verte.*

Description : 'Baldescart' est un géranium commun à port dressé. Les tiges sont vertes et ont une épaisseur et une pubescence moyennes. Le limbe de la feuille a une forme de type 2 et est moyennement lobé, avec des incisions de profondeur moyenne. Les lobes inférieurs sont très divergents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et moyennement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une forte pubescence ainsi qu'une zone verte, moyennement distincte, en position normale. Le pétiole est densément pubescent.

'Baldescart' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est densément pubescent. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur rouge, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une zone blanche très petite à petite et sont parcourus de veines peu à moyennement marquées. Le pédicelle n'est pas renflé et présente une pubescence dense; son tiers médian est rouge moyen. Les sépales sont verts et très densément pubescents.

Origine génétique : 'Baldescart' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était '7788-25', et le parent mâle, '8120-24'.

La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Baldescart' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 295 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Baldescart'

	'Baldescart'	'Fisboogy'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	25,1	21,1
écart-type	1,8	1,8
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	6,6	5,9
écart-type	0,6	0,5
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	9,0	5,5
écart-type	0,9	0,5
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	11,3	9,1
écart-type	2,2	1,2
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	2,5	3,2
écart-type	0,2	0,5
Couleur des pétales supérieures et inférieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	44A/44B	40A/30A
face supérieure-centre	44A/44B	40A/30A
face inférieure	N30A	40A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Baldescher'** (voir la figure 96)
Nom commercial : Designer Cherry
Numéro de la demande : 01-2646
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fissamba' (Samba)

Sommaire : *Chez 'Baldescher', le limbe de la feuille est plus large que chez 'Fissamba', et ses lobes inférieurs sont moins divergents. La zone de la face supérieure du limbe est moins distincte chez 'Baldescher' que chez 'Fissamba'. Le pétiole de 'Baldescher' est moins pubescent que celui de 'Fissamba'. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence et celui de la fleur sont plus grands chez 'Baldescher' que chez la variété de référence. Les pétales sont moins nombreux chez 'Baldescher' que chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Baldescher' est un géranium commun à port dressé. Les tiges sont vertes et ont une épaisseur et une pubescence moyennes. Le limbe de la feuille a une forme de type 1 et est faiblement à moyennement lobé, avec des incisions peu profondes à moyennes. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et moyennement à fortement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense. La zone du dessus du limbe est nulle ou très peu distincte et en position normale. Le pétiole est moyennement pubescent.

'Baldescher' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est moyennement pubescent. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur rouge, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une zone blanche très petite à petite et sont parcourus de veines peu marquées à moyennement marquées. Le pédicelle n'est pas renflé et présente une pubescence moyenne; son tiers médian est rouge clair. Les sépales sont vert et rouge et moyennement à densément pubescents.

Origine génétique : 'Baldescher' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était '8574-4', et le parent mâle, '6840-3'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Baldescher' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 296: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Baldescher'

	'Baldescher'	'Fissamba'*
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	6,2	5,6
écart-type	0,4	0,4

Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	10,2	9,3
écart-type	0,9	0,8
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	43,3	38
écart-type	2,3	2,9
Nombre de pétales par fleur		
moyenne	6,6	8,9
écart-type	0,7	0,7
Couleur des pétales supérieures et inférieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge		
	plus vive que 53C	plus orange que 46B
face supérieure-centre		
	plus vive que 53C	plus orange que 46B
face inférieure	50A	43A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Baldesreim'** (voir la figure 97)
Nom commercial : Designer Bright Red Improved
Numéro de la demande : 01-2647
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Americana Dark Red'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Baldesreim', le limbe de la feuille est plus petit que chez 'Americana Dark Red', et ses lobes inférieurs sont moins divergents. Le pétiole est plus long chez 'Baldesreim' que chez la variété de référence. 'Baldesreim' produit davantage d'inflorescences par plante que 'Americana Dark Red'. La zone blanche de la base des pétales supérieurs est plus grande chez 'Baldesreim' que chez 'Americana Dark Red'.*

Description : 'Baldesreim' est un géranium commun à port dressé. Les tiges sont vertes et ont une épaisseur et une pubescence moyennes. Le limbe de la feuille est moyennement lobé, avec des incisions de profondeur moyenne. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et moyennement à fortement ondulé. Le limbe est vert clair, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense ainsi qu'une zone brun rougeâtre, très peu distincte à peu distincte, en position normale. Le pétiole est densément pubescent.

'Baldesreim' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est densément pubescent. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur rouge, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une petite zone blanche et sont parcourus de veines moyennement marquées. Le pédicelle n'est pas renflé et présente une pubescence dense; son tiers médian est rouge moyen. Les sépales sont d'une couleur verte nuancée de rouge et ont une pubescence dense.

Origine génétique : 'Baldesreim' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. 'Baldesreim' a '5628-10' comme parent femelle et parent mâle. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Baldesreim' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 297 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Baldesreim'

	'Baldesreim'	'Americana Dark Red'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,1	4,8
écart-type	0,5	0,7
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	6,9	8,0
écart-type	0,9	1,1
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	6,6	4,9
écart-type	1,1	1,0

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balfanimsa'** (voir la figure 98)
Nom commercial : Fantasia[MD] Salmon Mist Improved
Numéro de la demande : 01-2648
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)

Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Showcase Salmon'

Sommaire : *'Balfanimsa' donne une plante moins large et des feuilles plus petites que 'Showcase Salmon'. La couleur du limbe est légèrement plus foncée chez 'Balfanimsa' que chez la variété de référence. Chez 'Balfanimsa', les fleurs sont légèrement plus petites et d'un rose plus clair que chez 'Showcase Salmon'.*

Description : 'Balfanimsa' est un géranium commun à port dressé. Les tiges sont vertes, d'épaisseur moyenne, à pubescence dense. Le limbe de la feuille est moyennement lobé, avec des incisions peu profondes. Les lobes inférieurs sont très divergents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et moyennement ondulé. Le limbe est vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense ainsi qu'une zone verte, peu distincte à moyennement distincte, en position normale. Le pétiole est densément pubescent.

'Balfanimsa' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est densément pubescent. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur saumon, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs ne présentent à la base aucune zone blanche. Les veines qui parcourent les pétales sont moyennement à fortement marquées sur les pétales supérieurs, moyennement marquées sur les pétales inférieurs. Le pédicelle n'est pas renflé et présente une pubescence dense; son tiers médian est rouge moyen. Les sépales sont d'une couleur verte nuancée de rouge et ont une pubescence dense.

Origine génétique : 'Balfanimsa' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était 'Showcase Salmon', et le parent mâle, 'Designer Violet'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balfanimsa' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 298 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balfanimsa'

	'Balfanimsa'	'Showcase Salmon'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	21,7	25
écart-type	2,2	3,6
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,4	3,9
écart-type	0,3	0,5
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	5,7	6,6
écart-type	0,5	0,7
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (mm)		
moyenne	36,3	40,8
écart-type	2,4	2,3
Couleur des pétales supérieures et inférieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	56C	43D
face supérieure-centre	41C	43D
face inférieure	56D	48C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balshobrer'** (voir la figure 99)
Nom commercial : Showcase[MD] Bright Cherry
Numéro de la demande : 01-2649
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Clips Cherry' (Eclipse Cherry)

Sommaire : *Le limbe de la feuille ne présente aucune zone chez 'Balshobrer', contrairement à chez 'Clips Cherry'. Le pétiole est plus court chez 'Balshobrer' que chez la variété de référence. 'Balshobrer' produit davantage d'inflorescences par plante que 'Clips Cherry'. Les pédicelles ont un renflement chez 'Balshobrer', tandis qu'il n'en ont pas chez 'Clips Cherry'.*

Description : 'Balshobrer' est un géranium commun à port dressé. Les tiges sont vertes, d'épaisseur moyenne, à pubescence moyenne à dense. Le limbe de la feuille est moyennement lobé, avec des incisions de profondeur moyenne. Les lobes inférieurs sont peu chevauchants à très chevauchants. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et moyennement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence moyenne à dense. Il n'y a aucune zone sur la face supérieure du limbe. Le pétiole est moyennement à densément pubescent.

'Balshobrer' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est densément pubescent. La fleur est demi-

double, de couleur rouge, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une petite zone blanche. Les veines des pétales supérieurs sont moyennement marquées, tandis que celles des pétales inférieurs sont très faiblement à faiblement marquées. Le pédicelle est renflé et présente une pubescence dense; son tiers médian est rouge foncé. Les sépales sont d'une couleur verte nuancée de rouge et ont une pubescence dense.

Origine génétique : 'Balshobrer' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était '8693-4', et le parent mâle, '6707-13'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balshobrer' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 299 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balshobrer'

	'Balshobrer'	'Clips Cherry'*
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	3,8	5,2
écart-type	0,5	1,2
Couleur des pétales supérieurs et inférieurs (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	plus foncée que N66A	moins foncée que 44A
face supérieure-centre	plus foncée que N66A	44B
face inférieure	52A	44D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balshofron'** (voir la figure 100)
Nom commercial : Showcase[MD] Frosted Salmon
Numéro de la demande : 01-2651
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Designer Picotee Salmon'

Sommaire : *'Balshofron' donne une plante plus étroite que 'Designer Picotee Salmon'. Le bord du limbe de la feuille présente des incisions plus profondes chez 'Balshofron' que chez 'Designer Picotee Salmon'. Le limbe de 'Balshofron' est d'un vert plus pâle que celui de 'Designer Picotee Salmon'. Chez 'Balshofron', il n'y a aucune zone sur la face supérieure du limbe, contrairement à chez la variété de référence. Le pédoncule de 'Balshofron' est plus court que celui de 'Designer Picotee Salmon'. Les fleurs de 'Balshofron' sont d'une couleur saumon plus foncée que celles de 'Designer Picotee Salmon'.*

Description : 'Balshofron' est un géranium commun à port dressé. Les tiges sont vertes, d'épaisseur moyenne, à pubescence dense. Le limbe de la feuille est moyennement lobé, avec des incisions moyennes à profondes. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et moyennement ondulé. Le limbe est vert clair, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense. Il n'y a aucune zone sur la face supérieure du limbe. Le pétiole est densément pubescent.

'Balshofron' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont étroitement elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est densément pubescent. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur saumon, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une zone blanche de grandeur moyenne. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales supérieurs et inférieurs. Le pédicelle n'est pas renflé et présente une pubescence dense; son tiers médian est rouge moyen. Les sépales sont verts et ont une pubescence dense.

Origine génétique : 'Balshofron' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était '8693-4', et le parent mâle, '8695-25'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balshofron' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 300 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balshofron'

	'Balshofron'	'Designer Picotee Salmon'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	21,5	25,8
écart-type	1,1	2,5

Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	7,9	10,8
écart-type	0,9	1,7
Couleur des pétales supérieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	52A	57A
face supérieure-centre	N57B-C	passant de 57B à 57D
face inférieure	52C	55A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEP01007'** (voir la figure 101)
Nom commercial : Moonlight[MD] Pink with Eye
Numéro de la demande : 01-2811
Date de la demande : 2001/08/23
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Fisbluneo'

Sommaire : *'KLEP01007' donne une plante plus petite que 'Fisbluneo'. La pubescence du dessus des feuilles est moyenne chez 'KLEP01007', alors qu'elle est dense chez 'Fisbluneo'. Le pétiole de 'KLEP01007' est plus court que celui de 'Fisbluneo'. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est moyennement à fortement anthocyané chez 'KLEP01007', tandis qu'il est très faiblement à faiblement anthocyané chez 'Fisbluneo'. La fleur de 'KLEP01007' a un plus grand nombre de pétales que celle de 'Fisbluneo', et ses pétales supérieurs sont plus étroits. Le tiers médian du pédicelle est rouge moyen chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il est vert chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'KLEP01007' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes, d'épaisseur moyenne, à pubescence dense. Le limbe des feuilles a une forme de type 2 et est faiblement lobé, avec des incisions peu profondes; il est vert clair à vert moyen, sans panachure ni zone, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence moyenne. Les lobes inférieurs du limbe sont divergents à tangents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé à bicrénelé et moyennement ondulé. Le pétiole a une pubescence dense.

Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence a une pubescence dense. Le bouton floral est elliptique. La fleur est demi-double, rose, avec un œil, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une grande zone blanche et portent des rayures et des taches rouges moyennement à fortement marquées. Les pétales inférieurs portent des taches rouges moyennement à fortement marquées. Le pédicelle est densément pubescent, et son tiers médian est rouge moyen. Les sépales sont verts, lavés de rouge à la base, et leur pubescence est dense.

Origine génétique : 'KLEP01007' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé réalisé en 1997, à Stuttgart (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'Klelad', et le parent mâle, 'Klecardi'. Des semis ont été sélectionnés en 1998 pour leurs fleurs doubles roses à œil rouge-violet, pour leur floraison précoce et abondante et pour leur port moyennement vigoureux. De janvier à mai 1999, ils ont été évalués à l'intérieur, à Stuttgart (Allemagne), quant à la précocité et l'abondance de leur floraison, à la densité de leur ramification et à leur performance en pot. De mai à septembre 1999, ils ont été évalués à l'extérieur quant à la qualité et à la quantité de leurs fleurs ainsi qu'à leur tolérance à la sécheresse et aux maladies.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEP01007' ont été réalisés dans une serre de polyéthylène, à St. Thomas (Ontario), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées transplantées à 17 semaines dans des pots de 10 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 301 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEP01007'

	'KLEP01007'	'Fisbluneo'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	14,0	15,9
écart-type	1,1	1,5
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	24,1	27,8
écart-type	2,6	3,2
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	5,6	7,3
écart-type	0,5	1,5
Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
face supérieur		
-marge	N57C-D	N57C-D
-centre	N57A-B avec 45B près de la zone blanche	N57A-B (plus pâle) avec 45B près de la zone blanche
face inférieure	N57D	N57D

Couleur des pétales inférieurs (RHS)

face supérieure		
-marge	N57C	N57C
-centre	N57C	N57C
face inférieure	62C-D	62C-D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fiscaseye'** (voir la figure 102)
Nom commercial : Casanova
Numéro de la demande : 01-2877
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Designer Light Pink' et 'Fip 336' (Rocky Mt. Light Pink)

Sommaire : *'Fiscaseye' donne une plante plus petite et moins ramifiée que les variétés de référence. La feuille présente une zone moins distincte chez 'Fiscaseye' que chez les variétés de référence, si bien qu'elle semble d'un vert plus pâle. Le dessus de la feuille présente une pubescence plus faible chez 'Fiscaseye' que chez 'Fip 336'. Les fleurs de 'Fiscaseye' sont d'un rose plus foncé que celles de 'Designer Light Pink'. 'Fiscaseye' a davantage d'inflorescences par plante que 'Fip 336', mais moins que 'Designer Light Pink'. Les pétales de 'Fiscaseye' ont à la base une zone rose foncé plus petite que ceux de 'Fip 336'. 'Fiscaseye' et 'Designer Light Pink' n'ont aucune coloration rouge à la base des sépales, tandis qu'une telle coloration est présente chez 'Fip 336'. 'Fiscaseye' a un pédoncule plus court que 'Fip 336'.*

Description : 'Fiscaseye' est un géranium commun à port intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes, épaisses, à pubescence dense. Le limbe des feuilles a une forme de type 1 et est très faiblement à faiblement lobé, avec des incisions peu profondes. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé à bicrénelé et moyennement ondulé. Le limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une zone verte à brun rougeâtre, peu distincte à moyennement distincte, en position normale. La face supérieure du limbe et le pétiole présentent une pubescence moyenne à dense.

'Fiscaseye' produit des inflorescences roses en nombre moyen à élevé. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence n'est pas anthocyané et présente une pubescence dense à très dense. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques à ronds. La fleur est simple à demi-double et présente un nombre peu élevé à moyen de pétales, dont le bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont moyens à larges et présentent à la base une grande zone blanche. Les pétales supérieurs portent des rayures et des macules fortement marquées, et les pétales inférieurs, des macules rouge-violet fortement marquées. Le tiers médian du pédicelle est rouge clair et présente une pubescence dense à très dense. Les sépales sont verts, et leur pubescence est moyenne à dense.

Origine génétique : 'Fiscaseye' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1997, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était 'Goesta', et le parent mâle, 'Dresdner Puppe'. En 1998, un des semis issus de ce croisement a été sélectionné pour son port et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fiscaseye' ont été réalisés en serre, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées de 6 semaines transplantées à 12 semaines dans des pots de 9 cm contenant un mélange 60/40 de sphaigne et perlite. À 23 semaines, les plants ont été rempotés dans des pots de 18 cm, espacés de façon à assurer une croissance uniforme. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 302 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fiscaseye'

	'Fiscaseye'	'Fip 336'*	'Designer Light Pink'*
Nombre de ramifications			
moyenne	5,2	7,3	7,5
écart-type	0,788	0,949	1,509
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	17,94	20,73	17,4
écart-type	2,593	1,385	2,043
Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
face supérieure			
-marge	moins foncée que 68B	moins foncée que N66D	plus rose que 75B
-centre	moins foncée que 68B	moins foncée que N66D	62C-75B
face inférieure	62C/69B	69B	75C/N155B

Couleur des pétales inférieurs (RHS)

face supérieure			
-marge	N74D	moins foncée que N66D	75B-A
-centre	moins foncée que 68B	moins foncée que N66D	75D
face inférieure	75D/C	69B	75D

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fip 336'** (voir la figure103)
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Light Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2878
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Fisblu' (Blues) et 'Fiscaseye' (Casanova)

Sommaire : *'Fip 336' donne une plante plus grosse et à tiges plus épaisses que 'Fisblu', à port plus dressé que 'Fisblu' et 'Fiscaseye'. Le bord du limbe de la feuille est faiblement à moyennement ondulé chez 'Fip 336' , tandis qu'il est moyennement ondulé chez 'Fiscaseye' et moyennement à fortement ondulé chez 'Fisblu'. 'Fip 336' produit un nombre faible à moyen d'inflorescences, tandis que 'Fiscaseye' en produit un nombre moyen à élevé, et 'Fisblu', un nombre élevé. L'inflorescence de 'Fip 336' est d'un rose plus pâle que celle de 'Fisblu'. 'Fip 336' a un pédoncule plus long que les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Fip 336' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes, épaisses, à pubescence dense. Le limbe de la feuille a une forme de type 1 et est très faiblement à faiblement lobé, avec des incisions peu profondes à moyennes. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une zone verte, faiblement à moyennement distincte, en position normale, ainsi qu'une pubescence dense à très dense.

'Fip 336' produit des inflorescences roses, en nombre peu élevé à moyen. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence n'est pas anthocyané et présente une pubescence dense. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques à ronds. La fleur est simple à demi-double et présente un nombre peu élevé à moyen de pétales, dont le bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont moyens à larges et présentent à la base une grande zone blanche. Les pétales supérieurs portent des rayures et des macules rouge violet fortement marquées, et les pétales inférieurs portent aussi des macules. Le tiers médian du pédicelle est rouge moyen et présente une pubescence dense. Les sépales sont verts, avec une coloration rouge à la base, et leur pubescence est dense.

Origine génétique : 'Fip 336' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1997, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était 'Tosca', et le parent mâle, le semis hybride K 96-1029-1. En 1998, un des semis issus de ce croisement a été sélectionné pour son port et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fip 336' ont été réalisés en serre, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées de 6 semaines transplantées à 12 semaines dans des pots de 9 cm contenant un mélange 60/40 de sphaigne et perlite. À 23 semaines, les plants ont été rempotés dans des pots de 18 cm, espacés de façon à assurer une croissance uniforme. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 303 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fip 336'

	'Fip 336'	'Fisblu'*	'Fiscaseye'*
Nombre de ramifications			
moyenne	7,3	9,4	5,2
écart-type	0,949	1,713	0,788
Longueur du pétiole (cm)			
moyenne	8,14	6,98	7,54
écart-type	1,668	1,336	3,054
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	20,73	17,15	17,94
écart-type	1,385	2,358	2,593
Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
face supérieure			
-marge	moins foncée que N66D	68A	68B
-centre	N66D	68A	68B
face inférieure	69B	68A-B	62C/69B

Couleur des pétales inférieurs (RHS)			
face supérieure			
-marge	moins foncée que N66D	68A	N74D
-centre	moins foncée que N66D	68B	68B/N66B
face inférieure	69B	68A/B/D	75D/C

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fip 440'** (voir la figure 104)
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Orange
Numéro de la demande : 01-2879
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisglory' (Gloria 98)

Sommaire : *'Fip 440' donne une plante plus grosse et moins ramifiée que 'Fisglory'. Chez 'Fip 440', le limbe présente sur le dessus une zone plus distincte que chez 'Fisglory'. 'Fip 440' produit moins d'inflorescences que 'Fisglory'. La fleur de 'Fip 440' est demi-double, tandis que celle de 'Fisglory' est simple à demi-double.*

Description : 'Fip 440' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes, moyennes à épaisses, à pubescence très dense. Le limbe de la feuille a une forme de type 1 et est très faiblement à faiblement lobé, avec des incisions peu profondes. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et faiblement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une zone verte à brun rougeâtre, moyennement à fortement distincte, en position normale, ainsi qu'une pubescence dense.

'Fip 440' produit un nombre moyen d'inflorescences, de couleur orange. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence n'est pas anthocyané et présente une pubescence dense. Les boutons floraux sont ronds. La fleur est demi-double et présente un nombre moyen de pétales, dont le bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont moyens à larges et présentent à la base une petite zone blanche. Les pétales supérieurs et inférieurs ne portent aucune marque. Le tiers médian du pédicelle est vert à rouge clair et présente une pubescence dense. Les sépales sont verts, avec une coloration rouge très pâle à la base, et leur pubescence est moyenne à dense.

Origine génétique : 'Fip 440' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1996, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était le semis K92-990-1, issu d'un croisement entre 'Fisnida' et 'Vulkan/Volcano', et le parent mâle était le semis hybride K 93-686-37. En 1997, un des semis issus du croisement réalisé en 1996 a été sélectionné pour son port et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fip 440' ont été réalisés en serre, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées de 6 semaines transplantées à 12 semaines dans des pots de 9 cm contenant un mélange 60/40 de sphaigne et perlite. À 23 semaines, les plants ont été rempotés dans des pots de 18 cm, espacés de façon à assurer une croissance uniforme. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 304 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fip 440'

	'Fip 440'	**'Fisglori'***
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	32,4	25,9
écart-type	4,477	2,079
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	43,1	41
écart-type	2,514	6,566
Nombre de ramifications		
moyenne	5,9	7,7
écart-type	1,449	0,949
Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
face supérieure		
-marge	N30A	N40A
-centre	N30A/43C à la base	N40A/N40C à la base
face inférieure	N31B/43D à la base	43D/41C à la base
Couleur des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
face supérieure		
-marge	N30A	N40A
-centre	N30A	N40A
face inférieure	41B/ton de 43D	43D/ton de 41C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fip 553'** (voir la figure 105)
Nom commercial : Rocky Mountain Red 2003
Numéro de la demande : 01-2880
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fisrored' (Rocky Mt. Red)

Sommaire : *'Fip 553' donne une plante plus petite et moins dressée que 'Fisrored'. Chez 'Fip 553', le limbe de la feuille présente sur le dessus une zone moins distincte que chez 'Fisrored', si bien qu'il semble d'un vert plus pâle. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence est plus grand chez 'Fip 553' que chez 'Fisrored'. 'Fip 553' a un pédoncule plus long que 'Fisrored'.*

Description : 'Fip 553' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes, moyennes à épaisses, à pubescence dense. Le limbe de la feuille a une forme de type 1 et est très faiblement à faiblement lobé, avec des incisions peu profondes. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une zone verte à brun rougeâtre, moyennement distincte, en position normale, ainsi qu'une pubescence dense.

'Fip 553' produit un nombre moyen d'inflorescences, de couleur rouge. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence n'est pas anthocyané et présente une pubescence dense à très dense. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. La fleur est demi-double et présente un nombre moyen de pétales, dont le bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont larges et présentent à la base une petite zone blanche. Les pétales supérieurs et les pétales inférieurs ne portent aucune marque. Le tiers médian du pédicelle est rouge foncé et présente une pubescence dense. Les sépales sont verts, striés de rouge, avec une forte coloration rouge à la base, et leur pubescence est moyenne à dense.

Origine génétique : 'Fip 553' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1995, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était 'K91-1477-2', et le parent mâle, 'Fissamba'. En 1996, un des semis issus de ce croisement a été sélectionné pour son port et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fip 553' ont été réalisés en serre, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées de 6 semaines transplantées à 12 semaines dans des pots de 9 cm contenant un mélange 60/40 de sphaigne et perlite. À 23 semaines, les plants ont été rempotés dans des pots de 18 cm, espacés de façon à assurer une croissance uniforme. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 305 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fip 553'

	'Fip 553'	'Fisrored'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	33,4	37,8
écart-type	2,836	3,615
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	43,8	42,4
écart-type	3,736	4,351
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	15,46	14,2
écart-type	0,941	0,552
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	19,95	17,22
écart-type	2,852	2,746
Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
face supérieure		
-marge	44B	44B
-centre	44B	44B
face inférieure	40A	41A-B
Couleur des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
face supérieure		
-marge	44B	44B
-centre	44B	44B
face inférieure	44B/40A	43B-C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fip 749'** (voir la figure 106)
Nom commercial : Tango Lavender Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2881
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Fip 765' (Tango Lavender) et 'Balsholila' (Showcase® Light Lavender)

Sommaire : *'Fip 749' donne une plante plus haute que 'Balsholila' et plus large que 'Fip 765'. Chez 'Fip 749', le diamètre de l'inflorescence est plus grand que chez 'Balsholila', mais plus petit que chez 'Fip 765'. 'Fip 749' a un pédoncule plus long que 'Balsholila', mais moins long que 'Fip 765'. Chez 'Fip 749', la fleur a un diamètre plus grand et est d'un rose plus foncé que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Fip 749' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes, moyennes à épaisses, à pubescence dense. Le limbe de la feuille a une forme de type 1 et est faiblement lobé, avec des incisions peu profondes à moyennes. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et faiblement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense. Il n'y a aucune zone sur sa face supérieure.

'Fip 749' produit un nombre moyen d'inflorescences, de couleur violette. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est moyennement à fortement anthocyané et a une pubescence dense. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques à ronds. La fleur est demi-double et présente un nombre moyen de pétales, dont le bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont moyens à larges et présentent à la base une zone blanche grande à très grande. Les pétales supérieurs et inférieurs ne portent aucune marque. Le tiers médian du pédicelle est rouge clair à rouge moyen et présente une pubescence dense. Les sépales sont verts, avec une coloration rouge à la base, et leur pubescence est moyenne à dense.

Origine génétique : 'Fip 749' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1997, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride 95-104-9, et le parent mâle, 'Arlena'. En 1998, un des semis issus de ce croisement a été sélectionné pour son port et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fip 749' ont été réalisés en serre, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées de 6 semaines transplantées à 12 semaines dans des pots de 9 cm contenant un mélange 60/40 de sphaigne et perlite. À 23 semaines, les plants ont été rempotés dans des pots de 18 cm, espacés de façon à assurer une croissance uniforme. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 306 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fip 749' et 'Fip 765'

	'Fip 749'	'Fip 765'*	'Balsholila'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	30,6	32,4	24,6
écart-type	1,955	3,239	2,413
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	40,2	36,9	39,7
écart-type	3,119	1,370	2,669
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)			
moyenne	12,85	13,6	11,95
écart-type	0,580	0,556	0,599
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	16,8	20,95	15,4
écart-type	1,006	1,823	1,430
Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
face supérieure			
-marge	N74A-73A	N74C/D	73B
-centre	73A	N74C	73B/69B
face inférieure	N66D	75B/C	65A/69B
Couleur des pétales inférieurs (RHS)			
face supérieure			
-marge	N74A	N74C	75B
-centre	73A	N74C	75B
face inférieure	N74D/75C	75B/C	75C/69C à la base

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fip 750'** (voir la figure 107)
Nom commercial : Tango Hot Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2882
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Showcase[MD] Pink Parfait'

Sommaire : *'Fip 750' donne une plante plus grosse et plus ramifiée que 'Showcase Pink Parfait'. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence est plus petit chez 'Fip 750' que chez 'Showcase Pink Parfait'. Chez 'Fip 750', le diamètre de la fleur et le nombre de pétales sont plus grands que chez 'Showcase Pink Parfait'. Le pédoncule de 'Fip 750' n'est pas anthocyané, contrairement à celui de 'Showcase Pink*

Parfait'. Chez 'Fip 750', les marques du dessus des pétales supérieurs sont faiblement à moyennement marquées, tandis qu'elles sont fortement marquées chez 'Showcase Pink Parfait'. Chez 'Fip 750', la zone blanche de la base des pétales supérieurs est grande à très grande, tandis qu'elle est moyenne à grande chez 'Showcase Pink Parfait'. Chez 'Fip 750', les pétales inférieurs ne présentent aucune marque, alors que chez la variété de référence ils présentent des taches fortement marquées. Le pédicelle de la fleur est plus court chez 'Fip 750' que chez 'Showcase Pink Parfait'.

Description : 'Fip 750' est un géranium commun à port intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes, d'épaisseur moyenne, à pubescence très dense. Le limbe de la feuille a une forme de type 1-2 et est très faiblement à faiblement lobé, avec des incisions peu profondes à moyennes. Les lobes inférieurs sont très divergents à divergents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et moyennement à fortement ondulé. Le limbe est vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une zone verte, très faiblement à faiblement distincte, en position normale, ainsi qu'une pubescence dense à très dense.

'Fip 750' produit un nombre moyen d'inflorescences, de couleur rose intense. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence n'est pas anthocyané et présente une pubescence dense. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. La fleur est demi-double et présente un nombre moyen de pétales, dont le bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont de largeur moyenne et présentent à la base une zone blanche grande à très grande. Les pétales supérieurs portent des rayures peu marquées à moyennement marquées, et les pétales inférieurs n'ont aucune marque. Le tiers médian du pédicelle est rouge foncé et présente une pubescence dense. Les sépales sont rouges et ont une pubescence moyenne à dense.

Origine génétique : 'Fip 750' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1995, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride K92-876-2, et le parent mâle, 'Novave'. En 1998, un des semis issus de ce croisement a été sélectionné pour son port et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fip 750' ont été réalisés en serre, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées de 6 semaines transplantées à 12 semaines dans des pots de 9 cm contenant un mélange 60/40 de sphaigne et perlite. À 23 semaines, les plants ont été rempotés dans des pots de 18 cm, espacés de façon à assurer une croissance uniforme. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 307 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fip 750'

	'Fip 750'	'Showcase Pink Parfait'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	23,1	18,5
écart-type	1,729	2,550
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	40,1	35,0
écart-type	1,663	1,944
Nombre de ramifications		
moyenne	6,2	4,3
écart-type	0,632	0,483
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	12,02	13,46
écart-type	0,713	0,611
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	4,71	4,41
écart-type	0,247	0,233
Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
face supérieure		
-marge	67B	73A
-centre	67B-C	73A
face inférieure	73A-68A/B	N66D/75B
Couleur des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
face supérieure		
-marge	N74A	73A
-centre	N74B	73A
face inférieure	N74A/73A	N66D/75B-C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fip 765'** (voir la figure 106)
Nom commercial : Tango Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 01-2883
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Fis749' (Tango Lavender Pink) et 'Balsholila' (Showcase Light Lavender) (voir le tableau 306 à la page 372)

Sommaire : *'Fip 765' donne une plante plus haute que celle 'Balsholila', mais plus étroite que celle des variétés de référence. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence est plus grand chez*

'Fip 765' que chez les variétés de référence. 'Fip 765' a un pédoncule plus long que les variétés de référence. Le pédicelle de la fleur est plus long chez 'Fip 765' que chez 'Balsholila'.

Description : 'Fip 765' est un géranium commun à port dressé. Les tiges sont vertes, moyennes à épaisses, à pubescence dense. Le limbe de la feuille a une forme de type 1 et est faiblement lobé, avec des incisions peu profondes à moyennes. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et faiblement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense. Il n'y a aucune zone sur la face supérieure du limbe.

'Fip 765' produit un nombre moyen d'inflorescences, de couleur violet-rose. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est moyennement à fortement anthocyané et présente une pubescence dense. Les boutons floraux sont ronds. La fleur est demi-double et présente un nombre moyen de pétales, dont le bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont de largeur moyenne et présentent à la base une grande zone blanche. Les pétales supérieurs et inférieurs n'ont aucune marque. Le tiers médian du pédicelle est rouge moyen à rouge foncé et présente une pubescence dense. Les sépales sont vert et rouge et ont une pubescence moyenne à dense.

Origine génétique : 'Fip 765' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1996, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était le semis hybride I95-112-14, et le parent mâle, 'Arlena'. En 1997, un des semis issus de ce croisement a été sélectionné pour son port et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fip 765' ont été réalisés en serre, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées de 6 semaines transplantées à 12 semaines dans des pots de 9 cm contenant un mélange 60/40 de sphaigne et perlite. À 23 semaines, les plants ont été rempotés dans des pots de 18 cm, espacés de façon à assurer une croissance uniforme. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEP01065'** (voir la figure 108)
Nom commercial : Moonlight[MD] Bright Red
Numéro de la demande : 01-2932
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Fisrocky Dark Red'(Tango Dark Red) et 'BFP-1328'

Sommaire : *'KLEP01065' donne une plante plus courte que celles des deux variétés de référence et plus étroite et moins ramifiée que celle de 'BFP-1328'. Le limbe des feuilles est plus étroit chez 'KLEP01065' que chez les deux variétés de référence, et plus long que chez 'BFP-1328'. Il est vert foncé chez 'KLEP01065' et 'Fisrocky Dark Red', vert clair chez 'BFP-1328'. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents chez 'KLEP01065', très divergents chez 'Fisrocky Dark Red'. Le bord du limbe est plus ondulé chez la variété candidate que chez 'BFP-1328'. Chez les variétés de référence, la face supérieure du limbe présente une zone, contrairement à chez 'KLEP01065'. Le pédoncule de 'KLEP01065' est plus long que celui des variétés de référence. Le pédoncule est moyennement à fortement anthocyané chez 'KLEP01065', tandis qu'il n'est pas anthocyané chez 'BFP-1328'. La fleur de 'KLEP01065' a un diamètre plus grand que celle de 'Fisrocky Dark Red'. Les pétales supérieurs de 'KLEP01065' présentent des marques, contrairement à ceux des variétés de référence.*

Description : 'KLEP01065' est un géranium commun à port intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes, moyennes à épaisses, à pubescence dense. Le limbe des feuilles a une forme de type 2; il est très faiblement à faiblement lobé, avec des incisions très peu profondes à moyennes, et son sommet est parfois cuspidé; il est vert foncé, sans panachure ni zone, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense. Les lobes inférieurs du limbe sont divergents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et moyennement ondulé. Le pétiole a une pubescence dense.

Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence a une pubescence dense. Le bouton floral est elliptique à rond. La fleur est demi-double et rouge, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une zone blanche très petite et portent des taches rouge-rose foncé très faiblement à faiblement marquées. Les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs ne présentent aucune marque. Le pédicelle est densément pubescent, et son tiers médian est rouge foncé. Les sépales sont rouges, avec une pointe verte, et ont une pubescence dense.

Origine génétique : 'KLEP01065' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé réalisé en 1997, à Stuttgart (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'ZL 178', et le parent mâle, 'ZM 642'. Les semis ont été sélectionnés en 1998 pour leur port compact hâtif et leurs fleurs rouges et lustrées. En 1999, ils ont été évalués à l'intérieur, à Stuttgart (Allemagne), quant à leur densité de

ramification, à leur capacité de multiplication végétative, à la qualité de leurs fleurs ainsi qu'à leur résistance aux intempéries, aux maladies et aux ravageurs. À l'été 1999, ils ont été évalués à l'extérieur quant à la qualité de leurs fleurs, à leur performance à l'extérieur et à leur résistance aux intempéries, aux maladies et aux ravageurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEP01065' ont été réalisés dans une serre de polyéthylène, à St. Thomas (Ontario), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées transplantées à 17 semaines dans des pots de 10 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 308 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEP01065'

	'KLEP01065'	'Fisrocky Dark Red'*	'BFP-1328'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	11,5	15,8	14,8
écart-type	0,8	3,1	2,1
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	22,3	22,8	30,5
écart-type	1,2	2,5	3,4
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	6,9	6,5	5,6
écart-type	0,8	0,6	0,9
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	7,7	8,6	9,2
écart-type	1,0	0,3	1,7
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	14,3	11,6	10,7
écart-type	1,4	1,6	2,1

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEP01010'** (voir la figure 109)
Nom commercial : Moonlight[MD] Bright Red
Numéro de la demande : 01-2933
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'BFP-1328 Red'(Designer Red) et 'Designer Bright Red'

Sommaire : *'KLEP01010' donne une plante plus étroite et moins ramifiée que celle de 'BFP-1328 Red' et plus étroite, plus courte et moins ramifiée que celle 'Designer Bright Red'. Le limbe des feuilles est plus court et plus étroit chez 'KLEP01010' que chez 'Designer Bright Red'. Chez les variétés de référence, la face supérieure du limbe présente une zone, contrairement à chez 'KLEP01010'. Le pédoncule de 'KLEP01010' est plus long que celui de 'BFP-1328 Red'. La fleur de 'KLEP01010' a un diamètre plus grand que celle de 'Designer Bright Red', mais elle comporte moins de pétales que celle de 'BFP-1328 Red'. Les pétales supérieurs et inférieurs de 'KLEP01010' ne présentent pas de marques, contrairement aux variétés de référence. Le pédicelle est plus long chez 'KLEP01010' que chez 'Designer Bright Red'.*

Description : 'KLEP01010' est un géranium commun à port dressé à intermédiaire. Les tiges sont vertes, d'épaisseur moyenne, à pubescence dense. Le limbe des feuilles a une forme de type 2; il est faiblement lobé, avec des incisions de profondeur moyenne; il est vert clair, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense. Il n'y a aucune zone sur la face supérieure du limbe. Les lobes inférieurs du limbe sont divergents à tangents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Le pétiole a une pubescence dense.

Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence a une pubescence dense. Le bouton floral est elliptique. La fleur est demi-double et rouge, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs et inférieurs présentent des marques. Le pédicelle est densément pubescent, et son tiers médian est rouge moyen. Les sépales sont verts, avec une coloration rouge à la base, et leur pubescence est dense.

Origine génétique : 'KLEP01010' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé réalisé en 1997, à Stuttgart (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'Klefice', et le parent mâle, 'Klecardi'. Des semis ont été sélectionnés pour leur port vigoureux ainsi que pour leurs grandes fleurs disposées en ombelles. En 1999, ils ont été évalués à l'intérieur, à Stuttgart (Allemagne), quant à leur densité de ramification, à leur capacité de multiplication végétative, à la qualité de leurs fleurs, à leur performance en pot et à leur précocité. À l'été 1999, ils ont été évalués à l'extérieur quant à leur performance à l'extérieur, à la quantité de leurs fleurs ainsi qu'à leur résistance aux intempéries, aux maladies et aux ravageurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEP01010' ont été réalisés dans une serre de polyéthylène, à St. Thomas (Ontario), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées transplantées à 17 semaines dans des pots de 10 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart*

de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 309 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEP01110'

	'KLEP01110'	'BFP-1328 Red'*	'Designer Bright Red'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	15,0	14,8	17,9
écart-type	1,8	2,1	1,9
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	23,8	30,5	28,4
écart-type	2,9	3,4	2,7
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	5,0	5,6	5,7
écart-type	0,4	0,9	0,6
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	8,2	9,2	9,1
écart-type	0,5	1,7	0,7
Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
face supérieure			
-marge	45B-44A	43A	43A-44B
-centre	46C, 43B-C à la base	44A-B	44A-B avec tons roses à la base
face inférieure	44B-41A	41A-40A	41A-40A
Couleur des pétales inférieurs (RHS)			
face supérieure			
-marge	45B/52A	43A	43A-44B
-centre	46C	44A-B	44A-B
face inférieure	46C	41A-40A	41A-40A

* variétés de référence

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium ×hortorum* × *peltatum*)

Dénomination proposée : **'Balgalbrio'** (voir la figure 110)
Nom commercial : Galleria® Bright Violet
Numéro de la demande : 01-2653
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Balgalpipn' (Gallery® Pink Punch)

Sommaire : *'Balgalbrio' donne une plante plus grosse, plus ramifiée, à feuilles plus grandes et à entre-nœuds légèrement plus longs que 'Balgalpipn'. Les lobes inférieurs du limbe sont très divergents à divergents chez 'Balgalbrio', alors qu'ils sont peu chevauchants à très chevauchants chez 'Balgalpipn'. Le limbe de 'Balgalbrio' présente sur le dessus une zone brun rougeâtre fortement distincte, tandis que celui de 'Balgalpipn' présente une zone verte peu distincte. Le pétiole de 'Balgalbrio' est plus long que celui de la variété de référence. Chez 'Balgalbrio', l'inflorescence est d'un rose plus violet que chez 'Balgalpipn', et son diamètre est plus grand. Le pédoncule n'est pas anthocyané chez 'Balgalbrio', alors qu'il l'est chez la variété de référence. Le diamètre de la fleur la plus grande ainsi que le nombre de pétales sont plus petits chez 'Balgalbrio' que chez 'Balgalpipn'. Chez 'Balgalbrio', les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une zone blanche, que l'on ne retrouve pas chez 'Balgalpipn'.*

Description : 'Balgalbrio' est un géranium commun à port dressé jusqu'à la première floraison et rampant par la suite. Les tiges sont vertes, minces, à pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. Le limbe de la feuille est moyennement à fortement lobé, avec des incisions de profondeur moyenne. Les lobes inférieurs sont très divergents à divergents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et faiblement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense ainsi qu'une zone brun rougeâtre, fortement distincte, en position normale. Le pétiole est densément pubescent.

'Balgalbrio' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est densément pubescent. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur violette, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une zone blanche petite à moyenne et portent des taches et des veines moyennement à fortement marquées. Le pédicelle n'est pas renflé et présente une pubescence moyenne; son tiers médian est rouge moyen. Les sépales sont verts, avec du rouge à la base, et présentent une pubescence dense à très dense.

Origine génétique : 'Balgalbrio' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était '867-21', et le parent mâle, '1018-3'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balgalbrio' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 310 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balgalbrio'

	'Balgalbrio'	'Balgalpipn'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	16,4	12,4
écart-type	1,1	1,3
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	32,8	24,3
écart-type	2,4	2,3
Densité des ramifications		
moyenne	3,7	2,5
écart-type	0,7	0,5
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	5,2	3,2
écart-type	0,4	0,4
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	9,1	5,5
écart-type	0,9	0,6
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	6,0	4,4
écart-type	1,0	0,7
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	10,7	9,3
écart-type	0,8	1,2
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	43,8	48,7
écart-type	2,0	4,0
Couleur des pétales supérieures et inférieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	N74A	N66B
face supérieure-centre	N74A	N66B
face inférieure	plus foncée que N74B	58C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balgalfroe'** (voir la figure 111)
Nom commercial : Galleria® FrostFire
Numéro de la demande : 01-2654
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Balgalsofi' (Gallery® SnowFire)

Sommaire : *'Balgalfroe' donne une plante plus grosse que 'Balgalsofi'. Les lobes inférieurs du limbe de la feuille sont peu chevauchants à très chevauchants chez 'Balgalfroe', tandis qu'ils sont tangents chez 'Balgalsofi'. Le pétiole de 'Balgalfroe' est plus long que celui de la variété de référence. La fleur de 'Balgalfroe' a un plus grand nombre de pétales que celle de 'Balgalsofi', et sa couleur est d'un rose plus pâle. Il n'y a aucune marque sur les pétales inférieurs chez 'Balgalfroe', contrairement à chez 'Balgalsofi'. Le pédicelle de 'Balgalfroe' est renflé, alors que celui de 'Balgalsofi' ne l'est pas. Chez 'Balgalfroe', les sépales sont verts et glabres, tandis que chez 'Balgalsofi' ils sont verts, avec une coloration rouge, et pubescents.*

Description : 'Balgalfroe' est un géranium commun à port dressé jusqu'à la première floraison et rampant par la suite. Les tiges sont vertes et ont une épaisseur et une pubescence moyennes. Le limbe de la feuille est moyennement à fortement lobé, avec des incisions de profondeur moyenne. Les lobes inférieurs sont peu chevauchants à très chevauchants. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et moyennement à fortement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense. Il n'y a aucune zone sur la face supérieure du limbe. Le pétiole est densément pubescent.

'Balgalfroe' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est densément pubescent. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur rose, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs portent des taches fortement distinctes, mais ne présentent aucune zone à la base. Le pédicelle est renflé et présente une pubescence dense; son tiers médian est rouge clair. Les sépales sont verts, à pubescence nulle ou très clairsemée.

Origine génétique : 'Balgalfroe' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était '9360-3', et le parent mâle, '8760-12'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balgalfroe' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 311 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balgalfroe'

	'Balgalfroe'	'Balgalsofi'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	14,1	12,4
écart-type	1,5	0,4
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	28,1	23,9
écart-type	3,7	3,0
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	5,0	3,9
écart-type	0,9	0,7
Couleur des pétales supérieures et inférieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	56D	56B
face supérieure-centre	56D	56B
face inférieure	56D	56B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fip 101'** (voir la figure 112)
Nom commercial : Shiva '03
Numéro de la demande : 01-2875
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneuse : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variétés de référence : 'Fisbeach' (Beach 99) et 'Guishiva' (Shiva)

Sommaire : *'Fip 101' donne une plante moins ramifiée que les variétés de référence, mais à feuilles plus grandes que 'Guishiva'. La feuille présente sur sa face supérieure une pubescence clairsemée à très clairsemée chez 'Fip 101', tandis que cette pubescence est moyenne à dense chez 'Guishiva'. Le limbe de la feuille a un bord plus fortement ondulé chez 'Fip 101' que chez 'Guishiva'. Le pétiole de 'Fip 101' est court, tandis que celui de 'Fisbeach' est moyen. Le diamètre de l'inflorescence est petit chez 'Fip 101', moyen chez 'Fisbeach' et moyen à grand chez 'Guishiva'. Le pédoncule est court à moyen chez 'Fip 101', tandis qu'il est moyen chez 'Guishiva' et très long chez 'Fisbeach'. Le pédicelle de la fleur est court chez 'Fip 101', comparativement à moyen chez les variétés de référence. Il présente une pubescence moyenne à dense chez 'Fip 101', dense chez 'Fisbeach' et dense à très dense chez 'Guishiva'.*

Description: 'Fip 101' est un géranium-lierre à port étalé. Les tiges sont vertes, à pubescence moyenne à dense. Le limbe de la feuille est vert moyen à vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur sa face supérieure une pubescence clairsemée à très clairsemée. Le bord du limbe est moyennement ondulé et présente des lobes entiers. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents.

'Fip 101' produit un grand nombre d'inflorescences, de couleur rouge. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence n'est pas anthocyané. Les boutons floraux sont étroitement elliptiques. La fleur est demi-double et présente un nombre moyen de pétales, dont le bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont étroits à moyens et présentent à la base une zone blanche petite à très petite. Les pétales supérieurs portent des rayures peu marquées, tandis que les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs ne portent aucune marque. Le tiers médian du pédicelle est rouge foncé et moyennement à densément pubescent. Les sépales sont verts, avec du rouge à la base seulement, et leur pubescence est clairsemée à moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Fip 101' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1997, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était 'Fizzard', et le parent mâle, '93-361-3'. En 1998, un des semis issus de ce croisement a été sélectionné pour son port et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fip 101' ont été réalisés en serre, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, tous obtenus à partir de boutures racinées de 6 semaines transplantées à 12 semaines dans des pots de 9 cm contenant un mélange 60/40 de sphaigne et perlite. À 23 semaines, les plants ont été rempotés dans des pots de 18 cm, espacés de façon à assurer une croissance uniforme. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 312 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fip 101'

	'Fip 101'	'Fisbeach'*	'Guishiva'*
Nombre de ramifications			
moyenne	7,0	10,0	9,0
écart-type	1,2	1,4	1,7
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	5,28	6,19	4,10
écart-type	0,507	0,448	0,385
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	8,69	10,82	6,98
écart-type	0,626	0,915	0,416

Longueur du pétiole (cm)			
moyenne	3,83	6,03	4,00
écart-type	0,757	1,66	0,741
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)			
moyenne	8,15	10,83	11,36
écart-type	0,324	0,442	0,651
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)			
moyenne	12,24	22,00	15,22
écart-type	1,953	2,838	2,878
Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)			
face supérieure			
-la marge	46A-B	46B	45B
-la partie centrale	46A-B	46B	45B
face inférieure	50A-52A	50A-45B	51A-45B
Couleur du pétale inférieur (RHS)			
face supérieure			
-la marge	46B	46B	45B
-la partie centrale	46B	46B	45B
face inférieure	53C	46C	44A
Couleur du pétale intérieur (RHS)			
face supérieure			
-la partie centrale	46A-B	46B	45B

* variétés de référence

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcolcork'** (voir la figure 113)
Nom commercial : Colorcade[MD] Coral Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2655
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fisberno' (Flair)

Sommaire : *Le pétiole et le pédoncule de 'Balcolcork' sont plus longs que ceux de 'Fisberno'. Le limbe de la feuille est davantage pubescent et d'un vert plus foncé chez 'Balcolcork' que chez 'Fisberno'. Chez 'Balcolcork', sa face supérieure présente une zone, que l'on ne retrouve pas chez la variété de référence. Les boutons floraux sont ronds chez 'Balcolcork', tandis qu'ils sont étroitement elliptiques chez la variété de référence. La fleur de 'Balcolcork' a un diamètre plus petit que celle de 'Fisberno'. Les pédicelles sont plus courts chez 'Balcolcork' que chez 'Fisberno'; leur tiers médian est vert chez 'Balcolcork', rouge clair chez 'Fisberno'. Les sépales présentent une pubescence plus dense chez 'Balcolcork' que chez 'Fisberno'.*

Description : 'Balcolcork' est un géranium-lierre. Les tiges sont vertes et ont une pubescence moyenne à dense. Le limbe de la feuille est moyennement lobé, avec des incisions de profondeur moyenne. Les lobes inférieurs sont tangents. Le bord du limbe est entier et moyennement à fortement ondulé. Le limbe est vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne ainsi qu'une zone brun rougeâtre, moyennement distincte à très distincte, en position normale. Le pétiole présente une pubescence moyenne à dense.

'Balcolcork' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont ronds. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est moyennement pubescent. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur saumon-rose, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont parcourus de veines très fortement marquées, mais ne présentent à la base aucune zone blanche. Le pédicelle est renflé et présente une pubescence moyenne à dense; son tiers médian est vert. Les sépales, très densément pubescents, sont verts sur la face supérieure et rouges sur la face inférieure.

Origine génétique : 'Balcolcork' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était '2175', et le parent mâle, '2022'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcolcork' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 313 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcolcork'

	'Balcolcork'	'Fisberno'*
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	3,9	2,5
écart-type	0,5	0,5
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	14,9	12,0
écart-type	2,2	2,0

Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	46,2	56,2
écart-type	2,5	2,4

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcoldaav'** (voir la figure 114)
Nom commercial : Colorcade[MD] Dark Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 01-2656
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fisam' (Butterfly)

Sommaire : *La tige de 'Balcoldaav' est vert et rouge et présente une pubescence dense à très dense, tandis que celle de 'Fisam' est verte et présente une pubescence moyenne à dense. Chez 'Balcoldaav', le limbe de la feuille est vert foncé et présente des lobes inférieurs divergents, tandis que chez 'Fisam' il est vert moyen et présente des lobes tangents. Sa face supérieure présente une pubescence moyenne chez 'Balcoldaav', alors qu'elle présente une pubescence clairsemée chez 'Fisam'; la zone est plus distincte chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. Le pétiole et le pédoncule de 'Balcoldaav' sont plus courts et davantage pubescents que ceux de 'Fisam'. La fleur de 'Balcoldaav' a un moins grand nombre de pétales que celle de 'Fisam'.*

Description : 'Balcoldaav' est un géranium-lierre. Les tiges sont vert et rouge et ont une pubescence dense à très dense. Le limbe de la feuille est moyennement lobé, avec des incisions moyennes à profondes. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le bord du limbe est entier et moyennement ondulé. Le limbe est vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence moyenne ainsi qu'une zone brun rougeâtre, fortement distincte, en position normale. Le pétiole présente une pubescence moyenne à dense.

'Balcoldaav' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont étroitement elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence a une pubescence moyenne à dense. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur violette, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une zone blanche très peu distincte et portent des taches et des veines très fortement marquées. Le pédicelle n'est pas renflé et présente une pubescence moyenne à dense; son tiers médian est rouge foncé. Les sépales, très densément pubescents, sont vert et rouge.

Origine génétique : 'Balcoldaav' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était '1441', et le parent mâle, '8936-5'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcoldaav' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 314 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcoldaav'

	'Balcoldaav'	'Fisam'*
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	2,5	3,5
écart-type	0,5	0,6
Nombre de pétales par fleur		
moyenne	9,5	11,4
écart-type	1,3	1,5
Couleur des pétales supérieures et inférieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	N78D	N81D
face supérieure-centre	N78D	N81D
face inférieure	N75A-N78B	N80D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcolwhit'** (voir la figure 115)
Nom commercial : Colorcade[MD] White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2657
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Balgalsofi' (Gallery® Snowfire)

Sommaire : *Chez 'Balcolwhit', la plante a un port plus rampant et moins ramifié que chez 'Balgalsofi'. La tige de 'Balcolwhit' a des entre-nœuds plus longs que celle de la variété de référence. La tige, la face supérieure du limbe, le pétiole, le pédoncule et le pédicelle présentent chez 'Balcolwhit' une pubescence moins dense que chez 'Balgalsofi'. La feuille de 'Balcolwhit' est plus grande. Chez*

'Balcolwhit', le bord du limbe est entier et moins ondulé que chez 'Balgalsofi', dont le limbe a un bord crénelé. La face supérieure du limbe présente chez 'Balcolwhit' une zone, que l'on ne retrouve pas chez 'Balgalsofi'. Le pédoncule de 'Balcolwhit' est plus long que celui de la variété de référence. Chez 'Balcolwhit', la fleur la plus grande a un diamètre légèrement plus grand que chez 'Balgalsofi'; de plus, les pétales sont plus nombreux et d'un rose plus pâle. Les pétales supérieurs portent des marques moins distinctes chez 'Balcolwhit' que chez la variété de référence. Les pétales inférieurs ne présentent aucune marque chez 'Balcolwhit', contrairement à chez 'Balgalsofi'. Le pédicelle est plus long chez 'Balcolwhit' que chez 'Balgalsofi'. Les sépales de 'Balcolwhit' sont verts, tandis qu'ils sont vert et rouge chez 'Balgalsofi'.

Description : 'Balcolwhit' est un géranium-lierre. Les tiges sont vertes et densément pubescentes. Le limbe de la feuille est moyennement lobé, avec des incisions de profondeur moyenne. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le bord du limbe est entier et faiblement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence dense ainsi qu'une zone brun rougeâtre, moyennement à fortement distincte, en position normale. Le pétiole est densément pubescent.

'Balcolwhit' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est densément pubescent. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur rose-blanc, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs portent des taches et des veines fortement marquées, mais ne présentent à la base aucune zone blanche. Le pédicelle est renflé et présente une pubescence dense; son tiers médian est rouge clair. Les sépales sont verts et ont une pubescence dense à très dense.

Origine génétique : 'Balcolwhit' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était 'Butterfly', et le parent mâle, 'Nicole'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcolwhit' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 315 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcolwhit'

	'Balcolwhit'	'Balgalsofi'*
Longueur des l'entre-noeuds (cm)		
moyenne	6,1	1,5
écart-type	1,2	0,3
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	5,2	3,2
écart-type	0,3	0,3
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	8,4	5,4
écart-type	0,7	0,5
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	13,5	11,7
écart-type	1,7	1,0
Nombre de pétales par fleur		
moyenne	9,4	6,6
écart-type	1,3	0,8
Couleur des pétales supérieures et inférieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	N155B	69C
face supérieure-centre	N155B	69C
face inférieure	N155B	69C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcolcher'** (voir la figure 116)
Nom commercial : Colorcade[MD] Cherry Red
Numéro de la demande : 01-2721
Date de la demande : 2001/05/16
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)
Variété de référence : 'Fisbea' (Beach)

Sommaire : *Chez 'Balcolcher', les feuilles sont plus petites et d'un vert plus foncé que chez 'Fisbea', et les entre-nœuds sont plus courts. Les lobes inférieurs sont tangents chez 'Balcolcher', alors qu'ils sont divergents chez 'Fisbea'. Le bord du limbe est moins ondulé chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. La face supérieure du limbe comporte une zone chez 'Balcolcher', contrairement à chez 'Fisbea'. Le pédoncule est plus court chez 'Balcolcher' que chez 'Fisbea'. Les pétales inférieurs présentent des marques chez 'Balcolcher', tandis qu'il n'y en a aucune chez 'Fisbea'. Les pédicelles de 'Balcolcher' sont plus longs et davantage pubescents que ceux de 'Fisbea', et leur tiers médian est d'un rouge plus pâle. Les pédicelles présentent un renflement chez*

'Balcolcher', contrairement à chez 'Fisbea'. Les sépales sont verts chez 'Balcolcher', alors qu'ils sont vert et rouge chez 'Fisbea'.

Description : 'Balcolcher' est un géranium-lierre. Les tiges sont vertes et moyennement à densément pubescentes. Le limbe de la feuille est fortement lobé, avec des incisions moyennes à profondes. Les lobes inférieurs sont tangents. Le bord du limbe est entier et moyennement à fortement ondulé. Le limbe est vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence clairsemée ainsi qu'une zone brun rougeâtre, moyennement à fortement distincte, en position normale. Le pétiole est a une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne.

'Balcolcher' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence a une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur rouge, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une zone blanche très petite à petite et sont parcourus de veines fortement marquées. Le pédicelle est renflé et présente une pubescence moyenne à dense; son tiers médian est rouge clair. Les sépales sont verts et ont une pubescence dense.

Origine génétique : 'Balcolcher' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était '2304', et le parent mâle, '2098'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcolcher' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 316 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcolcher'

	'Balcolcher'	'Fisbea'*
Longueur des l'entre-noeuds (cm)		
moyenne	4,5	5,7
écart-type	0,9	1,5
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,7	5,9
écart-type	0,5	0,6
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	7,1	8,7
écart-type	0,5	1,1
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	13,8	21,3
écart-type	1,3	2,3
Couleur des pétales supérieures et inférieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	plus vive que 53A	46A-46B
face supérieure-centre	plus vive que 53A	46A-46B
face inférieure	52A	45B
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	3,2	1,9
écart-type	0,3	0,3

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcolpurp'** (voir la figure 117)
Nom commercial : Colorcade[MD] Purple
Numéro de la demande : 01-2722
Date de la demande : 2001/05/16
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Royal Blue'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Balcolpurp', les feuilles sont légèrement plus grandes que chez 'Royal Blue'. La fleur de 'Balcolpurp' a un plus grand nombre de pétales que celle de la variété de référence. Le pédicelle de 'Balcolpurp' n'est pas anthocyané, tandis que celui de 'Royal Blue' l'est très faiblement.*

Description : 'Balcolpurp' est un géranium-lierre. Les tiges sont vertes, à pubescence moyenne à dense. Le limbe de la feuille est moyennement lobé, avec des incisions de profondeur moyenne. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents. Le bord du limbe est entier et faiblement ondulé. Le limbe est vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence clairsemée ainsi qu'une zone brun rougeâtre, peu distincte, en position normale. Le pétiole est a une pubescence moyenne à dense.

'Balcolpurp' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont ronds. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est moyennement pubescent. La fleur est double, de couleur violette, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales sont exempts de marques. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une zone blanche très petite à petite. Le pédicelle n'est pas renflé et présente une pubescence moyenne

à dense; son tiers médian est vert. Les sépales sont verts et ont une pubescence dense à très dense.

Origine génétique : 'Balcolpurp' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était 'Chic', et le parent mâle, 'Global Bright Purple'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcolpurp' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 317 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcolpurp'

	'Balcolpurp'	'Royal Blue'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,5	4,0
écart-type	0,5	0,4
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	8,2	7,5
écart-type	0,7	0,6
Nombre de pétales par fleur		
moyenne	17,8	14,3
écart-type	2,7	1,9
Couleur des pétales supérieures et inférieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	N74A	N74B
face supérieure-centre	N74A	N74B
face inférieure	N74B	N74C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balcolred'** (voir la figure 118)
Nom commercial : Colorcade[MD] Red
Numéro de la demande : 01-2723
Date de la demande : 2001/05/16
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Fisbea' (Beach)

Sommaire : *Chez 'Balcolred', les entre-nœuds sont plus courts que chez 'Fisbea'. La feuille est d'un vert plus foncé chez 'Balcolred' que chez 'Fisbea', et le pétiole est plus court. Chez 'Balcolred', le limbe a des lobes inférieurs tangents ainsi qu'un bord crénelé et moyennement à fortement ondulé, tandis que chez 'Fisbea' les lobes inférieurs sont divergents, et le bord est entier et très fortement ondulé. Il y a une zone sur la face supérieure du limbe chez 'Balcolred', mais non chez 'Fisbea'. Le pédoncule est plus court chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence. La fleur de 'Balcolred' a moins de pétales que celle de 'Fisbea'. Les pédicelles de 'Balcolred' sont davantage pubescents que ceux de 'Fisbea', et leur tiers médian est d'un rouge plus clair. Les pédicelles sont renflés chez 'Balcolred', tandis qu'ils ne le sont pas chez 'Fisbea'. Les sépales sont davantage pubescents chez 'Balcolred' que chez 'Fisbea'.*

Description : 'Balcolred' est un géranium-lierre. Les tiges sont vertes et moyennement à densément pubescentes. Le limbe de la feuille est fortement lobé, avec des incisions moyennes à profondes. Les lobes inférieurs sont tangents. Le bord du limbe est crénelé et moyennement à fortement ondulé. Le limbe est vert foncé, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence clairsemée ainsi qu'une zone brun rougeâtre, moyennement distincte, en position normale. Le pétiole est a une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne.

'Balcolred' fleurit du début du printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. Les boutons floraux sont étroitement elliptiques. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence a une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. La fleur est demi-double, de couleur rouge, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs présentent à la base une petite zone blanche et sont parcourus de veines fortement marquées. Le pédicelle est renflé et présente une pubescence moyenne à dense; son tiers médian est vert clair. Les sépales sont vert et rouge et ont une pubescence très dense.

Origine génétique : 'Balcolred' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle était 'Galleria Sunrise', et le parent mâle, '2152'. La sélection initiale a été faite en juin 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balcolred' ont été réalisés dans une serre de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert (Alberta), à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots carrés de 15 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 318 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balcolred'

	'Balcolred'	'Fisbea'*
Longueur des l'entre-noeud (cm)		
moyenne	3,8	5,7
écart-type	0,6	1,5
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	3,6	5,0
écart-type	0,3	0,7
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	14,4	21,3
écart-type	2,6	2,3
Nombre de pétales par fleur		
moyenne	8,9	11,9
écart-type	0,6	1,7
Couleur des pétales supérieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	45B	46A-46B
face supérieure-centre	45B	46A-46B
face inférieure	46C	45B
Couleur des pétales inférieures (RHS)		
face supérieure-marge	45B	46A-46B
face supérieure-centre	45B	46A-46B
face inférieure	46C	52A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Fip 165'** (voir la figure 119)
Nom commercial : Black Magic
Numéro de la demande : 01-2876
Date de la demande : 2001/11/26
Requérant : FLORFIS AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Angelika Utecht, Montabaur (Allemagne)

Variété de référence : 'Fislulu' (Taj Mahal)

Sommaire : *'Fip 165' donne une plante moins ramifiée que 'Fislulu'. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence est court à moyen chez 'Fip 165' tandis qu'il est long chez 'Fislulu'. La fleur de 'Fip 165' est d'un rouge violet plus foncé que celle de 'Fislulu'.*

Description: 'Fip 165' est un géranium-lierre à port étalé. Les tiges sont vertes et moyennement pubescentes. Le limbe de la feuille est vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur sa face supérieure une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. Le bord du limbe est faiblement ondulé et présente des lobes entiers. Les lobes inférieurs sont divergents à tangents.

'Fip 165' produit un nombre élevé à très élevé d'inflorescences, de couleur bourgogne. Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence n'est pas anthocyané et présente une pubescence moyenne. Les boutons floraux sont elliptiques. La fleur est double et présente un grand nombre de pétales, dont le bord est entier. Les pétales supérieurs sont de largeur moyenne et présentent à la base une petite zone blanche. Ils portent des rayures très peu marquées, tandis que les pétales inférieurs et intérieurs ne portent aucune marque. Le tiers médian du pédicelle est vert et moyennement à densément pubescent. Les sépales sont verts et moyennement pubescents.

Origine génétique : 'Fip 165' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1993, à Galdar, à la Grande Canarie (Espagne). Le parent femelle était '1072-1', et le parent mâle, 'Fisam'. En 1994, un des semis issus de ce croisement a été sélectionné pour son port et la couleur de ses fleurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Fip 165' ont été réalisés en serre, à Langley (Colombie-Britannique), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, tous obtenues à partir de boutures racinées de 6 semaines transplantées à 12 semaines dans des pots de 9 cm contenant un mélange 60/40 de sphaigne et perlite. À 23 semaines, les plants ont été rempotés dans des pots de 18 cm, espacés de façon à assurer une croissance uniforme. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 319 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Fip 165'

	'Fip 165'	'Fislulu'*
Nombre de ramifications		
moyenne	7,0	10,0
écart-type	0,667	1,71
Longueur du pétiole (cm)		
moyenne	4,73	5,67
écart-type	0,748	1,834
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	10,33	11,73
écart-type	0,435	0,598
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	13,81	18,17
écart-type	1,329	1,295

Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
face supérieure		
-marge	59A	plus foncée que 61A
-centre	187A-B	61A
face inférieure	61A-187D	61A-B
Couleur des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
face supérieure		
- marge	59A	plus foncée que 61A
-centre	187A-B	61A
face inférieure	61A-N79C	61A-B
Couleur des pétales intérieurs (RHS)		
face supérieure		
-centre	59A/187B	61A/187D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'KLEP01042'** (voir la figure 120)
Nom commercial : Royal[MD] Dark Burgundy
Numéro de la demande : 01-2935
Date de la demande : 2001/12/11
Requérant : Nils Klemm, Stuttgart (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Bioflora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Global Merlot'

Sommaire : *'KLEP01042' a un port plus étalé que 'Global Merlot'. Les feuilles sont plus grandes chez 'KLEP01042' que chez 'Global Merlot'. Le pédoncule de 'KLEP01042' est plus long que celui de la variété de référence. La fleur de 'KLEP01042' a un diamètre plus petit que celle de 'Global Merlot'.*

Description : 'KLEP01042' est un géranium-lierre. Les tiges sont vertes, minces, à pubescence moyenne. Le limbe des feuilles est vert clair à vert moyen, sans panachure, et présente sur le dessus une pubescence clairsemée à moyenne. Il est faiblement à moyennement lobé, et ses lobes inférieurs sont tangents. Le bord du limbe est entier et faiblement ondulé. Le pétiole a une pubescence moyenne.

Le pédoncule de l'inflorescence a une pubescence moyenne. Le bouton floral est elliptique. La fleur est double, de couleur bourgogne, et le bord de ses pétales est entier. Les pétales supérieurs, inférieurs et intérieurs ne présentent aucune marque. Il y a une zone blanche très petite à petite à la base des pétales supérieurs. Le pédicelle est moyennement pubescent, et son tiers médian est vert. Les sépales sont verts et ont une pubescence moyenne à dense.

Origine génétique : 'KLEP01042' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé réalisé en 1997, à Stuttgart (Allemagne). Le parent femelle était 'PL 707', et le parent mâle, 'Kleblue'. Des semis ont été sélectionnés en 1998 pour leurs fleurs doubles rouge foncé et pour leur port moyen à vigoureux. En 1999, ils ont été évalués à l'intérieur, à Stuttgart (Allemagne), quant à leur densité de ramification, à leur capacité de multiplication végétative, à la qualité de leurs fleurs, à leur performance en pot et à leur précocité. À l'été 1999, ils ont été évalués à l'extérieur quant à leur performance à l'extérieur, à la quantité de leurs fleurs ainsi qu'à leur résistance aux intempéries, aux maladies et aux ravageurs.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'KLEP01042' ont été réalisés dans une serre de polyéthylène, à St. Thomas (Ontario), au printemps et à l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, obtenus à partir de boutures racinées transplantées à 17 semaines dans des pots de 10 cm. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 320 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'KLEP01042'

	'KLEP01042'	'Global Merlot'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	6,8	6,0
écart-type	0,6	0,8
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	7,3	6,6
écart-type	0,7	0,6
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	11,1	9,4
écart-type	1,2	1,5
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	4,6	5,3
écart-type	0,2	0,3
Couleur des pétales supérieurs (RHS)		
face inférieure	61B-67A	N66A-61B
Couleur des pétales inférieurs (RHS)		
face inférieure	61B-67A	N66A-61B

* variété de référence

PERVENCHE
(*Vinca minor* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Illumination'** (voir la figure 203)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2297
Date de la demande : 2000/06/20
Requérante : Christy Ann Hensler, Newport, Washington (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Blue & Gold' et 'Golden'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Illumination', les pousses sont plus courtes chez que chez les deux variétés de référence, et elles sont moins nombreuses que chez 'Blue & Gold'. Les tiges sont jaune pâle et anthocyanées chez 'Illumination', alors qu'elles sont vert pâle et non anthocyanées chez les variétés de référence. Les entre-nœuds du milieu de la pousse sont plus courts chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. Les feuilles sont plus grandes chez 'Illumination' que chez 'Blue & Gold'. Les feuilles sont jaunes avec du vert chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont vertes avec du jaune chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Illumination' est une pervenche vivace. La plante est étalée ou rampante, peu ramifiée. Les tiges sont minces, lisses, jaune pâle, faiblement à moyennement anthocyanées, non glauques, à pubescence clairsemée à moyenne.

Les feuilles sont opposées, simples, pétiolées, ovées, entières, à sommet obtus et à base obtuse. Le limbe est panaché; le dessus est de couleur principale jaune et de couleur secondaire vert moyen à vert foncé. La couleur secondaire occupe une petite superficie, sur les bords du limbe.

Origine génétique : La variété 'Illumination' est issue d'un sport spontané découvert en 1995, dans un jardin, parmi une population de *Vinca minor* ordinaire à feuilles vertes. La nouvelle variété a été sélectionnée pour ses feuilles panachées jaune crème bordées de vert foncé.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Illumination' ont été menés durant l'été 2002 chez BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets de la variété candidate, 15 sujets de 'Blue & Gold' ainsi que 10 sujets de 'Golden', tous cultivés à l'extérieur. À la fin août, les sujets ont été transférés dans une serre de polyéthylène, aux fins d'évaluation. À moins d'indication contraire, tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 321 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Illumination'

	'Illumination'	'Blue & Gold'*	'Golden'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	20,7	34,3	34,5
écart-type	2,67	3,37	4,67
Nombre de pousses			
moyenne	7	11	8
écart-type	1,79	2,18	2,75
Longueur de l'entre-noeud (mm)			
moyenne	16,8	28,6	26,4
écart-type	2,7	3,1	3,7
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	4,29	3,81	3,67
écart-type	0,49	0,46	0,52
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,42	2,57	3,21
écart-type	0,38	0,35	0,39
Couleur principale de la face supérieure de la feuille (RHS)	11A-12C	147A,B,C	147B,C
Couleur secondaire de la face supérieure de la feuille (RHS)	147A-B	10A-B	7A

* variétés de référence

PÉTUNIA
(*Petunia axillaris* Lam.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Purple Sunspot'** (voir la figure 121)
Numéro de la demande : 99-2065
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Requérant : R.W. Rother, Emerald, Victoria (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)

Variété de référence : 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'

Sommaire : *'Purple Sunspot' a des feuilles plus petites que 'Revolution Brilliant Pink'. Les sépales sont plus étroits chez 'Purple Sunspot' que chez 'Revolution Brilliant Pink', et les fleurs sont plus petites. 'Purple Sunspot' a des fleurs d'une couleur légèrement différente de celles de 'Revolution*

Brilliant Pink'.

Description : 'Purple Sunspot' est un pétunia semi-dressé à semi-retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont d'épaisseur et longueur moyennes et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique faible à moyenne. Les feuilles sont elliptiques à ovées, à sommet largement aigu, et le dessus du limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est très court à court ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires, et leur nervure médiane est parfois anthocyanée. La corolle est violet rougeâtre. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont peu marquées à moyennement marquées. La marge des lobes est faiblement à moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est très court à court; sa face interne est violet foncé et présente des nervures très marquées. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Purple Sunspot' est issue d'un croisement entre deux sélections exclusives de *Petunia axillaris*, réalisé par le sélectionneur à Emerald (Victoria), en Australie. Le programme de sélection visait à obtenir des pétunias à port étalé et à grandes fleurs des couleurs souhaitées.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Purple Sunspot' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été plantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 322 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Purple Sunspot'

	'Purple Sunspot'	'Revolution Brilliant Pink'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	5,21	7,8
écart-type	0,69	0,73
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,51	3,22
écart-type	0,50	0,14
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	3,55	5,8
écart-type	0,44	0,63
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	5,36	7,55
écart-type	0,39	0,43
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	plus vive que N74A	N74A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	N74B-C	N74A-B
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	N78A-B	77A-B
Couleur des nervures sur la face intérieure de la gorge (RHS)	plus foncée que N79A	plus foncée que N79A

* variétés de référence

PÉTUNIA
(*Petunia* × *hybrida* Hort. ex Vilm.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Trumpet Pink'** (voir la figure 122)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1815
Date de la demande : 1998/10/09 (bénéfice de priorité)
Requérant : John Bodger and Sons Company, South El Monte, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Michael Heffner, Lompoc, Californie (États-Unis)

Variétés de référence : 'Trumpet Neon Rose' et 'Cascadia Pink'

Sommaire : *'Trumpet Pink' a des tiges et des feuilles plus courtes, des sépales plus étroits et des fleurs plus grandes que 'Cascadia Pink'. Chez 'Trumpet Pink', les feuilles sont plus étroites que chez 'Trumpet Neon Rose', et les pétioles ainsi que les sépales sont plus courts. La fleur de 'Trumpet Pink' est rose-bleu avec des nervures rouge-violet vif, alors que celle de 'Cascadia Pink' est rouge-violet vif avec des nervures rouge-violet vif plus foncé, et celle de 'Trumpet Neon Rose', violet vif avec des nervures violet-rouge.*

Description : 'Trumpet Pink' donne une plante basse, horizontale à semi-retombante. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne et ne présentent pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques à ovées, vert moyen, faiblement cloquées entre les nervures, à sommet largement aigu.

Les fleurs sont simples, hypocratériformes. Le pédicelle est moyen à long, d'épaisseur moyenne. Les sépales sont ovés à elliptiques, de largeur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est rose-bleu avec des nervures rouge-violet vif. Les nervures de la face interne de la corolle sont très fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est de longueur moyenne, et sa face interne est blanche et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanches.

Origine génétique : 'Trumpet Pink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé durant l'été 1997 dans les installations de la Bodger Seeds Ltd., à Lompoc, en Californie (États-Unis). Les deux parents étaient des sélections exclusives, la lignée 'Bodger No. 7P609-7', à port étalé décombant et à petites fleurs roses, et la lignée 'Bodger No. 7P1107-4', à port dressé et à grandes fleurs saumon. Les semis ainsi obtenus ont été cultivés, et une variété a été sélectionnée pour son port étalé en cascade, pour la grandeur et la couleur de ses fleurs de type grandiflora et pour son aptitude à fleurir en période de jours courts. Les caractères morphologiques ont été étudiés et mis à l'essai en serre de verre, sous pleine lumière, avec une température de l'air diurne/nocturne de 25/15,5 °C et une température du sol de 26,5 °C.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Trumpet Pink' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Linwell Gardens Ltd., à Beamsville (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de plastique de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre sur des plateaux de culture. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (© 1995, boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 323 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Trumpet Pink' et 'Trumpet Neon Rose'

	'Trumpet Pink'	'Trumpet Neon Rose'	'Cascadia Pink'*	'Cascadia Chipper'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)				
moyenne	16,17	18,33	25,83	33,65
écart-type	3,49	2,80	2,64	3,61
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)				
moyenne	6,12	6,89	7,22	6,31
écart-type	0,33	0,83	0,37	0,49
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)				
moyenne	3,17	4,22	3,43	3,32
écart-type	0,12	0,58	0,38	0,21
Longueur du pétiole (mm)				
moyenne	10,83	13,17	11,33	6,69
écart-type	1,47	2,14	2,88	2,34
Longueur des sépales (mm)				
moyenne	22,84	25,02	26,50	20,05
écart-type	2,48	3,58	3,62	1,41
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)				
moyenne	7,73	7,70	6,17	5,47
écart-type	0,32	0,57	0,24	0,34
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)				
principale	67B	74A	66B	57C
secondaire	66A	78C	66A	S/O
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	155B	160D	158B/160A	84C

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Trumpet Neon Rose'** (voir la figure 123)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1816
Date de la demande : 1998/10/09 (bénéfice de priorité)
Requérant : John Bodger and Sons Company, South El Monte, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Michael Heffner, Lompoc, Californie (États-Unis)

Variétés de référence : 'Trumpet Pink' et 'Cascadia Chipper'

Sommaire : *'Trumpet Neon Rose' a des tiges plus courtes, des feuilles plus larges, des pétioles plus longs et des fleurs plus grandes que 'Cascadia Chipper'. Chez 'Trumpet Neon Rose', les feuilles sont plus larges que chez 'Trumpet Pink', et les pétioles ainsi que les sépales sont plus longs. La fleur de 'Trumpet Neon Rose' est violet vif, alors que celle de 'Cascadia Chipper' est rouge-violet et celle de 'Trumpet Pink', rose-bleu. Chez 'Trumpet Neon Rose', les nervures de la fleur sont violet-rouge, tandis que chez 'Trumpet Pink, ces nervures sont rouge-violet vif.*

Description : 'Trumpet Neon Rose' donne une plante basse, horizontale à semi-retombante. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne et ne présentent pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques à ovées, vert moyen, faiblement cloquées entre les nervures, à sommet obtus.

Les fleurs sont simples, hypocratériformes. Le pédicelle est moyen à long, d'épaisseur moyenne. Les sépales sont ovés à elliptiques, de largeur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est violet vif avec des nervures

violet-rouge. Les nervures de la face interne de la corolle sont peu marquées. La marge des lobes est fortement ondulée à très fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est de longueur moyenne, et sa face interne est blanche à jaune-gris et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanches.

Origine génétique : 'Trumpet Neon Rose' est issue d'un croisement réalisé durant l'été 1997 dans les installations de la Bodger Seeds Ltd., à Lompoc, en Californie (États-Unis). Les deux parents étaient des sélections exclusives, la lignée 'Bodger No. 7P700-5', à port étalé décombant et à petites fleurs roses, et la lignée 'Bodger No. 7P1107-4', à port dressé et à grandes fleurs saumon. Les semis ainsi obtenus ont été cultivés, et une variété a été sélectionnée pour son port étalé en cascade, pour la grandeur et la couleur de ses fleurs de type grandiflora et pour son aptitude à fleurir en période de jours courts. Les caractères morphologiques ont été étudiés et mis à l'essai en serre de verre, sous pleine lumière, avec une température de l'air diurne/nocturne de 25/15.5 °C et une température du sol de 26.5 °C.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Trumpet Neon Rose' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Linwell Gardens Ltd., à Beamsville (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de plastique de 10 cm espacés de 12.5 cm de centre à centre sur des plateaux de culture. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (© 1995, boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée :	**'Trumpet Pastel Pink'** (voir la figure 124)
Numéro de la demande :	99-1818
Date de la demande :	1998/10/09 (bénéfice de priorité)
Requérant :	John Bodger and Sons Company, South El Monte, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada :	Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Sélectionneur :	Michael Heffner, Lompoc, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Cascadia Soft Pink'

Sommaire : *'Trumpet Pastel Pink' a des tiges et des feuilles plus courtes, des sépales plus longs et des fleurs plus grandes que 'Cascadia Soft Pink'. Chez 'Trumpet Pastel Pink', les sépales sont ovés à elliptiques, tandis que chez 'Cascadia Soft Pink' ils sont linéaires. La fleur de 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' est violet pâle avec un anneau violet plus pâle au sommet du tube de la corolle, tandis que la fleur de 'Cascadia Soft Pink' est rose. Chez 'Trumpet Pastel Pink', la marge des lobes de la corolle est fortement ondulée, alors que chez 'Cascadia Soft Pink' elle est faiblement ondulée.*

Description : 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' donne une plante de hauteur moyenne, semi-dressée. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne et ne présentent pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques à ovées, vert moyen, cloquées entre les nervures, à sommet largement aigu.

Les fleurs sont simples, hypocratériformes. Le pédicelle est moyen à long, d'épaisseur moyenne. Les sépales sont ovés à elliptiques, de largeur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est violet pâle, avec un anneau violet plus pâle au sommet du tube. Les nervures de la face interne de la corolle sont peu marquées. La marge des lobes est fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est de longueur moyenne, et sa face interne est blanche et présente des nervures moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanches.

Origine génétique : 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé durant l'été 1997 dans les installations de la Bodger Seeds Ltd., à Lompoc, en Californie (États-Unis). Les deux parents étaient des sélections exclusives, la lignée 'Bodger No. 7P609-3', à port étalé décombant et à petites fleurs roses, et la lignée 'Bodger No. 7P1100-4', à port dressé et à grandes fleurs rose pâle. Les semis ainsi obtenus ont été cultivés, et une variété a été sélectionnée pour son port étalé en cascade, pour la grandeur et la couleur de ses fleurs de type grandiflora et pour son aptitude à fleurir en période de jours courts. Les caractères morphologiques ont été étudiés et mis à l'essai en serre de verre, sous pleine lumière, avec une température de l'air diurne/nocturne de 25/15.5 °C et une température du sol de 26.5 °C.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Trumpet Pastel Pink' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Linwell Gardens Ltd., à Beamsville (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de plastique de 10 cm espacés de 12.5 cm de centre à centre sur des plateaux de culture. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (© 1995, boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 324 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Trumpet Pastel Pink'

	'Trumpet Pastel Pink'	'Cascadia Soft Pink'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	10,29	27,00
écart-type	1,98	2,83
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	5,37	6,40
écart-type	0,67	0,58
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	22,86	16,67
écart-type	2,67	1,63
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	6,86	5,14
écart-type	0,54	0,23
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	75B	63C
secondaire	75C	S/O
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	155A	155A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Cobink'** (voir la figure 125)
Noms commerciaux : Marco Polo Odyssey
Numéro de la demande : 99-1962
Date de la demande : 1999/12/15
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch Inc., Encinitas (Californie)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Graham Noel Brown, Baulkham Hills (Australie)

Variété de référence : 'Doubloon Pink Star'

Sommaire : *'Cobink' donne une plante plus dressée que 'Doubloon Pink Star', et ses tiges sont plus longues. Les feuilles elliptiques à ovées de 'Cobink' sont légèrement plus grandes que les feuilles circulaires à elliptiques de 'Doubloon Pink Star'. Chez 'Cobink', le sommet du limbe est étroitement aigu, tandis que chez 'Doubloon Pink Star' il est largement aigu. Les sépales linéaires à spatulés de 'Cobink' sont plus longs que les sépales linéaires de 'Doubloon Pink Star'. La fleur de 'Cobink' est hypocratériforme, tandis que celle de 'Doubloon Pink Star' est en entonnoir. 'Cobink' a des pétales plus nombreux que 'Doubloon Pink Star'. Le diamètre de la fleur est plus grand chez 'Cobink' que chez 'Doubloon Pink Star', et le pédicelle est plus long. La fleur de 'Cobink' est rose, tandis que celle de 'Doubloon Pink Star' est davantage rose-violet. La marge des lobes de la corolle est moyennement ondulée chez 'Cobink', tandis qu'elle est faiblement ondulée chez 'Doubloon Pink Star'. Les nervures des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées à peu marquées chez 'Cobink', tandis qu'elles sont très fortement marquées chez 'Doubloon Pink Star'. Le tube de la corolle est plus long chez 'Cobink' que chez 'Doubloon Pink Star'. Chez 'Cobink', la face interne du tube de la corolle est surtout vert-jaune, alors que chez 'Doubloon Pink Star' elle est surtout violette. Chez 'Cobink', les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre, alors que chez 'Doubloon Pink Star' elles sont violet bleuâtre.*

Description : 'Cobink' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles qui donne une plante semi-dressée de hauteur moyenne. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, et leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle ou très faible. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, non panachées, non cloquées, pétiolées, elliptiques à ovées, à sommet étroitement aigu.

Les fleurs sont hypocratériformes. Le pédicelle est long ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires à spatulés, non anthocyanés. La corolle est violet-rouge, et la base de ses lobes est violet-bleu pâle. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes sont très peu marquées à peu marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est de longueur moyenne, et sa face interne est vert-jaune. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Cobink' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée, mené à Camden (Australie). La variété a été sélectionnée pour son port rampant en cascade et pour ses fleurs doubles de couleur violet-rouge.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Cobink' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de plastique de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm, de centre à centre, sur des plateaux de culture. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 325 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Cobink'

	'Cobink'	'Doubloon Pink Star'*
Longeur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	25,44	33,25
écart-type	3,68	2,25
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	6,11	4,59
écart-type	0,70	0,53

Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,81	2,10
écart-type	0,42	0,59
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	18,17	10,83
écart-type	1,94	2,14
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	6,43	5,22
écart-type	0,29	0,32
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	66C/57D	74D
secondaire	69C/D	74A/78A/79C
Couleur de la gorge (RHS)		
	150D	78C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Traveller'** (voir la figure 126)
Noms commerciaux : Marco Polo Traveller
Numéro de la demande : 99-1964
Date de la demande : 1999/12/15
Requérant : Paul Ecke Ranch Inc., Encinitas (Californie)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Graham Noel Brown, Baulkham Hills (Australie)

Variété de référence : 'Doubloon Pink Star'

Sommaire : *'Traveller' a des tiges plus courtes que celles de 'Doubloon Pink Star'. Les feuilles elliptiques vert pâle de 'Traveller' sont légèrement plus grandes que les feuilles circulaires à elliptiques vert foncé de 'Doubloon Pink Star'. Les feuilles de 'Traveller' sont cloquées, alors que celles de 'Doubloon Pink Star' ne le sont pas. Le pétiole de 'Traveller' est plus court que celui de 'Doubloon Pink Star'. La fleur de 'Traveller' est hypocratériforme, tandis que celle de 'Doubloon Pink Star' est en entonnoir. 'Traveller' a des pétales plus nombreux que 'Doubloon Pink Star'. Le diamètre de la fleur est légèrement plus grand chez 'Traveller' que chez 'Doubloon Pink Star'. La fleur de 'Traveller' est violet foncé, tandis que celle de 'Doubloon Pink Star' est rose-violet. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont nulles ou très peu marquées chez 'Traveller', alors qu'elles sont très fortement marquées chez 'Doubloon Pink Star'. Le pédicelle est anthocyané chez 'Traveller', alors qu'il ne l'est pas chez 'Doubloon Pink Star'.*

Description : 'Traveller' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles qui donne une plante semi-dressée à semi-retombante, de hauteur moyenne. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, et leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle ou très faible. Les feuilles sont vert pâle, non panachées, cloquées, pétiolées, elliptiques, à sommet largement aigu.

Les fleurs sont hypocratériformes. Le pédicelle est de longueur moyenne, mince à moyen et anthocyané. Les sépales sont étroits, linéaires, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est violet foncé, et la nervure médiane de ses lobes est violet encore plus foncé. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes sont nulles ou très peu marquées. La marge des lobes est faiblement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court, et sa face interne est bleu-violet pâle. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Traveller' est issue d'un programme de sélection planifiée, mené à Camden (Australie). La variété a été sélectionnée pour son port rampant en cascade et pour ses fleurs doubles de couleur violette.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Traveller' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de plastique de 10 cm espacés de 12,5 cm, de centre à centre, sur des plateaux de culture. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 326 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Traveller'

	'Traveller'	'Doubloon Pink Star'*
Longeur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	27,57	33,25
écart-type	2,44	2,25
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,95	4,59
écart-type	0,63	0,53
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,95	2,10
écart-type	0,39	0,59
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	5,67	8,83
écart-type	1,75	1,47
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	5,98	5,22
écart-type	0,36	0,32
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
principale	81A/82A	74D
secondaire	81B/82B	74A/78A/79C

Couleur de la gorge (RHS)		
	91C	78C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kerlep'** (voir la figure 127)
Noms commerciaux : Lemon Plume
Numéro de la demande : 00-2438
Date de la demande : 2000/11/20
Requérante : Priscilla Grace Kerley, Cambridge (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Keiyeul' (Surfinia Lime)

Sommaire : *'Kerlep' se distingue de la variété de référence par son port, par la longueur de ses tiges, par la grandeur de ses feuilles et de ses sépales et par la couleur basale des lobes de sa corolle. 'Kerlep' a un port plus compact que 'Keiyeul'. Les tiges de 'Kerlep' sont courtes à moyennes, tandis que celles de 'Keiyeul' sont longues. Les feuilles de 'Kerlep' sont plus petites que celles de 'Keiyeul'. Chez 'Kerlep', les sépales sont étroits, tandis que chez 'Keiyeul' ils sont larges; ils sont en outre plus courts chez 'Kerlep' que chez 'Keiyeul'. Les nervures basales des lobes de la corolle sont davantage jaune-vert chez 'Kerlep' que chez 'Keiyeul'.*

Description : 'Kerlep' est un pétunia à fleurs simples et à port semi-retombant. Les tiges sont courtes à moyennes, d'épaisseur moyenne, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, non panachées, non cloquées, sessiles, ovées, à sommet étroitement aigu.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est long, d'épaisseur moyenne. Les sépales sont étroits et linéaires, non anthocyanés. La corolle est blanc cassé, et la base de sa face interne présente des nervures jaune-vert moyennement à fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est faiblement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est long. La face interne de la gorge est surtout jaune-vert et présente des nervures très peu marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kerlep' est issue d'un croisement entre 'Kerpril' et un semis non identifié, réalisé en décembre 1997 dans les installations de la sélectionneuse. Les produits du croisement ont été rétrocroisés, et 'Kerlep' a été sélectionnée en 1999 parmi les sujets ainsi obtenus. Les critères de sélection étaient le port retombant, la couleur des fleurs ainsi que la précocité et l'abondance de la floraison. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kerlep' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la société Norseco Inc., à Boisbriand (Québec). Les sujets ont été cultivés dans des pots de 25 cm, à raison de 3 sujets par pot et de 3 pots par variété. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 327 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kerlep'

	'Kerlep'	'Keiyeul'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,54	5,49
écart-type	0,75	0,33
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,58	3,16
écart-type	0,43	0,26
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	20,42	26,17
écart-type	3,45	4,17
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
couleur principale	155B	157D
nervures	151C	145B
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	153B	151B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Sunlapur'** (voir la figure 128)
Noms commerciaux : Surfinia Giant Purple
Numéro de la demande : 01-2715
Date de la demande : 2001/05/11
Requérant : Suntory Limited, Osaka (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Kiyoshi Miyazaki, Shiga (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Surfinia Brilliant Pink' ('Revolution Brilliantpink') et 'Surfinia Mini Brilliant Pink' ('Revolution Brilliantpink Mini')

Sommaire : *'Sunlapur' se distingue des variétés de référence par la grandeur de la corolle et par l'ondulation de la marge de la corolle. La corolle de 'Sunlapur' est plus grande que celles des variétés de référence. Chez 'Sunlapur', la marge de la corolle est moyennement ondulée, tandis que chez les variétés de référence elle est faiblement ondulée.*

Description : 'Sunlapur' est un pétunia à fleurs simples et à port semi-retombant. Les tiges sont longues et épaisses, non

anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, non panachées, non cloquées, sessiles, elliptiques, à sommet étroitement aigu à largement aigu.

Les fleurs sont simples, hypocratériformes. Le pédicelle est moyen à long, d'épaisseur moyenne. Les sépales sont linéaires, de largeur moyenne, non anthocyanés. La corolle est violet-rouge, et la base de sa face interne présente des nervures violet foncé très peu marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen. La face interne de la gorge est surtout violet foncé et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanches à la base et violettes au sommet.

Origine génétique : 'Sunlapur' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1995, dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon), entre 'Titan Red' et un pétunia de type sauvage indigène du Brésil. 'Sunlapur' a été sélectionnée en décembre 1996 pour son port et pour la grandeur et la couleur de ses fleurs. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Sunlapur' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la société Norseco Inc., à Boisbriand (Québec). Les sujets ont été cultivés dans des pots de 25 cm, à raison de 3 sujets par pot et de 3 pots par variété. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 328 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Sunlapur'

	'Sunlapur'	'Surfinia Brilliant Pink'*	'Surfinia Mini Brilliant Pink'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	7,18	7,55	5,07
écart-type	1,65	1,44	0,85
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,99	3,93	3,0
écart-type	1,07	0,63	0,42
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	24,25	27,64	21,47
écart-type	3,49	5,40	2,53
Diamètre du tube de la corolle (cm)			
moyenne	7,86	7,78	5,53
écart-type	0,45	0,15	0,18
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	74A	74A	74A
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	83B	77A	77A

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kercan'** (voir la figure 129)
Noms commerciaux : Candy Floss
Numéro de la demande : 01-2942
Date de la demande : 2001/12/13
Requérante : Priscilla Grace Kerley, Cambridge (Royaume-Uni)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Julia'

Sommaire : *'Kercan' se distingue de la variété de référence par la couleur de sa corolle et du tube de sa corolle et la forme de ses feuilles. Les feuilles de 'Kercan' sont ovées, tandis que celles de 'Julia' sont plutôt elliptiques. Les fleurs de 'Kercan' sont d'un violet tirant davantage sur le rouge que celles de 'Julia'. Chez 'Kercan', les nervures sont violet-rose, tandis que chez 'Julia' elles sont violet foncé.*

Description : 'Kercan' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles et à port semi-retombant à retombant. Les tiges sont de longueur et épaisseur moyennes et ne sont pas anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, non panachées, non cloquées, sessiles, ovées, à sommet étroitement aigu à largement aigu.

Les fleurs sont doubles, hypocratériformes. Le pédicelle est intermédiaire entre moyen et long, de largeur moyenne. Les sépales sont linéaires, de largeur moyenne, non anthocyanés. La corolle est violet-rouge. Les nervures basale de la face interne de la corolle et les nervures longeant la nervure médiane des lobes sont d'un violet-rouge plus pâle et très fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court. La face interne de la gorge est surtout blanche et présente des nervures peu marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Kercan' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en 1998 dans les installations de la sélectionneuse, entre un semis non identifié et un autre semis non identifié provenant de la variété 'Duo'. 'Kercan' a été sélectionnée pour son port retombant, pour ses fleurs doubles et pour la précocité et l'abondance de sa floraison. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kercan' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la société Norseco Inc., à Boisbriand (Québec). Les sujets ont été cultivés dans des pots de 25 cm, à raison de 3 sujets par pot et de 3 pots par variété. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 329 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kercan'

	'Kercan'	'Julia'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	4,94	5,88
écart-type	0,74	0,80
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,77	3,17
écart-type	0,55	0,58
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	6,01	5,66
écart-type	0,44	0,39
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
couleur principale	72C	80A
couleur des nervures	61C	71A
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	155A	77A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Keireom'** (voir la figure 130)
Noms commerciaux : Surfinia Red Mini
Numéro de la demande : 02-3052
Date de la demande : 2002/04/10
Requérant : Keisei Rose Nurseries, Inc., Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)

Variété de référence : 'Avalanche Red'

Sommaire : *'Keireom' se distingue de la variété de référence par la grandeur et la forme de ses feuilles, par la longueur de ses sépales et par la couleur de sa corolle et du tube de sa corolle. Les feuilles et les sépales sont plus courts chez 'Keireom' que chez 'Avalanche Red'. Les feuilles sont ovées chez 'Keireom', tandis qu'elles sont elliptiques à rhombiques chez 'Avalanche Red'; leur sommet est largement aigu chez 'Keireom', alors qu'il est étroitement aigu chez 'Avalanche Red' La corolle de 'Keireom' est d'un rouge légèrement plus pâle que celle de 'Avalanche Red'. Le tube de la corolle est plus pâle chez 'Keireom' que chez 'Avalanche Red'. Les nervures du tube sont peu marquées chez 'Keireom', alors qu'elles sont moyennement à fortement marquées chez 'Avalanche Red'.*

Description : 'Keireom' est un pétunia à fleurs simples et à port semi-retombant à retombant. Les tiges sont longues, d'épaisseur moyenne, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, non panachées, non cloquées, sessiles, ovées, à sommet largement aigu.

Les fleurs sont simples, hypocratériformes. Le pédicelle est mince, très court à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires, étroits, non anthocyanés. La corolle est rouge et présente des nervures violet-gris pâle très peu marquées. La marge des lobes est faiblement à moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est de longueur moyenne. La face interne de la gorge est surtout crème et présente des nervures peu marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Keireom' est issue d'un croisement entre deux semis non identifiés, réalisé en 1998 dans la préfecture de Chiba (Japon). 'Keireom' a été sélectionnée pour son port et pour la grandeur et la couleur de ses fleurs. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Keireom' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la société Norseco Inc., à Boisbriand (Québec). Les sujets ont été cultivés dans des pots de 25 cm, à raison de 3 sujets par pot et de 3 pots par variété. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 330 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Keireom'

	'Keireom'	'Avalanche Red'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,93	5,53
écart-type	0,59	1,04
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,81	2,89
écart-type	0,40	0,84
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	16,08	19,00
écart-type	2,87	1,21
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	5,18	5,47
écart-type	0,20	0,19
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	46B	46B
par la suite	45D	52A
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	blanche avec nervures de 186D	crème avec nervures de 183A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balrufimla'** (voir la figure 131)
Nom commercial : Ruffle[MD] Light Lavender Impr.
Numéro de la demande : 01-2658
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Cobink' (Marco Polo[MD] Odyssey)

Sommaire : *Les tiges et les pétioles sont plus longs chez 'Balrufimla' que 'Cobink', et les sépales sont plus grands. Chez 'Balrufimla', les sépales sont obovés, tandis que chez 'Cobink' ils sont linéaires. Le diamètre de la fleur est plus grand chez 'Balrufimla' que chez 'Cobink'. Chez 'Balrufimla', les lobes de la corolle sont très étroitement obtus, alors que chez 'Cobink' ils sont très largement obtus. Chez 'Balrufimla', la marge des lobes de la corolle présente des marques blanches, alors que chez 'Cobink' elle ne présente pas de marques.*

Description : 'Balrufimla' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port dressé à horizontal, de hauteur moyenne. Les tiges sont épaisses, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques, à sommet largement aigu, et le dessus du limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est de longueur et épaisseur moyennes. Les sépales sont obovés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est violette. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées à peu marquées. La marge des lobes est fortement à très fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est long à très long ainsi que large à très large, et sa face interne est blanche. Les anthères sont crème.

Origine génétique : 'Balrufimla' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en août 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété exclusive '34-1', tandis que le parent mâle était un sujet de la variété exclusive '65-1'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en novembre 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balrufimla' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 331 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balrufimla'

	'Balrufimla'	'Cobink'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	25,8	19,2
écart-type	2,66	1,32
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	19,0	13,3
écart-type	2,79	2,83
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	35,1	18,6
écart-type	2,73	1,65
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	14,1	4,1
écart-type	1,729	0,42
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	77C-D avec tons N74C	73A avec tons N74D
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	76D	75C-D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balrufimpu'** (voir la figure 132)
Nom commercial : Ruffle[MD] Bright Purple Improved
Numéro de la demande : 01-2659
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Adventurer' (Marco Polo) et 'Kirimaji Double Purple' (Double Wave Purple)

Sommaire : *'Balrufimpu' donne une plante plus dressée et plus haute que les variétés de référence. Chez 'Balrufimpu', les tiges ne sont pas anthocyanées, alors que chez 'Adventurer' elles le sont. Les feuilles sont plus larges et vert plus foncé chez 'Balrufimpu' que chez 'Adventurer'. Le pétiole et le pédicelle sont plus longs chez 'Balrufimpu' que chez les variétés de référence. 'Balrufimpu' a des sépales plus grands que ceux de 'Adventurer'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont peu marquées à*

moyennement marquées chez 'Balrufimpu', alors qu'elles sont fortement marquées chez 'Adventurer'. Chez 'Balrufimpu', les anthères sont crème, alors qu'elles sont bleues chez les variétés de référence.

Description : 'Balrufimpu' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port semi-dressé et étalé, de hauteur moyenne. Les tiges sont moyennes à épaisses, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet étroitement à largement obtus, et le dessus du limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est court à moyen ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est violette. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées à peu marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court, et sa face interne est violet-bleu pâle à blanche. Les anthères sont crème.

Origine génétique : 'Balrufimpu' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juin 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'BFP-200', tandis que le parent mâle était un sujet de la variété '3399-3'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en septembre 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balrufimpu' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 332 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balrufimpu'

	'Balrufimpu'	'Adventurer'*	'Kirimaji Double Purple'*
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	4,10	3,04	3,99
écart-type	0,461	0,345	0,360
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	13,1	5,0	9,0
écart-type	3,96	1,94	1,83
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	17,4	11,8	16,5
écart-type	1,89	1,23	1,43
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	6,1	3,5	5,7
écart-type	0,99	0,53	0,95
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	2,56	2,09	1,66
écart-type	0,366	0,260	0,306
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	N74A	plus foncée que N74A	plus foncé que N74A
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	N78B-C	N78C-D	N78B-C

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balrufpink'** (voir la figure 133)
Nom commercial : Ruffle[MD] Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2660
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Cobink' (Marco Polo[MD] Odyssey) et 'Balrufrose' (Ruffle[MD] Rose)

Sommaire : *'Balrufpink' donne une plante plus large que 'Cobink'. Les tiges sont plus longues chez 'Balrufpink' que chez les variétés de référence. Le pétiole est plus court chez 'Balrufpink' que chez 'Cobink'. Le diamètre de la fleur est plus grand chez 'Balrufpink' que chez 'Cobink'. 'Balrufpink' a une fleur rose plus foncé que 'Cobink', mais plus pâle que 'Balrufrose'. Chez 'Balrufpink', le tube de la corolle est plus étroit que chez 'Balrufrose'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont plus faiblement marquées chez 'Balrufpink' que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Balrufpink' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port semi-dressé à horizontal, bas à moyen. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet étroitement aigu, et le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est court à moyen ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est rose-bleu. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont moyennement marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court, et sa face

interne est blanche, avec des nervures moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont crème.

Origine génétique : 'Balrufpink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juin 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété exclusive 'Trailing Pink', tandis que le parent mâle était un sujet de la variété exclusive '30256-1'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en septembre 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balrufpink' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 333 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balrufpink' et 'Balrufrose'

	'Balrufpink'	'Cobink'*	'Balrufrose'
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	30,6	19,2	24,1
écart-type	3,31	1,32	2,47
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	8,5	13,3	7,6
écart-type	2,67	2,83	2,11
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)			
moyenne	6,51	5,14	6,5
écart-type	0,25	0,272	0,32
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	73A	73A avec ton de N74D	67C
Couleur de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	73C	75C-D	N66D avec marge N66C

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balrufrose'** (voir la figure 133)
Nom commercial : Ruffle[MD] Rose
Numéro de la demande : 01-2661
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11

Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Cobink' (Marco Polo[MD] Odyssey) et 'Balrufpink' (Ruffle[MD] Pink)

Sommaire : *Les tiges de 'Balrufrose' sont plus longues que celles de 'Cobink', mais plus courtes que celles de 'Balrufpink'. Les sépales sont plus grands chez 'Balrufrose' que chez les variétés de référence. Le diamètre de la fleur est plus grand chez 'Balrufrose' que chez 'Cobink'. La fleur est rose plus foncé chez 'Balrufrose' que chez les variétés de référence. Le tube de la corolle est plus large chez 'Balrufrose' que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Balrufrose' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port semi-dressé à horizontal, bas à moyen. Les tiges sont moyennes à épaisses, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet étroitement à largement aigu, et le dessus du limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est de longueur moyenne ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est rose-bleu. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont peu marquées à moyennement marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen ainsi que moyen à large, et sa face interne est blanche. Les anthères sont crème.

Origine génétique : 'Balrufrose' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juin 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété exclusive 'Trailing Pink', tandis que le parent mâle était un sujet de la variété exclusive '3025-1'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en septembre 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balrufrose' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Balrufwhit'** (voir la figure 134)
Nom commercial : Ruffle[MD] White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2662
Date de la demande : 2001/04/11
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant, A Division of Ball Horticultural Co., West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Dandbwhitelist' (Doubloon White Star) et 'Condowhite' (Conchita Doble White)

Sommaire : *'Balrufwhit' donne une plante plus étroite et plus dressée que les variétés de référence. Les tiges sont plus courtes chez 'Balrufwhit' que chez les variétés de référence. Le dessus de la feuille est vert plus foncé chez 'Balrufwhit' que chez 'Condowhite'. Le pétiole est plus long chez 'Balrufwhit' que chez 'Dandbwhitelist'. 'Balrufwhit' a des sépales plus grands que ceux de 'Dandbwhitelist'. Chez 'Balrufwhit', les sépales sont obovés à étroitement spatulés, tandis que chez 'Dandbwhitelist' ils sont linéaires. Le diamètre de la fleur est plus grand chez 'Balrufwhit' que chez 'Dandbwhitelist'. Chez 'Balrufwhit', les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées à peu marquées, tandis que chez 'Dandbwhitelist' elles sont moyennement à fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est plus fortement ondulée chez 'Balrufwhit' que chez 'Dandbwhitelist'. La face interne du tube de la corolle est vert pâle et blanc chez 'Balrufwhit', tandis qu'elle est violet foncé et blanc chez 'Dandbwhitelist' et blanche avec du violet pâle à la base chez 'Condowhite'. Les anthères sont crème chez 'Balrufwhit', alors qu'ils sont violet bleuâtre chez 'Dandbwhitelist'.*

Description : 'Balrufwhit' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port dressé à semi-retombant, de hauteur moyenne. Les tiges sont épaisses, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet largement aigu, et le dessus du limbe est vert moyen à vert foncé, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est moyen à long ainsi que large. Les sépales sont obovés à étroitement spatulés, sans pigmentation anthocyanique. La corolle est blanche. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées à peu marquées. La marge des lobes est très fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est long ainsi que large à très large, et sa face interne est vert pâle à blanche. Les anthères sont crème.

Origine génétique : 'Balrufwhit' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en août 1998, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie (États-Unis), dans le cadre d'un programme de sélection contrôlée. Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété exclusive '34-7', tandis que le parent mâle était un sujet de la variété exclusive '39-1'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en novembre 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balrufwhit' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 334 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balrufwhit'

	'Balrufwhit'	'Dandbwhitelist'*	'Condowhite'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	24,5	39,1	34,2
écart-type	1,84	4,31	3,65
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	14,5	5,8	12,8
écart-type	1,9	1,55	3,8
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	36,4	14,4	27,3
écart-type	4,22	0,84	2,62
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	16,2	4,5	20,1
écart-type	4,37	0,53	2,85
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)			
moyenne	9,37	5,94	8,36
écart-type	0,70	0,28	0,79
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	145D et blanche	83A-B et blanche	157D et 155B/blanche avec une base violet pâle

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Conbloss'** (voir la figure 135)
Noms commerciaux : Conchita Blossom White, Supertunia Mini White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2891
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)

Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Revolution White'

Sommaire : *'Conbloss' a des tiges plus minces ainsi que des feuilles et des sépales plus petits que 'Revolution White'. Chez 'Conbloss', les sépales sont linéaires, tandis que chez 'Revolution White' ils sont lancéolés à elliptiques. Chez 'Conbloss', la face interne du tube de la corolle est surtout blanche, alors que chez 'Revolution White' elle est violette avec du blanc. Les nervures de la face interne du tube sont moins marquées chez 'Conbloss' que chez 'Revolution White'.*

Description : 'Conbloss' est un pétunia semi-dressé à semi-retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont minces à moyennes ainsi que courtes à moyennes et ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet largement aigu à obtus. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est court à moyen et mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires. La corolle est blanche. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle ne sont pas marquées. La marge des lobes est faiblement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est très court à court. Sa face interne est blanche et présente des nervures très peu marquées. Les anthères sont blanches à blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Conbloss' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'Fantasy Ivory', et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée. 'Conbloss' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en septembre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Conbloss' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 335 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Conbloss'

	'Conbloss'	'Revolution White'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,27	6,17
écart-type	0,61	0,77
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,32	3,22
écart-type	0,19	0,52
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	9,0	14,7
écart-type	0,94	1,64
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	3,2	6,5
écart-type	0,42	0,85
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	155C à blanche	blanche
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	blanche	blanche
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	155C à blanche	N79D (sur un fond blanc)

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Conblue'** (voir la figure 136)
Noms commerciaux : Conchita Blueberry Frost, Supertunia Mini Blue Veined
Numéro de la demande : 01-2892
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Revolution Blue Veined' (voir le tableau 336 à la page 400)

Sommaire : *'Conblue' a un port plus retombant que 'Revolution Blue Veined'. Le pétiole de 'Conblue' est plus court que celui de 'Revolution Blue Veined'. Les fleurs de 'Conblue' et de 'Revolution Blue Veined' sont de couleur légèrement différente.*

Description : 'Conblue' est un pétunia à port retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont d'épaisseur et longueur moyennes et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique faible à moyenne. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet obtus. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est court,

de largeur moyenne. Les sépales sont linéaires et anthocyanés. La corolle est violet bleuâtre pâle et pâlit avec le temps. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont moyennement à fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est faiblement à moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est très court à court. Sa face interne est violet et blanc et présente des nervures fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Conblue' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'Fantasy Ivory', et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée. 'Conblue' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en septembre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Conblue' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Dénomination proposée : **'Concran'** (voir la figure 137)
Nom commercial : Conchita Cranberry Frost
Numéro de la demande : 01-2893
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Conblue' et 'Revolution Blue Veined'

Sommaire : *'Concran' a des tiges plus longues que les variétés de référence et des pétioles plus courts que 'Revolution Blue Veined'. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont plus marquées chez 'Concran' que chez les variétés de référence. Les fleurs de 'Concran' et des variétés de référence sont de couleur légèrement différente.*

Description : 'Concran' est un pétunia à port retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont d'épaisseur et longueur moyennes et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique faible. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées à circulaires, à sommet largement aigu à obtus. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché. Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est de longueur et de largeur moyennes. Les sépales sont linéaires, non anthocyanés. La corolle est violette et pâlit avec le temps. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement ondulée à fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen. Sa face interne est violet foncé et présente des nervures très fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Concran' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'Fantasy Ivory', et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée. 'Concran' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en septembre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Concran' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 336 : Tableau de comparaison pour "Concran' et 'Conblue'

	'Concran'	'Conblue'*	'Revolution Blue Veined'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	47,8	30,0	36,1
écart-type	8,44	3,8	5,51
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	5,6	6,6	10,8
écart-type	1,43	2,01	1,48
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	3,02	2,12	2,36
écart-type	0,61	0,42	0,59
Couleur de la face iinterne de la corolle nouvellement ouverte (RHS)	77C-D	76A-B	N82B, N81B-C
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle entièrement ouverte (RHS)	blanche avec marge 77C-D	blanche avec marge 76C	blanche avec 84D, 76C
Couleur des nervures de la face intérieure des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	83A/77A	77A	83A

Couleur de la face intérieure du tube de la corolle (RHS)

77A	blanche	blanche/84D

Couleur des nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)

N92A	77A	83A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Conglow'** (voir la figure 138)
Nom commercial : Conchita Evening Glow
Numéro de la demande : 01-2894
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Purple Sunspot'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles et les sépales sont plus courts chez 'Conglow' que chez 'Purple Sunspot'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moins marquées chez 'Conglow' que chez 'Purple Sunspot'.*

Description : 'Conglow' est un pétunia horizontal à semi-retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont d'épaisseur et longueur moyennes et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique faible. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet largement aigu à obtus. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est mince, court à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires, à nervure médiane parfois anthocyanée. La corolle est violet rougeâtre. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont peu marquées. La marge des lobes est faiblement à moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est très court à court. Sa face interne est violet foncé et présente des nervures moyennement à fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Conglow' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'Fantasy Red', et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée. 'Conglow' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en septembre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Conglow' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 337 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Conglow'

	'Conglow'	'Purple Sunspot'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,23	5,21
écart-type	0,51	0,69
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	10,1	16,8
écart-type	1,10	1,55
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	plus vive que N74A	plus vive que N74A
Couleur des nervures de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	N79A	N92A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	N74B-C	N74B-C
Couleur de la face interne de la gorge (RHS)	76A-B	N78A-B
Couleur des nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	N79A	N79A - 202A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Conlilac'** (voir la figure 139)
Nom commercial : Supertunia® Mini Lilac
Numéro de la demande : 01-2895
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Revolution Pastel Pink No. 2' et 'Misty Lilac Wave'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles sont plus foncées et les sépales sont plus étroits chez 'Conlilac' que chez 'Revolution Pastel Pink No. 2'. Le pédicelle de 'Conlilac' est plus court que celui de 'Misty Lilac Wave'. Les fleurs de 'Conlilac' ont un plus faible*

diamètre que celles des variétés de référence et une couleur légèrement différente.

Description : 'Conlilac' est un pétunia semi-dressé à semi-retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont minces à moyennes ainsi que courtes à moyennes et ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques à ovées, à sommet largement aigu à obtus. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est court ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires. La corolle est violette et présente à la base des tons de violet bleuâtre pâle et de blanc. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées. La marge des lobes est faiblement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est très court à court. Sa face interne est blanche et présente des nervures peu marquées à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Conlilac' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'Fantasy Pink', et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée. 'Conlilac' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en septembre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Conlilac' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 338 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Conlilac'

	'Conlilac'	'Revolution Pastel Pink No. 2'*	'Misty Lilac Wave'*
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	3,9	6,9	4,4
écart-type	0,88	1,60	1,07
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	2,34	1,96	3,15
écart-type	0,50	0,63	0,80
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)			
moyenne	4,49	6,91	7,06
écart-type	0,21	0,60	0,29
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	N80C (avec des tons de 76A-B)	plus rose que 77C	N80D-76B
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	76C-D	75C-D	76C-D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Constraw'** (voir la figure 140)
Noms commerciaux : Conchita Strawberry Frost, Supertunia Mini Strawberry Pink Veined
Numéro de la demande : 01-2896
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Marrose'

Sommaire : *'Constraw' a des tiges plus minces et plus courtes que 'Marrose'. La pigmentation anthocyanique des tiges de 'Constraw' est nulle, alors que celle de 'Marrose' est moyenne. Les feuilles de 'Constraw' sont plus petites que celles de 'Marrose'. Les sépales de 'Constraw' sont linéaires, tandis que ceux de 'Marrose' sont obovés. Les fleurs de 'Constraw' sont plus petites que celles de 'Marrose', et leur marge est moins ondulée. Les fleurs et des anthères de 'Constraw' sont de couleurs différentes de celles de 'Marrose'.*

Description : 'Constraw' est un pétunia semi-dressé à semi-retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont minces à moyennes ainsi que courtes à moyennes et ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet obtus. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est très mince, court à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires. La corolle est rose bleuâtre. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est faiblement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen. Sa face interne est rose bleuâtre pâle et présente des nervures violettes fortement marquées. Les anthères sont blanc jaunâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Constraw' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en décembre 1998 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'Fantasy Crystal Red', et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée. 'Constraw' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en septembre 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Constraw' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 339 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Constraw

	'Constraw	'Marrose'*
Longueur des rpousses (cm)		
moyenne	24,8	39,4
écart-type	3,27	6,81
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	3,97	6,51
écart-type	0,49	1,10
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,43	3,28
écart-type	0,41	0,56
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	3,7	6,2
écart-type	0,82	0,91
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)		
moyenne	4,89	7,05
écart-type	0,41	0,34
Couleur de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	73A	67C-68A
Couleur des nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	N57A-B	N57A
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	73D	75C
Couleur des nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	N77B-D	N79A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Conviolet'** (voir la figure 141)
Nom commercial : Conchita Violet Night
Numéro de la demande : 01-2897
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)

Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Revolution Violet No. 3'

Sommaire : *'Conviolet' a des feuilles plus étroites et plus foncées que 'Revolution Violet No. 3'. Les feuilles de 'Conviolet' sont pétiolées, alors que celles de 'Revolution Violet No. 3' sont sessiles. Les sépales sont plus étroits chez 'Conviolet' que chez 'Revolution Violet No. 3', et les pédicelles sont plus courts. La corolle de 'Conviolet' a une marge moins ondulée et un tube plus court que celle de 'Revolution Violet No. 3'. La fleur de 'Conviolet' est légèrement plus pâle que celle de 'Revolution Violet No. 3'.*

Description : 'Conviolet' est un pétunia semi-dressé à semi-retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont minces à moyennes, de longueur moyenne, leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle à faible. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques, à sommet étroitement aigu à largement aigu. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont simples, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est mince, très court à court. Les sépales sont linéaires et anthocyanés. La corolle est violet foncé. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont nulles ou très peu marquées. La marge des lobes est faiblement à moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court. Sa face interne est violet foncé et présente des nervures violet plus foncé fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Conviolet' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1999 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle appartenait à la variété 'Fantasy Blue', et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée. 'Conviolet' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en octobre 1999. La sélection finale a été effectuée à Gensingen (Allemagne).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Conviolet' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 340 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Conviolet''

	'Conviolet'	'Revolution Violet No. 3'*
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	1,71	2,73
écart-type	0,18	0,60

Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	3,2	4,8
écart-type	0,42	0,42
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle nouvellement ouverte (RHS)	plus foncée que 86A	83A
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle entièrement ouverte (RHS)	N87A	83B
Couleur de la face externe du tube de la corolle (RHS)	N87B	83B-C
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	83B-N81A	N81C
Couleur des nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	N79A	N79A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Condoblue'** (voir la figure 142)
Noms commerciaux : Conchita Doble Blue, Supertunia Double Dark Blue
Numéro de la demande : 01-2898
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Traveller'

Sommaire : *'Condoblue' a un port moins dressé que 'Traveller'. Les tiges de 'Condoblue' sont faiblement anthocyanées et plus épaisses que celles de 'Traveller', qui ne sont pas anthocyanées. Les sépales sont plus longs et les pédicelles sont plus courts chez 'Condoblue' que 'Traveller'. La marge de la corolle est plus ondulée chez 'Condoblue' que chez 'Traveller'. Chez 'Condoblue', les anthères sont bleues, tandis que chez 'Traveller' elles sont jaunes.*

Description : 'Condoblue' est un pétunia semi-dressé à semi-retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à épaisses ainsi que courtes et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique faible. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet étroitement aigu à largement aigu. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont doubles, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est très court à court et moyen à épais. Les sépales sont linéaires. La corolle est violet foncé et pâlit avec le temps. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont moyennement à fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est très court à court ainsi qu'étroit. Sa face interne est violet foncé. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Condoblue' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1999 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs simples, et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs doubles de couleur bleue. 'Condoblue' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en octobre 1999. La sélection finale a été effectuée à Gensingen (Allemagne).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Condoblue' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 27 juin 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 342 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Condoblue'

	'Condoblue'	'Traveller'*
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	12,8	7,8
écart-type	1,32	0,79
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)		
moyenne	1,94	2,93
écart-type	0,45	0,36
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle nouvellement ouverte (RHS)	83A-B	83A-B
Couleur de la face iinterne de la corolle entièrment ouverte (RHS)	83B-C, N82A	N82A-N81A
Couleur des nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	N79A-B	N92A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle (RHS)	N82C-D	N82B,C,D

Couleur de la face intérieure de la gorge (RHS)
83A-C 83A-C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Condolavender'** (voir la figure 143)
Nom commercial : Conchita Doble Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 01-2899
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Cobink' et 'Kirimaji Double Capricious'

Sommaire : *'Condolavender' a un port plus retombant que 'Cobink'. La variété candidate a des tiges plus longues que 'Cobink' et des pétioles plus longs que 'Kirimaji Double Capricious'. Les fleurs de 'Condolavender' sont d'un violet rosâtre plus pâle que celles des variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Condolavender' est un pétunia semi-retombant à retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, moyennes à longues, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet étroitement obtus. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen à foncé, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont doubles, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est court et mince. Les sépales sont linéaires, non anthocyanés. La corolle est violet rosâtre. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées. La marge des lobes est fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen ainsi que moyen à large. Sa face interne est blanche et présente des nervures très peu marquées. Les anthères sont de couleur crème.

Origine génétique : 'Condolavender' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1999 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs simples, et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs doubles de couleur lavande. 'Condolavender' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en octobre 1999. La sélection finale a été effectuée à Gensingen (Allemagne).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Condolavender' ont été réalisés durant l'été et l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 6 septembre 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 343: Tableau de comparaison pour 'Condolavender'

	'Condolavender'	'Cobink'*	'Kirimaji Double Capricious'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	39,6	19,2	33,3
écart-type	5,29	1,32	2,31
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	10,3	13,3	3,0
écart-type	2,75	2,83	3,52
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	84B-C avec 75A vers le centre	73A, N74D	N74C-D, 77D
Couleur de la face extérieure de la corolle (RHS)	76D, 75D	75C-D	69C-D
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	155D/157D	155A-B (jaune à la base)	155D/150D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Condopink'** (voir la figure 145)
Noms commerciaux : Conchita Doble Pink, Supertunia Double Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2900
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Adventurer' et 'Double Wave Purple'

Sommaire : *'Condopink' a des tiges plus longues ainsi que des pétioles plus courts que les variétés de référence. Les tiges de 'Condopink' ne sont pas anthocyanées, alors que celles de*

'Adventurer' sont faiblement à moyennement anthocyanées. Les fleurs de 'Condopink' sont plus pâles que celles des variétés de référence, et la marge de la corolle est moins ondulée. 'Condopink' a des anthères de couleur crème, alors que les variétés de référence ont des anthères bleues.

Description : 'Condopink' est un pétunia horizontal à semi-retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à longues ainsi que d'épaisseur moyenne et ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet largement aigu. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont doubles, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est court à moyen ainsi que moyen à épais. Les sépales sont linéaires, non anthocyanés. La corolle est violet rosâtre. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont peu marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen. Sa face interne est rose bleuâtre, avec du blanc et du jaune à la base et des nervures moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont de couleur crème.

Origine génétique : 'Condopink' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1999 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs simples, et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs doubles de couleur rose. 'Condopink' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en octobre 1999. La sélection finale a été effectuée à Gensingen (Allemagne).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Condopink' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 344 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Condopink'

	'Condopink'	'Adventurer'*	'Double Wave Purple'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	40,3	30,5	25,3
écart-type	4,57	3,57	3,50
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	5,7	7,9	8,9
écart-type	1,7	3,14	4,18
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	N74B	N74A	N74A
Couleur de la face extern de la corolle (RHS)	77D, N74D	N78B,C avec N74B	77B-N78C
Couleur de la face iinterne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	70C 155A/157D (jaune à la base)	N80C, 84B (blanche à la base)	N81A-B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Condopinkveined'** (voir la figure 145)
Noms commerciaux : Conchita Doble Orchid Lace, Supertunia Double Pink Veined
Numéro de la demande : 01-2901
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Kerpril' et 'Cobink'

Sommaire : *'Condopinkveined' a un port plus retombant que les variétés de référence. Les tiges de 'Condopinkveined' sont plus longues que celles des variétés de référence et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique plus forte. Les sépales et les pédicelles de 'Condopinkveined' sont plus courts que ceux des variétés de référence. Les fleurs de 'Condopinkveined' sont de couleur différente de celles des variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Condopinkveined' est un pétunia semi-retombant. Les tiges sont épaisses, moyennes à longues et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique moyenne à forte. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, circulaires à ovées, à sommet largement aigu à obtus. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont doubles, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est très court ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires et anthocyanés. La corolle est rose bleuâtre pâle. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont fortement à très fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court à moyen. Sa face interne est violet et rose bleuâtre pâle et présente des nervures fortement marquées. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Condopinkveined' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1999 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs simples, et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs doubles et à nervures roses. 'Condopinkveined' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en octobre 1999. La sélection finale a été effectuée à Gensingen (Allemagne).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Condopinkveined' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 345 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Condopinkveined'

	'Condopinkveined'	'Kerpril'*	'Cobink'*
Longueur des pousses(cm)			
moyenne	43,9	28,5	29,1
écart-type	5,74	5,15	5,86
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	9,9	13,3	15,5
écart-type	1,52	1,49	2,27
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	1,47	3,01	2,8
écart-type	0,23	0,77	0,38
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	69B-C (marge & tache de 68B, ton de N74A-B)	N80A-B (se fanant à N82A)	73A-N74B
Couleur des nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	N79B-N78A	83A	N66B
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	69C, 76C	N81A (92A à l'apex)	155A-B (jaune à la base, plus pâle que 154D)

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Condopurple'** (voir la figure 146)
Noms commerciaux : Conchita Doble Velvet, Supertunia Double Purple
Numéro de la demande : 01-2902
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Adventurer' et 'Double Wave Purple'

Sommaire : *La pigmentation anthocyanique des tiges est très faible chez 'Condopurple', tandis qu'elle est faible à moyenne chez 'Adventurer' et nulle chez 'Double Wave Purple'. Les pétioles et les sépales de 'Condopurple' sont plus courts que ceux des variétés de référence. 'Condopurple' a un pédicelle plus long que 'Double Wave Purple' et un tube de la corolle plus court que les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Condopurple' est un pétunia horizontal à semi-retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont courtes, moyennes à épaisses et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique très faible. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet étroitement aigu à largement aigu. Le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont doubles, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est de longueur moyenne ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires. La corolle est rouge-violet. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont peu marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est très court à court. Sa face interne est violette et présente des nervures très marquées. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Condopurple' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1999 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs simples, et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs doubles de couleur rouge. 'Condopurple' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en octobre 1999. La sélection finale a été effectuée à Gensingen (Allemagne).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Condopurple' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre en

polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur

15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 346 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Condopurple'

	'Condopurple'	'Adventurer'*	'Double Wave Purple'*
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	4,4	7,9	8,9
écart-type	1,43	3,14	4,18
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	8,9	14,9	11,6
écart-type	0,88	1,6	2,3
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	2,44	2,53	1,52
écart-type	0,18	0,75	0,18
Couleur de la face interne de la corolle (RHS)	N74A	N74A	N74A
Couleur de la face externe de la corolle RHS)	N78B,C (avec ton rose N74B)	N78B,C (avec ton rose N74B)	77B-N78C
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	77A/81B	N80C, 84B (blanche à la base)	N81A-B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Condowhite'** (voir la figure 136)
Nom commercial : Conchita Doble White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2903
Date de la demande : 2001/12/04
Requérant : Plant 21 LLC, Bonsall, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries Ltd., Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Ushio Sakazaki, préfecture de Shiga (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Dandbwhitelist' et 'Balrufwhit'

Sommaire : *'Condowhite' a un port plus retombant que les variétés de référence. 'Condowhite' a des pétioles plus longs et des sépales plus grands que 'Dandbwhitelist'. Les fleurs de 'Condowhite' sont plus grandes que celles de 'Dandbwhitelist' et plus petites que celles de 'Balrufwhit'. Chez 'Condowhite', les nervures de la face interne de la corolle ne sont pas différenciées, alors que chez 'Dandbwhitelist' elles sont moyennement marquées. Le tube de la corolle est plus long et plus large chez 'Condowhite' que chez 'Dandbwhitelist'. Les anthères de 'Condowhite' sont de couleur crème, tandis que ceux de 'Dandbwhitelist' sont violet bleuâtre.*

Description : 'Condowhite' est un pétunia semi-retombant à retombant. Les nouvelles tiges sont moyennes à épaisses ainsi que de longueur moyenne et ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques, à sommet largement obtus. Le dessus du limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont doubles, en entonnoir. Le pédicelle est court à moyen ainsi que moyen à épais. Les sépales sont spatulés. La corolle est blanche. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées. La marge des lobes est très fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est long et très large, et sa face interne est blanche, violet pâle à la base. Les anthères sont de couleur crème.

Origine génétique : 'Condowhite' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1999 dans la préfecture de Shiga (Japon). Le parent femelle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs simples, et le parent mâle était une sélection non identifiée à fleurs doubles de couleur blanche. 'Condowhite' est issue d'un sujet unique sélectionné parmi la descendance en octobre 1999. La sélection finale a été effectuée à Gensingen (Allemagne).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Condowhite' ont été réalisés durant l'été et l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 11 cm le 10 mai 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 347 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Condowhite'

	'Condowhite'	'Dandbwhitelist'*	'Balrufwhit'*
Longueur du petiole (mm)			
moyenne	12,8	5,8	14,5
écart-type	3,80	1,55	1,90

Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	27,3	14,4	36,4
écart-type	2,62	0,84	4,22
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	20,1	4,5	16,2
écart-type	2,85	0,53	4,37
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	2,98	2,76	3,8
écart-type	0,722	0,474	0,764
Diamètre de la corolle (cm)			
moyenne	8,36	5,94	9,37
écart-type	0,79	0,28	0,70
Couleur des nervures de la face iinterne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	144C	83A, 77A	144C
Couleur de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	155B/blanche	blanche	blanche
Couleur des nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	157D	83A-B	145D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kirimaji Double Capricious'** (voir la figure 147)

Nom commercial : Double Wave Misty Lilac

Numéro de la demande : 01-2947

Date de la demande : 2001/12/28

Requérant : Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Tokyo (Japon)

Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Condolavender' (Conchita Doble Lavender) et 'Cobink' (Marco Polo Odyssey)

Sommaire : *'Kirimaji Double Capricious' a un port moins retombant que 'Condolavender'. 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' donne une plante moyenne-large, tandis que 'Cobink' donne une plante étroite, et 'Condolavender', une plante large. Les tiges de 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' sont plus longues que celles de 'Cobink', mais plus courtes que celles de 'Condolavender'. Le pétiole est plus court chez 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' que chez les variétés de référence. La marge des lobes de la corolle est moyennement à fortement ondulée chez 'Kirimaji Double Capricious', tandis qu'elle est fortement à très fortement ondulée chez 'Condolavender'. La fleur est d'un rose plus foncé chez 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' que chez 'Condolavender'.*

Description : 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port horizontal à semi-retombant, bas. Les tiges sont moyennes à épaisses, et leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle ou très faible. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques à ovées, à sommet étroitement obtus, et le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir, violettes à rose-bleu. Le pédicelle est court et mince. Les sépales sont linéaires, non anthocyanés. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont peu marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court, et sa face interne est blanche à vert-jaune. Les anthères sont crème.

Origine génétique : 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' est issue d'un programme de sélection dirigée mené en 1999, à Tochigi (Japon). Le parent femelle provenait d'une lignée non identifiée de semences de *Petunia hybrida* servant aux travaux internes de sélection, tandis que le parent mâle était de la variété 'Sonata Pure White'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kirimaji Double Capricious' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 348 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kirimaji Double Capricious'

	'Kirimaji Double Capricious'	'Cobink'*	'Condolavender'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	33,3	19,2	39,6
écart-type	2,31	1,32	5,29
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	3,0	13,3	10,3
écart-type	3,52	2,83	2,75
Couleur principale de la face interne de lobes de la corolle (RHS)	N74C-D, 77D	73A, N74D	84B-C avec tons roses et 75A vers le centre

Couleur principale de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)

69C-D	75C-D	76D,75D

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kirimaji Double Lavendar'** (voir la figure 148)
Nom commercial : Double Wave Lavender
Numéro de la demande : 01-2948
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Requérant : Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Condopink' (Supertunia Double Pink)

Sommaire : *'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' donne une plante plus dressée, plus haute et plus étroite que 'Condopink'. Les tiges sont plus courtes et plus fortement anthocyanées chez 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' que chez 'Condopink'. Les sépales sont plus larges chez 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' que chez 'Condopink, et leur forme est différente. Les sépales de 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique, tandis que ceux de 'Condopink' n'en présentent pas. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont plus faiblement marquées chez 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' que chez 'Condopink'. Le tube de la corolle est plus large chez 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' que chez 'Condopink'. La fleur est plus violette chez 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' que chez 'Condopink'. Chez 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar', les anthères sont bleues, alors que chez 'Condopink' elles sont crème.*

Description : 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port semi-dressé à semi-retombant, de hauteur moyenne. Les tiges sont moyennes à épaisses et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique moyenne à forte. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques à ovées, à sommet largement obtus, et le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir, violettes. Le pédicelle est mince, de longueur moyenne. Les sépales sont spatulés et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique faible. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées à peu marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est très court, et sa face interne est blanche à jaune pâle. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' est issue d'un programme de sélection dirigée mené en 1999, à Tochigi (Japon). Le parent femelle provenait d'une lignée non identifiée de semences de *Petunia hybrida* servant aux travaux internes de sélection, tandis que le parent mâle était de la variété 'Sonata Pure White'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 349 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kirimaji Double Lavendar'

	'Kirimaji Double Lavendar'	'Condopink'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	37,9	55,6
écart-type	2,60	5,38
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	6,7	4,9
écart-type	0,82	0,32
Couleur principale de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	N78B	N74B
Couleur principale de la face externe des lobesde la corolle (RHS)	N78C-N81D N82D près des nervures	N74D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein'** (voir la figure 149)
Nom commercial : Double Wave Pink
Numéro de la demande : 01-2949
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Requérant : Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Balrufpink' (Ruffle Pink) et 'Condopinkveined' (Supertunia Double Pink Veined)

Sommaire : *'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' donne une plante plus large que les variétés de référence. Les tiges de 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' sont plus longues que celles des variétés de référence. Chez 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein', les tiges et les sépales ne sont pas anthocyanés, alors qu'ils le sont chez 'Condopinkveined'. Le limbe est circulaire à elliptique et a un sommet largement obtus chez 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein', tandis qu'il est ové et a un sommet étroitement aigu chez 'Balrufpink'. Chez 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein', le limbe n'est pas cloqué, alors que chez 'Condopinkveined' il est cloqué. Le pétiole est plus long chez 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' que chez les variétés de référence. Les sépales sont plus courts chez 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' que chez 'Balrufpink'. La fleur est rose pâle chez 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein', tandis qu'elle est rose foncé chez 'Balrufpink' et violet-bleu pâle chez 'Condopinkveined'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moyennement à fortement marquées chez 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein', alors qu'elles sont très peu marquées à peu marquées chez 'Balrufpink'.*

Description : 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port semi-dressé à semi-retombant, de hauteur moyenne. Les tiges sont moyennes à épaisses et ne présentent pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, circulaires à elliptiques, à sommet largement obtus, et le dessus du limbe est vert pâle à vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir, rose-bleu. Le pédicelle est court et mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires, non anthocyanés. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes et du tube de la corolle sont moyennement à fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est très court, et sa face interne est blanche à jaune pâle. Les anthères sont crème.

Origine génétique : 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' est issue d'un programme de sélection dirigée mené en 1999, à Tochigi (Japon). Le parent femelle provenait d'une lignée non identifiée de semences de *Petunia hybrida* servant aux travaux internes de sélection, tandis que le parent mâle était de la variété 'Sonata Pure White'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 350 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein'

	'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein'	'Balfufpink'*	'Condopink -veined'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	41,3	30,6	36,6
écart-type	6,15	3,31	3,57
Longueur des pétioles (mm)			
moyenne	12,8	8,5	9,9
écart-type	1,23	2,67	2,92
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	13,1	20,0	13,5
écart-type	0,32	3,13	0,971
Couleur principale de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	N74B	73A	marge - 76D & taches - N74D
Couleur principale de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	68A-B	73C	76D avec marge et taches - N74D

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kirimaji Double Purple'** (voir la figure 134)
Nom commercial : Double Wave Purple
Numéro de la demande : 01-2950
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Requérant : Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Adventurer' (Marco Polo) et 'Balrufimpu' (Ruffle Bright Purple Improved)

Sommaire : *'Kirimaji Double Purple' donne une plante plus basse que 'Balrufimpu'. 'Kirimaji Double Purple' a un pétiole plus long que 'Adventurer', mais plus court que 'Balrufimpu'. 'Kirimaji Double Purple' a des sépales plus grands que ceux de 'Adventurer'. Le pédicelle est plus court chez 'Kirimaji Double Purple' que chez 'Balrufimpu'. Chez 'Kirimaji*

Double Purple', la face externe du tube de la corolle est violette, tandis que chez les variétés de référence elle est surtout blanche à vert-jaune. Les anthères sont bleues chez 'Kirimaji Double Purple', tandis qu'elles sont crème chez 'Balrufimpu'. La fleur est d'un violet légèrement plus foncé chez 'Kirimaji Double Purple' que chez 'Balrufimpu'.

Description : 'Kirimaji Double Purple' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port semi-dressé à semi-retombant, bas. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet largement obtus, et le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, cloqué, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir, violettes. Le pédicelle est très court ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires, non anthocyanés. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées à peu marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court, de largeur moyenne, et sa face interne est violette. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Kirimaji Double Purple' est issue d'un programme de sélection dirigée mené en 1998, à Tochigi (Japon). Le parent femelle provenait d'une lignée non identifiée de semences de *Petunia hybrida* servant aux travaux internes de sélection, tandis que le parent mâle était de la variété 'Double Cascade Burgundy'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en 1999.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kirimaji Double Purple' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 351 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kirimaji Double Purple'

	'Kirimaji Double Purple'	'Adventurer'*	'Balrufimpu'*
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	9,0	5,0	13,1
écart-type	1,83	1,94	3,96
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	16,5	11,8	17,4
écart-type	1,43	1,23	1,89
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	5,7	3,5	6,1
écart-type	0,95	0,53	0,99
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	1,66	2,09	2,56
écart-type	0,31	0,26	0,37
Couleur principale de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	plus foncée que N74A	plus foncée que N74A	N74A
Couleur principale de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	N78B-C	N78C-D	N78B-C
Couleur principale de la face externe du tube de la corolle (RHS)	77B	77B à l'apex 155B-verte 157D	76C-D/ 155B-157D

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kirimaji Double Rose'** (voir la figure 150)
Nom commercial : Double Wave Rose
Numéro de la demande : 01-2951
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Requérant : Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Balrufrose' (Ruffle Rose)

Sommaire : *'Kirimaji Double Rose' donne une plante plus large que 'Balrufrose'. Les tiges et les pétioles sont plus longs chez 'Kirimaji Double Rose' que 'Balrufrose'. Les sépales de 'Kirimaji Double Rose' sont plus petits que ceux de 'Balrufrose'. Les nervures de la face interne du tube de la corolle sont moyennement marquées chez 'Kirimaji Double Rose', tandis qu'elles sont peu marquées chez 'Balrufrose'.*

Description : 'Kirimaji Double Rose' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port semi-dressé à semi-retombant, bas. Les tiges sont moyennes à épaisses et ne présentent aucune pigmentation anthocyanique. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, ovées, à sommet étroitement aigu à largement aigu, et le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir, rose foncé. Le pédicelle est court à moyen, de largeur moyenne. Les sépales sont linéaires, non

anthocyanés. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont moyennement marquées. La marge des lobes est moyennement à fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est court, de largeur moyenne, et sa face interne est violet-bleu pâle. Les anthères sont crème.

Origine génétique : 'Kirimaji Double Rose' est issue d'un programme de sélection dirigée mené en 1999, à Tochigi (Japon). Le parent femelle provenait d'une lignée non identifiée de semences de *Petunia hybrida* servant aux travaux internes de sélection, tandis que le parent mâle était de la variété 'Double Cascade Pink'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kirimaji Double Rose' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 352 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kirimaji Double Rose'

	'Kirimaji Double Rose'	'Balrufrose'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	36,8	24,1
écart-type	3,68	2,47
Longueur du pétiole (mm)		
moyenne	14,8	7,6
écart-type	1,48	2,11
Longueur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	14,8	23,4
écart-type	1,48	1,78
Largeur des sépales (mm)		
moyenne	4,5	6,5
écart-type	0,71	0,85
Couleur principale de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	N74B	67C
Couleur principale de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	N66D avec N66C à la marge	N66D avec N66C à la marge

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kirimaji Double White'** (voir la figure 151)
Nom commercial : Double Wave White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2952
Date de la demande : 2001/12/28
Requérant : Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variétés de référence : 'Dandbwhitelist' (Doubloon White Star) et 'Condowhite' (Conchita Doble White)

Sommaire : *'Kirimaji Double White' a un port plus retombant que 'Dandbwhitelist'. 'Kirimaji Double White' donne une plante plus large que 'Condowhite'. Le pétiole est plus long chez 'Kirimaji Double White' que chez 'Dandbwhitelist'. Les sépales de 'Kirimaji Double White' sont plus petits que ceux de 'Condowhite'. Le diamètre de la corolle est plus faible chez 'Kirimaji Double White' que chez 'Condowhite'. La marge des lobes de la corolle est plus faiblement ondulée chez 'Kirimaji Double White' que chez les variétés de référence. Le tube de la corolle est plus court chez 'Kirimaji Double White' que chez 'Condowhite'. La fleur de 'Kirimaji Double White' est blanche, tandis que celle de 'Dandbwhitelist' semble être violet très pâle en raison de la présence de nervures violettes.*

Description : 'Kirimaji Double White' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port semi-retombant à retombant, bas. Les tiges sont d'épaisseur moyenne, non anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques à ovées, à sommet étroitement obtus, et le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir, blanches, avec une tache rose à l'occasion. Le pédicelle est court ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires et obovés, non anthocyanés. La marge de la corolle est peu ondulée à moyennement ondulée, mais sa partie centrale est fortement ondulée. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes de la corolle sont très peu marquées. Le tube de la corolle est très court ainsi qu'étroit à moyen, et sa face interne est blanche à jaune pâle et présente des nervures violet verdâtre peu marquées à moyennement marquées. Les anthères sont crème.

Origine génétique : 'Kirimaji Double White' est issue d'un programme de sélection dirigée mené en 1999, à Tochigi (Japon). Le parent femelle provenait d'une lignée non identifiée de semences de *Petunia hybrida* servant aux travaux internes de sélection, tandis que le parent mâle était de la variété 'Double Cascade Pink'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kirimaji Double White' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 16 août 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 353 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kirimaji Double White'

	'Kirimaji Double White'	'Dandb-whitelist'*	'Condowhite'*
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	11,2	5,8	12,8
écart-type	3,16	1,55	3,8
Longueur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	15,0	14,4	27,3
écart-type	2,62	0,84	2,62
Largeur des sépales (mm)			
moyenne	5,8	4,5	20,1
écart-type	0,79	0,53	2,85
Couleur principale de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	blanche avec taches N74A occasionelles	blanche	blanche
Couleur principale de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	nervures violet verdâtre et base blanche plus pâle que 154D	83A-B et blanche	157D et 155B/ blanche; base violet pâle

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein'** (voir la figure 152)
Nom commercial : Double Wave Blue Vein
Numéro de la demande : 02-3231
Date de la demande : 2002/08/30
Requérant : Kirin Brewery Co., Ltd., Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneurs : Daigaku Takeshita et Saori Watanabe, Tokyo (Japon)

Variétés de référence : 'Kerpril' (Priscilla) et 'Condopinkveined' (Supertunia Double Pink Veined)

Sommaire : *Le port de 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' est semi-dressé à horizontal, tandis que celui de 'Condopinkveined' est horizontal à semi-retombant. Les tiges de 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' sont plus courtes que celles des variétés de référence. Le pétiole est plus long chez 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' que chez les variétés de référence. Le pédicelle est plus long chez 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' que chez 'Condopinkveined'. La marge des lobes de la corolle est plus fortement ondulée chez 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' que chez 'Condopinkveined'. Le tube de la corolle est plus large chez 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' que chez les variétés de référence. La fleur est violet-bleu pâle chez 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein', tandis qu'elle est d'un violet-bleu encore plus pâle chez 'Condopinkveined' et violette chez 'Kerpril'.*

Description : 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' est un pétunia à fleurs doubles, à port semi-dressé à horizontal, bas à moyen. Les tiges sont minces à moyennes et présentent une pigmentation anthocyanique moyenne à forte. Les feuilles sont pétiolées, elliptiques à ovées, à sommet largement obtus, et le dessus du limbe est vert moyen, cloqué, non panaché.

Les fleurs sont en entonnoir, violet-bleu pâle. Le pédicelle est court à moyen ainsi que mince à moyen. Les sépales sont linéaires, anthocyanés. Les nervures de la face interne des lobes et du tube de la corolle sont fortement à très fortement marquées. La marge des lobes est fortement ondulée. Le tube de la corolle est très court, de largeur moyenne, et sa face interne est violette. Les anthères sont bleues.

Origine génétique : 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' est issue d'un programme de sélection dirigée mené en juin 2000 à Tochigi (Japon). Le parent femelle était de la variété 'Kirimaji Double Pink Vein', tandis que le parent mâle était de la variété 'Sufinia Super Double Vein'. La sélection initiale a été effectuée en 2000.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein' ont été réalisés durant l'automne 2002 dans une serre en polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété. Des boutures racinées ont été transplantées dans des pots de 10 cm le 6 septembre 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la version 2001 du *RHS Colour Chart*. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10mesures.

Tableau 354 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein'

	'Kirimaji Double Blue Vein'	'Kerpril'*	'Condopink-veined'*
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	25,1	30,6	36,6
écart-type	2,47	3,31	3,57
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	16,9	8,8	9,9
écart-type	2,13	1,75	2,92
Longueur du pédicelle (cm)			
moyenne	2,93	2,78	1,73
écart-type	0,43	0,43	0,20
Couleur principale de la face interne des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	76A-B aussi pâle que 76C	76A, N82D avec tons bleu N88D aussi pâle que 91D	76D avec marge et taches N74C
Couleur principale de la face externe des lobes de la corolle (RHS)	marge - N82C-D 76D-blanche	marge - N82D 91D-blanche	marge - 76D et taches - N74D
Couleur principale de la face interne du tube de la corolle (RHS)	92A avec 77A à l'apex	92A avec N81A à l'apex	69C, 76C

* variétés de référence

POMMIER
(*Malus* Mill.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Pioneer Mac'** (voir la figure 4)
Numéro de la demande : 94-402
Date de la demande : 1994/07/14
Requérant : Adams County Nursery, Inc., Aspers, Pennsylvanie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)

Variétés de référence : 'Summerland McIntosh' et 'Spartan'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Pioneer Mac', le rameau d'un an a un nombre beaucoup plus élevé de lenticelles que chez les variétés de référence. Le support des yeux est modérément grand chez 'Pioneer Mac', tandis qu'il est modérément petit chez 'Summerland McIntosh' et chez 'Spartan'. Le fruit de 'Pioneer Mac' est beaucoup plus petit et moins lourd en moyenne que ceux des variétés de référence. Le lavis du fruit est généralement plus important chez 'Pioneer Mac' que chez 'Summerland McIntosh'. Le pédoncule du fruit est plus court et plus épais chez 'Pioneer Mac' que chez les variétés de référence. La chair du fruit de 'Pioneer Mac' est un peu plus ferme que celle du fruit de 'Summerland McIntosh' et plus molle que celle du fruit de 'Spartan'. La teneur en sucres du jus est plus élevée chez 'Pioneer Mac' que chez les variétés de référence. Dans la vallée de l'Okanagan, le fruit de 'Pioneer Mac' arrive à maturité en même temps que celui de 'Spartan', soit environ 10 jours plus tard que celui de 'Summerland McIntosh'.*

Description : 'Pioneer Mac' est un pommier à port étalé qui produit surtout sur rameaux. Les rameaux d'un an sont moyennement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure; leur écorce est brun foncé et modérément luisante et porte un très grand nombre de lenticelles, petites à moyennes. Les yeux sont pointus, appliqués, et leur support est modérément grand. Les feuilles de l'extrémité du rameau sont concaves en coupe transversale; leur face supérieure est modérément pubescente, et leur face inférieure est verte avec du violet sur le pourtour et sur le pétiole. Les feuilles entièrement développées sont de taille moyenne et sont inclinées vers le sommet du rameau; leur apex est cuspidé, et leur bord est crénelé. La face supérieure des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé et modérément luisante, et la face inférieure est fortement pubescente. Les stipules sont petites. La floraison est hâtive. Le bouton floral est violet rosé. La fleur est simple. Les pétales sont blancs sur le dessus et blanc violacé sur le dessous; ils sont chevauchants.

Le fruit est gros, symétrique et sphérique; il n'a pas de côtes et est faiblement couronné au pôle distal. L'œil est petit et demi-ouvert. Les sépales sont courts à moyens et chevauchants à la base. La cuvette de l'œil est intermédiaire entre peu profonde et moyenne ainsi qu'étroite à moyenne. Le pédoncule est court et d'épaisseur moyenne, et la cavité pédonculaire est peu profonde et modérément étroite. La surface du fruit est lisse, et la peau est épaisse, pruinée et cireuse. Le fruit mûr est vert, sans liège, avec environ 80 % de lavis rouge foncé formant une plage uniforme. Les lenticelles sont petites et peu distinctes. La chair est jaune verdâtre. La limite du cœur est peu distincte en coupe transversale, et les loges carpellaires sont ouvertes. L'époque de la maturation des fruits est intermédiaire, et le taux de nouaison est moyen. À maturité, les graines sont brunes et ont une forme normale. La chair brunit très fortement dans l'heure suivant la coupe; elle

est juteuse, modérément molle, sa texture est fine, et la teneur en sucres du jus est élevée.

Origine génétique : 'Pioneer Mac' est issue d'un semis résultant de la pollinisation libre de 'McIntosh'; ce semis a été découvert en 1976 aux Pioneer Fruit Farms, à Malboro (New York).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Pioneer Mac' ont été effectués par l'Okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd. (PICO) au Centre de recherches agroalimentaires du Pacifique, à Summerland (Colombie-Britannique), en 2001 et 2002. Pour les essais, on a utilisé 32 pommiers de la variété candidate et 4 pommiers de chacune des variétés de référence, élevés sur porte-greffe M4. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 20 mesures au moins.

Tableau 355 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Pioneer Mac'

	'Pioneer Mac'	'Summerland McIntosh'*	'Spartan'*
Longueur de la feuille (mm)			
moyenne	85,7	91,4	74,5
écart-type	5,9	5,6	6,6
Largeur de la feuille (mm)			
moyenne	71,5	71,6	64,4
écart-type	6,9	6,5	4,1
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	31,5	28,5	25,5
écart-type	3,4	2,4	3,1
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)			
moyenne	58,0	53,2	59,3
écart-type	2,6	4,2	5,8
Diamètre du fruit (mm)			
moyenne	79,6	84,8	85,6
écart-type	2,54	4,4	4,3
Poids du fruit (g)			
	186,4	225,8	246,5
Teneur du jus en sucres totaux (%)			
	15,0	13,0	13,5

Dénomination proposée : **'Olsentwo Gala'** (voir la figure 5)
Numéro de la demande : 96-785
Date de la demande : 1996/04/04
Requérants : Richard R. Olsen et Larry M. Olsen, Prosser, Washington (États-Unis)

Mandataire au Canada : Oyen Wiggs Green and Mutala, Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)

Variétés de référence : 'Royal Gala' et 'Galaxy Gala'

Sommaire : *Le fruit de 'Olsentwo Gala' a une forme conique à légèrement sphérique, tandis que celui de 'Galaxy Gala' a une forme moins conique et une base plus plate. Les sépales sont plus courts chez 'Olsentwo Gala' que chez 'Royal Gala'. L'œil est demi-ouvert chez 'Olsentwo Gala', tandis qu'il est très ouvert chez 'Royal Gala'. Le lavis du fruit est plus important chez 'Olsentwo Gala' que chez 'Royal Gala'. Comme environ 95 % de ses fruits ont la coloration rouge optimale au même moment, 'Olsentwo Gala' pourrait convenir à une cueillette unique. Chez 'Roya Gala' par contre, les fruits ne prennent pas tous leur couleur en même temps, de sorte qu'il faut plusieurs cueillettes pour obtenir une récolte de couleur optimale. Chez 'Olsentwo Gala', le lavis du fruit est rouge vif avec un petit nombre de stries rouge plus foncé; chez 'Royal Gala', le lavis est constitué d'une plage rouge, de mouchetures rouges et de stries rouge plus foncé; chez 'Galaxy Gala', le lavis est constitué d'une plage rouge plus foncé marquée des stries rouge plus foncé à violettes. Le fruit de 'Olsentwo Gala' a des lenticelles de taille moyenne, peu distinctes, tandis que celui de 'Galaxy Gala' a des lenticelles de petite taille, indistinctes. 'Olsentwo Gala' arrive à maturité un peu avant les variétés de référence, et son jus a une teneur en sucres plus élevée que celle du jus de 'Royal Gala'.*

Description : 'Olsentwo Gala' est un pommier à port dressé qui produit surtout sur dards (lambourdes). Les rameaux d'un an sont faiblement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure; leur écorce est brun violacé et modérément luisante et porte un nombre modérément faible de lenticelles de petite taille. Les yeux sont pointus, appliqués, et leur support est de grandeur moyenne. Les feuilles de l'extrémité du rameau sont concaves en coupe transversale; leur face supérieure est très faiblement pubescente, et leur face inférieure est verte avec du violet sur le pourtour et sur les nervures. Les feuilles entièrement développées sont de taille moyenne et sont inclinées vers le sommet du rameau; leur apex est acuminé, et leur bord est crénelé. La face supérieure des feuilles est vert foncé et très luisante, et la face inférieure est fortement pubescente. Les stipules sont petites. La floraison est tardive. Le bouton floral est rose et blanc. La fleur est simple. Les pétales sont blanc et violet rosé sur le dessus et sur le dessous; ils ont une forme ovale et sont disjoints à tangents.

Le fruit est gros, symétrique et sphérique-conique; ses côtes sont moyennement proéminentes, et il est modérément couronné au pôle distal. L'œil est de grandeur moyenne et

demi-ouvert. Les sépales sont tangents à la base. La cuvette de l'œil est intermédiaire entre moyenne et profonde et est moyenne à large. Le pédoncule est de longueur et d'épaisseur moyennes, et la cavité pédonculaire est de profondeur et de largeur moyennes. La surface du fruit est lisse, et la peau est mince, modérément pruinée et cireuse. Le fruit mûr est jaune, sans liège, avec un lavis rouge vif et rouge foncé très important réparti en mouchetures, en stries et en plages. Les lenticelles sont de taille moyenne et sont peu distinctes. La chair est crème. La limite du cœur est indistincte ou très peu distincte en coupe transversale, et les loges carpellaires sont ouvertes. La maturation des fruits est intermédiaire à tardive, et le taux de nouaison est très bon. À maturité, les graines sont brunes et ont une forme normale. La chair brunit moyennement dans l'heure suivant la coupe; elle est juteuse, moyennement ferme, sa texture est intermédiaire, et la teneur en sucres du jus est très élevée. Comme environ 95 % des fruits ont la couleur rouge optimale au même moment, la variété 'Olsentwo Gala' pourrait convenir à une cueillette unique.

Origine génétique : 'Olsentwo Gala' résulte de la mutation d'un pommier 'Royal Gala' (cultivar Tenroy USPP n° 4121); elle a été découverte par les requérants en août 1989 dans un bloc de 10 acres entièrement planté de cultivars Tenroy de 4 ans, à Prosser, Washington (États-Unis). Le nouveau cultivar a été multiplié par écussonnage et greffe ordinaire.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Olsentwo Gala' ont été effectués par l'Okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd. (PICO) au Centre de recherches agroalimentaires du Pacifique, à Summerland (Colombie-Britannique), en 2001 et 2002. Pour les essais, on a utilisé 8 pommiers de la variété candidate, 9 'Galaxy Gala' et 10 'Royal Gala', élevés sur porte-greffe M4. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 20 mesures au moins.

Tableau 356 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Olsentwo Gala'

	'Olsentwo Gala'	'Royal Gala'*	'Galaxy Gala'*
Longueur de la feuille (mm)			
moyenne	94,5	99,8	104,6
écart-type	8,2	9,4	7,1
Largeur de la feuille (mm)			
moyenne	50,5	56,6	56,5
écart-type	5,0	5,0	4,7
Longueur du pétiole (mm)			
moyenne	26,7	28,6	31,0
écart-type	3,7	2,3	5,1
Longueur des stipules (mm)			
moyenne	6,8	11,1	13,3
écart-type	3,4	0,9	3,5
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)			
moyenne	54,4	54,2	61,2
écart-type	5,5	3,6	3,7
Diamètre du fruit (mm)			
moyenne	77,4	77,2	73,5
écart-type	3,4	2,9	3,1
Poids du fruit (g)			
	192,0	213,6	180,4
Teneur du jus en sucres totaux (%)			
	16,8	13,0	16,1

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Huashuai'** (voir la figure 6)
Numéro de la demande : 96-971
Date de la demande : 1996/11/27
Requérant : Wang Yu-Lin, Auckland (Nouvelle-Zélande)
Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'Golden Delicious', 'Red Delicious', 'Shamrock' et 'Royal Gala'

Sommaire : *Le fruit de 'Huashuai' a un plus grand diamètre que celui des variétés de référence. Le fruit de 'Huashuai' est sphérique-conique, comme celui de 'Royal Gala', alors que le fruit de 'Golden Delicious' est conique-tronqué, celui de 'Red Delicious', oblong-conique, et celui de 'Shamrock', sphérique. Le fruit de 'Huashuai' est beaucoup plus côtelé que celui de 'Golden Delicious' et de 'Shamrock'. Le fruit de 'Huashuai' a un lavis plus important que celui de 'Golden Delicious' ou de 'Shamrock', mais moins important que celui de 'Royal Gala' ou de 'Red Delicious'. Dans la vallée de l'Okanagan, 'Huashuai' arrive à maturité beaucoup plus tard que 'Royal Gala', 'Golden Delicious' et 'Shamrock', et en même temps ou un peu plus tard que 'Red Delicious'.*

Description : 'Huashuai' est un pommier à port étalé qui produit surtout sur dards (lambourdes). Les rameaux d'un an sont très robustes et sont faiblement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure; leur écorce est modérément luisante et porte des lenticelles de taille moyenne, en nombre moyen. Les yeux sont pointus, appliqués, et leur support est grand. La partie en croissance du rameau est verte. Les feuilles de l'extrémité du rameau sont concaves en coupe transversale; leur face supérieure est très faiblement pubescente, et leur face

inférieure est verte, sans autre couleur. Les feuilles entièrement développées sont grandes et sont inclinées vers le sommet du rameau ou perpendiculaires; leur apex est cuspidé, et leur bord est denté en scie. La face supérieure des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé et luisante, et la face inférieure est très fortement pubescente. Les stipules sont moyennes à grandes. La floraison est intermédiaire à tardive. Le bouton floral est rose pâle et blanc. La fleur est simple. Les pétales sont blanc et violet rose sur le dessus et sur le dessous; ils ont une forme ovale et sont chevauchants.

Le fruit est très gros, asymétrique et sphérique-conique; ses côtes sont très fortement proéminentes, et il est fortement couronné au pôle distal. L'œil est moyen à grand et ouvert. Les sépales sont disjoints à la base. La cuvette de l'œil est très profonde et est large. Le pédoncule est épais, et la cavité pédonculaire est de profondeur et largeur moyennes. La surface du fruit est lisse, et la peau est modérément épaisse, modérément pruinée et très cireuse. Le fruit mûr est jaune verdâtre, avec un peu de liège sur les lenticelles et un lavis rouge d'importance modérée réparti en stries et en plages. Les lenticelles sont petites et peu distinctes. La chair est jaune verdâtre. La limite du cœur est distincte en coupe transversale, et les loges carpellaires sont ouvertes. La maturation des fruits est tardive, et le taux de nouaison est excellent. À maturité, les graines sont brunes et ont une forme normale. La chair brunit fortement dans l'heure suivant la coupe; elle est juteuse, moyennement ferme, sa texture est intermédiaire, et la teneur en sucres du jus est moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Huashuai' est issue du croisement de 'Fuji' (le parent femelle) avec 'Starkrimson' (le parent mâle), issue d'une mutation somatique de 'Red Delicious'. Le croisement a été réalisé au printemps 1976, à l'Institut de recherche fruitière de Zhengzhou. L'automne suivant, on a semé les graines pour constituer une population à des fins de sélection. Parmi cette population, un semis présentait des caractéristiques intéressantes dont une apparence attrayante, une grande taille ainsi que des fruits croquants, au goût agréable et à bonne durée de conservation. Ce sujet a été appelé 'Huashuai'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Huashuai' ont été effectués par l'Okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd. (PICO) au Centre de recherches agroalimentaires du Pacifique, à Summerland (Colombie-Britannique), en 2001 et 2002. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 20 mesures au moins.

Tableau 357 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Huashuai'

	'Huashuai'	'Golden Delicious'*	'Red Delicious'*	'Shamrock'*	'Royal Gala'*
Longueur de la feuille (mm)					
moyenne	96,7	96,1	78,5	92,5	99,8
écart-type	6,3	11,0	6,0	8,1	9,4
Largeur de la feuille (mm)					
moyenne	62,9	58,9	50,1	71,4	56,6
écart-type	5,5	7,7	4,6	4,4	5,0
Longueur du pétiole (mm)					
moyenne	29,6	27,0	26,8	26,4	28,6
écart-type	2,5	4,7	3,1	2,5	2,3
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)					
moyenne	68,7	55,3	57,9	53,9	54,2
écart-type	2,5	3,2	5,9	5,8	3,6
Diamètre du fruit (mm)					
moyenne	85,0	79,6	81,0	82,6	77,2
écart-type	2,8	3,5	3,0	1,8	2,9
Poids du fruit (g)					
	255,7	243,0	244,4	213,5	213,6
Teneur du jus en sucres totaux (%)					
	12,9	14,2	11,2	14,0	13,0

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'V6'** (voir la figure 7)
Numéro de la demande : 98-1476
Date de la demande : 1998/08/25
Requérant : Institut de recherche agricole de l'Ontario, Guelph (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Aleck Hutchinson, Vineland (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'M.9' et 'M.26' (voir le tableau 358 à la page 424)

Sommaire : *'V6' produit, en marcottière, moins de pousses basales que les variétés de référence. Ces pousses sont sinueuses chez 'V6', alors qu'elles sont droites chez 'M.26'. La variété candidate a moins tendance à drageonner que les variétés de référence. L'enracinement est intermédiaire à bon chez 'V6', alors qu'il est médiocre chez 'M.9'. Le pouvoir nanisant de 'V6' est semblable à celui de 'M.9'. Le rameau dormant d'un an est moins pubescent chez 'V6' que chez les variétés de référence, et les entre-nœuds sont plus courts. Les lenticelles sont plus nombreuses chez 'V6' que chez 'M.26'. En section transversale, les feuilles de l'extrémité des rameaux sont concaves chez 'V6', alors qu'elles sont plates chez 'M.9' et convexes chez 'M.26'. Les feuilles sont plus petites chez 'V6' que chez les variétés de référence. Le fruit est sphérique chez 'V6', alors qu'il est plutôt sphérique-aplati chez les variétés de référence. Le fruit de 'V6' est couronné, alors que ceux des variétés de référence ne le sont pas. La cuvette de l'œil est plus profonde chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence, et le pédoncule est à fois plus mince et plus long. La peau du fruit n'est pas pruinée chez 'V6', alors qu'elle l'est chez 'M.9'; elle est plus cireuse chez 'V6' que chez les variétés de référence. Le fruit mûr de 'V6' présente un lavis important, de couleur rose, sur fond jaune, alors que ceux des variétés de référence présentent un lavis peu important, de couleur orange, sur fond jaune dans le cas de 'M.9' et jaune-vert dans le cas de 'M.26'. La peau est moins liégée chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. En coupe transversale, la limite du cœur est très peu marquée chez 'V6', alors qu'elle est très fortement marquée chez 'M.26'. 'V6' est plus résistante à la brûlure bactérienne* (Erwinia amylovora) *que 'M.26'.*

Description : 'V6' est un porte-greffe clonal donnant un arbre peu vigoureux à intermédiaire et produisant des pousses basales sinueuses et très peu nombreuses. Les branches sont dressées à étalées, et les branches fructifères forment avec le tronc un angle de 90 degrés ou moins. L'arbre produit surtout sur dards (lambourdes). La tendance au drageonnement est faible à moyenne, l'enracinement est intermédiaire à bon, et le pouvoir nanisant est intermédiaire. Les rameaux dormants d'un an sont faiblement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure, moyennement flexibles; leur écorce est faiblement luisante et porte un petit nombre de lenticelles, de grandeur moyenne. Le côté ensoleillé de ces rameaux est surtout brun foncé. Leurs yeux latéraux sont de grosseur moyenne, pointus et appliqués, et leur support est petit.

La partie en croissance du rameau est blanche. Les feuilles de l'extrémité des rameaux sont concaves en coupe transversale, leur dessus est moyennement pubescent, et leur dessous est vert, avec des zones non vertes sur les bords et près du sommet. Les feuilles sont de grandeur moyenne, tournées vers le haut, dentées en scies, non lobées, à sommet acuminé. Le dessus des feuilles est vert foncé et moyennement luisant. Le dessous est pubescent, et ses nervures sont faiblement anthocyanées. Les stipules sont petites. Le débourrement survient à une époque intermédiaire, vers le 1er mai à Simcoe, en Ontario.

La floraison débute à la mi-saison. Le fruit est de petit diamètre, symétrique, sphérique, sans côtes, faiblement couronné au pôle distal. L'œil est fermé et de grandeur moyenne. La cuvette de l'œil est de largeur moyenne ainsi que peu profonde à moyenne. Le calice persiste sur le fruit mûr, et les sépales sont de longueur moyenne, tangents à chevauchants. Le pédoncule est long et mince, et la cavité pédonculaire est de profondeur et largeur moyennes. La surface du fruit est lisse, non pruinée, mais très fortement cireuse. La peau est translucide, moyenne à épaisse, avec un lavis rose important à très important formant une plage continue mais légèrement striée, sur fond jaune. La peau est très faiblement liégée, autour de la cavité pédonculaire. Les lenticelles sont petites à moyennes, peu distinctes. La chair est blanche. La limite du cœur est très peu marquée, et les loges carpellaires sont fermées. À maturité, les graines sont brun foncé, de forme normale. Le taux de brunissement de la chair est moyen. Le pommier est résistant à la brûlure bactérienne (*Erwinia amylovora*).

Origine génétique : 'V6' provient d'un sujet sélectionné parmi 680 semis issus de la pollinisation libre d'un pommetier 'Kerr'. La sélection a été faite par Aleck Hutchinson, en 1959, au Collège McDonald de l'Université McGill, à Montréal (Québec), et le semis a reçu le numéro V605. 'Kerr' est issue d'un croisement entre le pommetier 'Dolgo' (*Malus ×robusta* 5 (*M. prunifolia* × *M. baccata*)) et le pommier 'Harrison' (pommier 'Melinda' × parent inconnu). Les semis ont été évalués en verger à Vineland (Ontario), à partir de 1961; les critères de sélection étaient le port de l'arbre, l'épaisseur de l'écorce, la rusticité, l'aptitude au greffage ainsi que la résistance aux maladies et aux insectes. C'est parmi ces semis qu'ont été sélectionnées les lignées V605-1 à V605-7, aujourd'hui appelées V.1 à V.7.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'V6' ont été

effectués de 1994 à 2002 à la Station d'horticulture expérimentale de Simcoe, en Ontario, à l'aide de greffons de la variété 'Goodland'.

Dénomination proposée : **'V5'** (voir la figure 8)
Numéro de la demande : 98-1477
Date de la demande : 1998/08/25
Requérant : Institut de recherche agricole de l'Ontario, Guelph (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Aleck Hutchinson, Vineland (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'M.9' et 'M.26' (voir le tableau 358 à la page 424)

Sommaire : *'V5' est un porte-greffe moins vigoureux que 'M.26' et produit, en maîtrise ottière, moins de pousses basales que 'M.9'. Ces pousses sont sinueuses chez 'V5', alors qu'elles sont droites chez 'M.26'. La variété candidate a moins tendance à drageonner que les variétés de référence. L'enracinement est médiocre chez 'V5', alors qu'il est intermédiaire à bon chez 'M.26'. Le pouvoir nanisant de 'V5' est supérieur à celui de 'M.26'. Le rameau dormant d'un an est plus pubescent chez 'V5' que chez les variétés de référence; de plus, les lenticelles sont plus nombreuses, et les entre-nœuds sont plus courts. Le support des yeux du rameau dormant d'un an est de grandeur moyenne chez 'V5', alors qu'il est petit chez les variétés de référence. En section transversale, les feuilles de l'extrémité des rameaux sont concaves chez 'V5', alors qu'elles sont plates chez 'M.9' et convexes chez 'M.26'. Le dessous de ces feuilles est vert-bronze chez la variété candidate, alors qu'il est vert chez les variétés de référence. Les feuilles sont plus petites chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. Le fruit est sphérique chez 'V5', alors qu'il est plutôt sphérique-aplati chez les variétés de référence. La cuvette de l'œil est moins profonde chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence, et le pédoncule est à la fois plus mince et plus long. La peau du fruit n'est pas pruinée chez 'V5', alors qu'elle l'est chez 'M.9'. Le fruit mûr de 'V5' présente un lavis important, de couleur rose, sur fond blanc crème, alors que ceux des variétés de référence présentent un lavis peu important, de couleur orange, sur fond jaune dans le cas de 'M.9' et jaune-vert dans le cas de 'M.26'. La peau est moins liégée chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. En coupe transversale, la limite du cœur est indistincte ou très peu marquée chez 'V5', alors qu'elle est très fortement marquée chez 'M.26'. 'V5' est plus résistante à la brûlure bactérienne* (Erwinia amylovora) *que 'M.26'.*

Description : 'V5' est un porte-greffe clonal donnant un arbre peu vigoureux et produisant des pousses basales sinueuses, très peu nombreuses à peu nombreuses. Les branches sont étalées, et les branches fructifères forment avec le tronc un angle de 90 degrés ou moins. L'arbre produit surtout sur dards (lambourdes). La tendance au drageonnement est très faible à faible, l'enracinement est médiocre, et le pouvoir nanisant est bon. Les rameaux dormants d'un an sont fortement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure, moyennement flexibles; leur écorce est faiblement luisante et porte un petit nombre de lenticelles, de grandeur moyenne. Le côté ensoleillé de ces rameaux est surtout brun verdâtre. Leurs yeux latéraux sont de grosseur moyenne, pointus et appliqués, et leur support est de grandeur moyenne.

La partie en croissance du rameau est blanche. Les feuilles de l'extrémité des rameaux sont concaves en coupe transversale, leur dessus est moyennement pubescent, et leur dessous est vert-bronze, avec des zones non vertes sur les bords et près du sommet. Les feuilles sont petites à moyennes, tournées vers le haut, dentées en scies, non lobées, à sommet acuminé. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, moyennement luisant et très faiblement anthocyané. Le dessous est pubescent, et ses nervures sont faiblement anthocyanées. Les stipules sont petites. Le débourrement survient à une époque intermédiaire, vers le 1er mai à Simcoe, en Ontario.

La floraison débute à la mi-saison. Le fruit est de très petit diamètre, symétrique, sphérique, sans côtes, non couronné au pôle distal. L'œil est fermé, de grandeur moyenne. La cuvette de l'œil est étroite et très peu profonde. Le calice persiste sur le fruit mûr, et les sépales sont de longueur moyenne, tangents. Le pédoncule est mince, moyen à long, et la cavité pédonculaire est de profondeur et largeur moyennes. La surface du fruit est lisse, non pruinée et très faiblement cireuse. La peau du fruit mûr est translucide, moyenne à épaisse, non liégée, avec un important lavis rose formant une plage continue mais légèrement striée, sur fond blanc crème. Les lenticelles sont petites et très peu distinctes. La chair est blanche. La limite du cœur est très peu marquée, et les loges carpellaires sont fermées. À maturité, les graines sont brun foncé, de forme normale. Le taux de brunissement de la chair est moyen. Le pommier est modérément résistant à la brûlure bactérienne (*Erwinia amylovora*).

Origine génétique : 'V5' provient d'un sujet sélectionné parmi 680 semis issus de la pollinisation libre d'un pommetier 'Kerr'. La sélection a été faite par Aleck Hutchinson, en 1959, au Collège McDonald de l'Université McGill, à Montréal (Québec), et le semis a reçu le numéro V605. 'Kerr' est issue d'un croisement entre le pommetier 'Dolgo' (*Malus ×robusta* 5 (*M. prunifolia* × *M. baccata*)) et le pommier 'Harrison' (pommier 'Melinda' × parent inconnu). Les semis ont été évalués en verger à Vineland (Ontario), à partir de 1961; les

critères de sélection étaient le port de l'arbre, l'épaisseur de l'écorce, la rusticité, l'aptitude au greffage ainsi que la résistance aux maladies et aux insectes. C'est parmi ces semis qu'ont été sélectionnées les lignées V605-1 à V605-7, aujourd'hui appelées V.1 à V.7.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'V5' ont été effectués de 1994 à 2002 à la Station d'horticulture expérimentale de Simcoe, en Ontario, à l'aide de greffons de la variété 'Goodland'.

Dénomination proposée : **'V3'** (voir la figure 9)
Numéro de la demande : 98-1478
Date de la demande : 1998/08/25
Requérant : Institut de recherche agricole de l'Ontario, Guelph (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Aleck Hutchinson, Vineland (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'M.9' et 'M.26' (voir le tableau 358 à la page 424)

Sommaire : *'V3' est un porte-greffe moins vigoureux que 'M.9' et produit, en marcottière, moins de pousses basales que les deux variétés de référence. Ces pousses sont sinueuses chez 'V3', alors qu'elles sont droites chez 'M.26'. La variété candidate a moins tendance à drageonner que 'M.26'. L'enracinement est intermédiaire à bon chez 'V3', alors qu'il est médiocre chez 'M.9'. Le pouvoir nanisant de 'V3' est supérieur à celui de 'M.26'. Le rameau dormant d'un an est plus pubescent chez 'V3' que chez les variétés de référence, et les lenticelles sont plus nombreuses. Les entre-nœuds sont plus longs chez la variété candidate que chez 'M.9'. En section transversale, les feuilles de l'extrémité des rameaux sont concaves chez 'V3', alors qu'elles sont plates chez 'M.9' et convexes chez 'M.26'. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne chez 'V3', alors qu'elles sont petites chez les variétés de référence. Le diamètre du fruit est très petit à petit chez 'V3', alors qu'il est moyen chez 'M.26'. Le fruit est sphérique chez 'V3', alors qu'il est plutôt sphérique-aplati chez les variétés de référence. Le pédoncule est plus mince et plus long chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. Le fruit mûr de 'V3' présente un lavis important, de couleur rose, sur fond blanc crème, alors que ceux des variétés de référence présentent un lavis peu important, de couleur orange, sur fond jaune dans le cas de 'M.9' et jaune-vert dans le cas de 'M.26'. La peau est moins liégée chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. En coupe transversale, la limite du cœur est indistincte ou très peu marquée chez 'V3', alors qu'elle est très fortement marquée chez 'M.26'. 'V3' est plus résistante à la brûlure bactérienne (Erwinia amylovora) que 'M.26'.*

Description : 'V3' est un porte-greffe clonal donnant un arbre peu vigoureux et produisant des pousses basales sinueuses, très peu nombreuses à peu nombreuses. Les branches sont dressées à étalées, et les branches fructifères forment avec le tronc un angle de 90 degrés ou moins. L'arbre produit surtout sur dards (lambourdes). La tendance au drageonnement est faible à moyenne, l'enracinement est intermédiaire à bon, et le pouvoir nanisant est bon. Les rameaux dormants d'un an sont fortement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure, moyennement flexibles; leur écorce est faiblement à moyennement luisante et porte un petit nombre de lenticelles, de grandeur moyenne. Le côté ensoleillé de ces rameaux est surtout brun foncé. Leurs yeux latéraux sont de grosseur moyenne, pointus et appliqués, et leur support est petit.

La partie en croissance du rameau est blanche. Les feuilles de l'extrémité des rameaux sont concaves en coupe transversale, leur dessus est fortement pubescent, et leur dessous est vert, avec des zones non vertes sur les bords et près du sommet. Les feuilles sont de grandeur moyenne, tournées vers le haut, dentées en scies, non lobées, à sommet acuminé. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, fortement luisant. Le dessous est pubescent, et ses nervures sont faiblement anthocyanées. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne. Le débourrement survient à une époque intermédiaire, vers le 1er mai à Simcoe, en Ontario.

La floraison débute à la mi-saison. Le fruit est de diamètre très petit à petit, symétrique, sphérique, sans côtes, faiblement à moyennement couronné au pôle distal. L'œil est petit ainsi que demi-ouvert à fermé. La cuvette de l'œil est étroite ainsi que très peu profonde à peu profonde. Le calice persiste sur le fruit mûr, et les sépales sont de longueur moyenne, tangents à chevauchants. Le pédoncule est mince à moyen, long, et la cavité pédonculaire est de profondeur et largeur moyennes. La surface du fruit est lisse, pruinée, mais non cireuse. La peau du fruit mûr est très légèrement translucide, mince, non liégée, avec un lavis rose important à très important consistant de mouchetures, sur fond blanc crème. Les lenticelles sont petites à moyennes ainsi que très peu distinctes à peu distinctes. La chair est de couleur crème. La limite du cœur est indistincte ou très peu marquée, et les loges carpellaires sont fermées. À maturité, les graines sont brun foncé, de forme normale. Le taux de brunissement de la chair est moyen. Le pommier est modérément résistant à modérément sensible à la brûlure bactérienne (*Erwinia amylovora*).

Origine génétique : 'V3' provient d'un sujet sélectionné parmi 680 semis issus de la pollinisation libre d'un pommetier 'Kerr'. La sélection a été faite par Aleck Hutchinson, en 1959, au Collège McDonald de l'Université McGill, à Montréal

(Québec), et le semis a reçu le numéro V605. 'Kerr' est issue d'un croisement entre le pommetier 'Dolgo' (*Malus ×robusta* 5 (*M. prunifolia* × *M. baccata*)) et le pommier 'Harrison' (pommier 'Melinda' × parent inconnu). Les semis ont été évalués en verger à Vineland (Ontario), à partir de 1961; les critères de sélection étaient le port de l'arbre, l'épaisseur de l'écorce, la rusticité, l'aptitude au greffage ainsi que la résistance aux maladies et aux insectes. C'est parmi ces semis qu'ont été sélectionnées les lignées V605-1 à V605-7, aujourd'hui appelées V.1 à V.7.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'V3' ont été effectués de 1994 à 2002 à la Station d'horticulture expérimentale de Simcoe, en Ontario, à l'aide de greffons des variétés 'Goodland', 'Royal Gala', 'Empire', 'Jonagold' et 'Northern Spy'.

Dénomination proposée : **'V2'** (voir la figure 10)
Numéro de la demande : 98-1479
Date de la demande : 1998/08/25
Requérant : Institut de recherche agricole de l'Ontario, Guelph (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Aleck Hutchinson, Vineland (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'M.9' et 'M.26' (voir le tableau 358 à la page 424)

Sommaire : *'V2' est un porte-greffe plus vigoureux que 'M.9' et produit, en marcottière, beaucoup plus de pousses basales que 'M.26'. Ces pousses sont sinueuses chez 'V2', alors qu'elles sont droites chez 'M.26'. La variété candidate a davantage tendance à drageonner que 'M.9'. L'enracinement est intermédiaire à bon chez 'V2', alors qu'il est médiocre chez 'M.9'. Le pouvoir nanisant de 'V2' est semblable à celui de 'M.26'. Le rameau dormant d'un an est moins pubescent chez 'V2' que chez les variétés de référence, et les entre-nœuds sont plus courts. Les lenticelles sont plus nombreuses chez 'V2' que chez 'M.26'. En section transversale, les feuilles de l'extrémité des rameaux sont concaves chez 'V2', alors qu'elles sont plates chez 'M.9' et convexes chez 'M.26'. Le dessous de ces feuilles est vert-bronze chez 'V2', alors qu'il est vert chez les variétés de référence. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne chez 'V2', alors qu'elles sont petites chez les variétés de référence. Le diamètre du fruit est très petit à petit chez 'V2', alors qu'il est moyen chez 'M.26'. Le fruit est sphérique-conique chez 'V2', alors qu'il est plutôt sphérique-aplati chez les variétés de référence. Le fruit de 'V2' est couronné, alors que ceux des variétés de référence ne le sont pas. La cuvette de l'œil est plus profonde chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence, et le pédoncule est plus mince. La peau du fruit n'est pas pruinée chez 'V2', alors qu'elle l'est chez 'M.9'. Le fruit mûr de 'V2' présente un lavis important, de couleur rose, sur fond blanc crème, alors que ceux des variétés de référence présentent un lavis peu important, de couleur orange, sur fond jaune dans le cas de 'M.9' et jaune-vert dans le cas de 'M.26'. La peau est moins liégée chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. En coupe transversale, la limite du cœur est fortement marquée chez 'V2', alors qu'elle est indistincte ou très peu marquée chez 'M.9'. Les loges carpellaires sont ouvertes chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont fermées chez les variétés de référence. 'V2' est plus résistante à la brûlure bactérienne* (Erwinia amylovora) *que 'M.26'.*

Description : 'V2' est un porte-greffe clonal donnant un arbre de vigueur intermédiaire et produisant des pousses basales sinueuses, nombreuses à très nombreuses. Les branches sont dressées à étalées, et les branches fructifères forment avec le tronc un angle de 90 degrés ou moins. L'arbre produit surtout sur dards (lambourdes). La tendance au drageonnement est élevée, l'enracinement est intermédiaire à bon, et le pouvoir nanisant est intermédiaire. Les rameaux dormants d'un an sont faiblement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure, moyennement flexibles; leur écorce est moyennement luisante et porte un petit nombre de lenticelles, de grandeur moyenne. Le côté ensoleillé de ces rameaux est surtout brun rougeâtre. Leurs yeux latéraux sont de grosseur moyenne, pointus et appliqués, et leur support est petit.

La partie en croissance du rameau est blanche. Les feuilles de l'extrémité des rameaux sont concaves en coupe transversale, leur dessus est moyennement pubescent, et leur dessous est vert-bronze, avec des zones non vertes sur les bords et près du sommet. Les feuilles sont de grandeur moyenne, tournées vers le haut, dentées en scies, non lobées, à sommet acuminé. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, moyennement luisant et très faiblement anthocyané. Le dessous est pubescent, et ses nervures sont faiblement anthocyanées. Les stipules sont de grandeur moyenne. Le débourrement survient à une époque intermédiaire, vers le 1er mai à Simcoe, en Ontario.

Le fruit est de diamètre très petit à petit, symétrique, sphérique-conique, sans côtes, faiblement à moyennement couronné au pôle distal. L'œil est fermé ainsi que petit à moyen. La cuvette de l'œil est étroite ainsi que peu profonde à moyenne. Le calice persiste sur le fruit mûr, et les sépales sont moyens à longs, tangents à chevauchants. Le pédoncule est mince à moyen, court, et la cavité pédonculaire est de profondeur et largeur moyennes. La surface du fruit est lisse à martelée, non pruinée, mais fortement cireuse. La peau du fruit mûr est translucide, mince, non liégée, avec un important lavis rose formant une plage continue mais légèrement striée.

sur fond blanc crème. Les lenticelles sont de grandeur moyenne et moyennement distinctes. La chair est blanche. La limite du cœur est fortement marquée, et les loges carpellaires sont ouvertes. À maturité, les graines sont brun foncé, de forme normale. Le pommier est modérément résistant à modérément sensible à la brûlure bactérienne (*Erwinia amylovora*).

Origine génétique : 'V2' provient d'un sujet sélectionné parmi 680 semis issus de la pollinisation libre d'un pommetier 'Kerr'. La sélection a été faite par Aleck Hutchinson, en 1959, au Collège McDonald de l'Université McGill, à Montréal (Québec), et le semis a reçu le numéro V605. 'Kerr' est issue d'un croisement entre le pommetier 'Dolgo' (*Malus ×robusta* 5 (*M. prunifolia* × *M. baccata*)) et le pommier 'Harrison' (pommier 'Melinda' × parent inconnu). Les semis ont été évalués en verger à Vineland (Ontario), à partir de 1961; les critères de sélection étaient le port de l'arbre, l'épaisseur de l'écorce, la rusticité, l'aptitude au greffage ainsi que la résistance aux maladies et aux insectes. C'est parmi ces semis qu'ont été sélectionnées les lignées V605-1 à V605-7, aujourd'hui appelées V.1 à V.7.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'V2' ont été effectués de 1994 à 2002 à la Station d'horticulture expérimentale de Simcoe, en Ontario, à l'aide de greffons des variétés 'Goodland', 'Royal Gala', 'Empire', 'Jonagold' et 'Northern Spy'.

Dénomination proposée : **'V1'** (voir la figure 11)
Numéro de la demande : 98-1480
Date de la demande : 1998/08/25
Requérant : Institut de recherche agricole de l'Ontario, Guelph (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Aleck Hutchinson, Vineland (Ontario)

Variétés de référence : 'M.9' et 'M.26' (voir le tableau 358 à la page 424)

Sommaire : *'V1' est un porte-greffe plus vigoureux que 'M.9' et produit, en marcottière, moins de pousses basales. Ces pousses sont sinueuses chez 'V1', alors qu'elles sont droites chez 'M.26'. La variété candidate a moins tendance à drageonner que les variétés de référence. L'enracinement est intermédiaire à bon chez 'V1', alors qu'il est médiocre chez 'M.9'. Le pouvoir nanisant de 'V1' est semblable à celui de 'M.26'. Le rameau dormant d'un an est moins pubescent chez 'V1' que chez les variétés de référence; de plus, les lenticelles sont plus nombreuses, et les entre-nœuds sont plus courts. En section transversale, les feuilles de l'extrémité des rameaux sont concaves chez 'V1', alors qu'elles sont plates chez 'M.9' et convexes chez 'M.26'. Le dessous de ces feuilles est vert-bronze chez 'V1', alors qu'il est vert chez les variétés de référence. Les stipules sont grandes chez 'V1', alors qu'elles sont petites chez les variétés de référence. Le fruit est sphérique-conique chez 'V1', alors qu'il est plutôt sphérique-aplati chez les variétés de référence. Le fruit de 'V1' est couronné, alors que ceux des variétés de référence ne le sont pas. La cuvette de l'œil est plus profonde chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence, et le pédoncule est plus mince. La peau du fruit n'est pas pruinée chez 'V1', alors qu'elle l'est chez 'M.9'. Le fruit mûr de 'V1' présente un lavis important, de couleur rose, sur fond blanc crème, alors que ceux des variétés de référence présentent un lavis peu important, de couleur orange, sur fond jaune dans le cas de 'M.9' et jaune-vert dans le cas de 'M.26'. La peau est moins liégée chez la variété candidate que chez les variétés de référence. En coupe transversale, la limite du cœur est peu marquée chez 'V1', alors qu'elle est indistincte ou très peu marquée chez 'M.9' et très fortement marquée chez 'M.26'. Les loges carpellaires sont ouvertes chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles sont fermées chez les variétés de référence. 'V1' est plus résistante à la brûlure bactérienne* (Erwinia amylovora) *que 'M.26'.*

Description : 'V1' est un porte-greffe clonal donnant un arbre de vigueur intermédiaire et produisant des pousses basales sinueuses, très peu nombreuses à peu nombreuses. Les branches sont dressées à étalées, et les branches fructifères forment un angle de 90 degrés avec le tronc. L'arbre produit surtout sur dards (lambourdes). La tendance au drageonnement est faible, l'enracinement est intermédiaire à bon, et le pouvoir nanisant est élevé. Les rameaux dormants d'un an sont faiblement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure, moyennement flexibles; leur écorce est moyennement luisante et porte un nombre intermédiaire de lenticelles, de grandeur moyenne. Le côté ensoleillé de ces rameaux est surtout brun rougeâtre. Leurs yeux latéraux sont de grosseur moyenne, pointus et appliqués, et leur support est petit.

La partie en croissance du rameau est blanche. Les feuilles de l'extrémité des rameaux sont concaves en coupe transversale, leur dessus est moyennement pubescent, et leur dessous est vert-bronze, avec des zones non vertes sur les bords et près du sommet. Les feuilles sont de grandeur moyenne, tournées vers le haut, dentées en scies, non lobées, à sommet acuminé. Le dessus des feuilles est vert moyen, moyennement luisant et très faiblement anthocyané. Le dessous est pubescent, et ses nervures sont faiblement anthocyanées. Les stipules sont grandes. Le débourrement survient à une époque intermédiaire, vers le 1er mai à Simcoe, en Ontario.

La floraison débute à la mi-saison. Le fruit est de petit diamètre, asymétrique, sphérique-conique, sans côtes, faiblement à moyennement couronné au pôle distal. L'œil est fermé et de grandeur moyenne. La cuvette de l'œil est étroite ainsi que peu profonde à moyenne. Le calice persiste sur le fruit mûr, et les sépales sont moyens à longs, tangents à chevauchants. Le pédoncule est mince et court, et la cavité pédonculaire est de profondeur et largeur moyennes. La surface du fruit est lisse, non pruinée, mais fortement cireuse. La peau est translucide, mince, avec un important lavis rose formant une plage continue mais légèrement striée, sur fond blanc crème. La peau est très faiblement à faiblement liégée, autour de la cavité pédonculaire. Les lenticelles sont petites et très peu distinctes. La chair est blanche. La limite du cœur est peu marquée, et les loges carpellaires sont ouvertes. À maturité, les graines sont brun foncé, de forme normale. Le taux de brunissement de la chair est moyen. Le pommier est modérément résistant à modérément sensible à la brûlure bactérienne (*Erwinia amylovora*).

Origine génétique : 'V1' provient d'un sujet sélectionné parmi 680 semis issus de la pollinisation libre d'un pommetier 'Kerr'. La sélection a été faite par Aleck Hutchinson, en 1959, au Collège McDonald de l'Université McGill, à Montréal (Québec), et le semis a reçu le numéro V605. 'Kerr' est issue d'un croisement entre le pommetier 'Dolgo' (*Malus* ×*robusta* 5 (*M. prunifolia* × *M. baccata*)) et le pommier 'Harrison' (pommier 'Melinda' × parent inconnu). Les semis ont été évalués en verger à Vineland (Ontario), à partir de 1961; les critères de sélection étaient le port de l'arbre, l'épaisseur de l'écorce, la rusticité, l'aptitude au greffage ainsi que la résistance aux maladies et aux insectes. C'est parmi ces semis qu'ont été sélectionnées les lignées V605-1 à V605-7, aujourd'hui appelées V1 à V.7.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'V1' ont été effectués de 1994 à 2002 à la Station d'horticulture expérimentale de Simcoe, en Ontario, à l'aide de greffons des variétés 'Goodland', 'Royal Gala', 'Empire', 'Jonagold' et 'Northern Spy'.

Tableau 358 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'V1', 'V2', 'V3', 'V5' et 'V6'

	'V1'	'V2'	'V3'	'V5'	'V6'	'M.9'*	'M.26'*
Bois dormant d'un an : épaisseur (mm)							
moyenne	3,91	5,13	4,33	4,72	4,40	4,70	5,20
écart-type	0,53	1,23	0,76	0,61	0,91	0,67	0,80
Bois dormant d'un an : longueur des entre-noeuds (mm)							
moyenne	12,68	11,84	16,44	12,47	12,16	14,20	20,36
écart-type	2,43	3,30	2,89	3,00	3,40	3,11	5,35
Longueur de la feuille (mm)							
moyenne	79,0	70,0	73,0	48,9	50,4	67,9	72,4
écart-type	10,00	4,70	7,20	5,58	4,44	9,80	6,00
Largeur de la feuille (mm)							
moyenne	49,0	42,0	50,0	26,9	31,2	42,7	48,8
écart-type	7,60	4,00	6,70	2,40	3,35	6,30	4,36
Longueur du pétiole (mm)							
moyenne	14,7	15,6	18,9	11,04	14,04	15,3	16,12
écart-type	1,10	2,10	2,80	1,48	1,85	1,50	2,01

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'8S6923'** (voir la figure 12)
Dénomination antérieurement proposée : '8S-69-23'
Numéro de la demande : 01-2764
Date de la demande : 2001/06/19
Requérant : Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)

Variétés de référence : 'Royal Gala', 'Golden Delicious' et 'Sinta'

Sommaire : *Le fruit de '8S6923' est beaucoup moins couronné au pôle distal que ceux des variétés de référence. Le pédoncule du fruit est claviforme chez '8S6923' et il est plus court que celui des variétés de référence. Chez '8S6923', la peau du fruit est jaune crème avec une très petite quantité de lavis rouge orange, tandis que chez 'Royal Gala' le lavis est rouge et nettement plus important. Les fruits de 'Golden Delicious' et 'Sinta' ont un lavis peu important, comme dans le cas de '8S6923', mais ils diffèrent par leur couleur de fond, jaune vert. Dans la vallée de l'Okanagan, '8S6923' arrive à maturité au cours de la première semaine d'octobre, ce qui est plus tard que les variétés de référence.*

Description : '8S6923' est un pommier à port étalé qui produit surtout sur dards (lambourdes). Les rameaux d'un an sont faiblement à moyennement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure; leur écorce est brun foncé et porte des lenticelles petites à moyennes, en nombre modérément faible. Les yeux sont pointus, appliqués, et leur support est de taille moyenne. La partie en croissance du rameau est blanche. Les feuilles de l'extrémité du rameau sont concaves en coupe transversale; leur face supérieure est très faiblement pubescente, et leur face inférieure est verte, avec du violet à l'apex et sur le pourtour ainsi que sur le pétiole et la nervure médiane. Les feuilles entièrement développées sont grandes et sont inclinées vers le sommet du rameau ou perpendiculaires; leur apex est cuspidé, et leur bord est denté en scie. La face supérieure des feuilles est vert moyen à vert foncé et modérément luisante. Les nervures ont une pigmentation anthocyanique modérément forte. La face inférieure est modérément pubescente. Les stipules sont de taille moyenne. La précocité de floraison est intermédiaire. Le bouton floral est violet rougeâtre et blanc. La fleur est simple. Les pétales sont blanc et violacé sur le dessus et sur le dessous; ils ont une forme elliptique-large et sont chevauchants.

Le fruit est très gros, plutôt symétrique et sphérique-conique à conique; ses côtes sont peu proéminentes, et il est très faiblement couronné au pôle distal. L'œil est petit à moyen et fermé à demi-ouvert. Les sépales sont de longueur moyenne et sont disjoints à tangents à la base. La cuvette de l'œil est profonde et étroite à moyenne. Le pédoncule est épais et de longueur moyenne, et la cavité pédonculaire est large et de profondeur moyenne. La surface du fruit est lisse, et la peau est très faiblement pruinée et modérément cireuse. Le fruit mûr est jaune, avec un peu de liège et une faible quantité de lavis rouge orange en plages. Les lenticelles sont de taille moyenne et peu distinctes. La chair est crème à verdâtre. La limite du cœur est indistincte ou très peu distincte en coupe transversale, et les loges carpellaires sont ouvertes. La maturation des fruits est tardive, et le taux de nouaison est très bon. À maturité, les graines sont brun gris et ont une forme conique. La chair brunit modérément dans l'heure suivant la coupe; elle est juteuse, moyennement ferme, sa texture est grossière à intermédiaire, et la teneur en sucres du jus est élevée.

Origine génétique : '8S6923' est issue du croisement 'Splendor'× 'Gala', réalisé au Centre de recherche d'Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada, à Summerland, en 1984. Le semis a été appelé '8S-69-23' en 1992. Le matériel a été greffé sur 4 pieds de Malling 26 et planté dans un bloc expérimental en 1992. Il a également été greffé sur des pieds de Malling 9 et planté en 1994. L'évaluation de la sélection a commencé lorsque les sujets ont commencé à produire des fruits. Les critères de sélection étaient l'aspect du fruit, son goût, la texture de sa chair, la qualité de l'arbre, la durée de conservation des fruits ainsi que la productivité et la précocité de la variété.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de '8S6923' ont été effectués par l'okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd. (PICO) au Centre de recherches agroalimentaires du Pacifique, à Summerland (Colombie-Britannique), en 2001 et 2002. Pour les essais, on a utilisé 4 pommiers de la variété candidate et 4 pommiers de chacune des variétés de référence, élevés sur porte-greffe M.26. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 20 mesures au moins.

Tableau 359 : Tableau de comparaison pour '8S6923'

	'8S6923'	'Royal Gala'*	'Golden Delicious'*	'Sinta'*
Longueur de la feuille (mm)				
moyenne	97,2	99,8	96,1	93,8
écart-type	12,5	9,4	11,0	6,3

Largeur de la feuille (mm)				
moyenne	63,9	56,6	58,9	63,5
écart-type	6,0	5,0	7,7	7,6
Longueur du pétiole (mm)				
moyenne	24,9	28,6	27,0	28,4
écart-type	3,8	2,3	4,7	2,7
Diamètre du fruit (mm)				
moyenne	84,1	77,2	87,1	82,2
écart-type	4,2	2,9	4,2	3,4
Poids du fruit (g)				
	253,8	213,6	277,6	229,9
Teneur du jus en sucres totaux (%)				
	14,6	13,2	15,0	13,4

*variétés de référence

POURPIER
(*Portulaca oleracea* L.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Yubi Primrose'** (voir la figure 153)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3030
Date de la demande : 2002/03/27
Requérant : Sakata Seed Corporation, Yokohama (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Javier Gonzalez, Salinas, Californie (États-Unis)

Variété de référence : 'Summer Joy Yellow'

Sommaire : *'Yubi Primrose' donne une plante plus étroite que 'Summer Joy Yellow'. La pigmentation anthocyanique de la tige est très faible chez 'Yubi Primrose', alors qu'elle est modérée à forte chez 'Summer Joy Yellow'. Les fleurs sont plus petites chez 'Yubi Primrose' que chez 'Summer Joy Yellow'. Elles sont jaune pâle chez 'Yubi Primrose', alors qu'elles sont orange-jaune chez 'Summer Joy Yellow'.*

Description : 'Yubi Primrose' est un pourpier annuel densément ramifié. Les tiges sont épaisses, vert rougeâtre très pâle, très faiblement anthocyanées et très faiblement pubescentes. Les feuilles sont alternes ainsi que perpendiculaires ou inclinées vers la base de la tige. Le limbe est oblancéolé à obové, vert foncé, sans pigmentation anthocyanique.

Les fleurs sont simples et comportent cinq pétales. Les pétales sont obcordés, sans stries. Leur face interne est jaune pâle, teintée vers le sommet de rose-rouge très pâle. Leur face externe est vert-jaune.

Origine génétique : 'Yubi Primrose' est issue d'un sport de 'Summer Joy Yellow' découvert en 1999 dans les installations de multiplication de la Sakata Seed America, à Salinas (Californie), aux États-Unis. Le sport présentait des fleurs jaune pâle. Durant l'automne 1999, après une première multiplication, cinq lignées végétatives ont été mises au point à partir du sujet mutant. Durant l'automne 2000, une de ces lignées a été sélectionnée et appelée 'Yubi Primrose'. L'hiver suivant, on a constaté que cette lignée produit des fleurs jaune rosâtre lorsqu'elle est cultivée dans les conditions de faible luminosité associées à cette saison.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Yubi Primrose' ont été ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans une serre de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm espacés de 20 à 30 cm environ. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide de la troisième édition du *RHS Colour Chart* (Copyright 1995, boîte verte). Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 360 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Yubi Primrose'

	'Yubi Primrose'	'Summer Joy Yellow'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	48,87	68,03
écart-type	7,26	12,17
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	5,12	5,84
écart-type	0,28	0,38
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
principale		
-partie apicale	5C	14A
-partie basale	5C	14B
secondaire	48D/43D	S/O
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
partie apicale	3D	14B
partie basale	3D	14B

* variété de référence

ROSIER
(*Rosa* hybride)

Dénomination proposée : **'POULdyb'**
Nom commercial : Fantasy Hit
Numéro de la demande : 95-682
Date de la demande : 1995/12/12
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Cassan Maclean, Ottawa (Ontario)
Sélectionneurs : Mogens et Pernille Olesen

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'POULra007' (Fiona Parade®)

Sommaire : *'POULdyb' est un rosier miniature qui donne des fleurs plus petites que celles de 'POULra007'; les pétales sont plus courts chez 'POULdyb' que chez 'POULra007'. Le dessus des feuilles est faiblement lustré chez 'POULdyb', tandis qu'il est moyennement lustré chez 'POULra007'. La fleur de 'POULdyb' est rouge, tandis que celle de 'POULra007' est rouge violet foncé. Chez 'POULdyb', le pétale a des taches jaunes de grandeur moyenne sur sa face interne et sur sa face externe, tandis que chez 'POULra007' le pétale a de très petites taches blanches à jaune pâle. La fleur de 'POULdyb' a un parfum d'intensité moyenne, tandis que celle de 'POULra007' n'est pas parfumée ou a un parfum de très faible intensité.*

Description : 'POULdyb' est un rosier miniature à port dressé. Les jeunes rameaux ont une pigmentation anthocyanique bronze de moyenne intensité. La tige porte des aiguillons linéaires. Elle porte un petit nombre d'aiguillons courts et un petit nombre d'aiguillons longs. Les aiguillons sont brun vert. La feuille est vert moyen à la première floraison, et elle a le dessus faiblement lustré; elle a 5 folioles. Le limbe est mince et souple. La foliole terminale a le bord denté, et sa base est arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive. 'POULdyb' fleurit presque continuellement, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est peu élevé. Le pédicelle porte un petit nombre d'aiguillons. Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés. Le bouton floral est pointu. Vue du dessus, la fleur complètement ouverte a une forme étoilée; vue de côté, elle a le dessus convexe aplati et le dessous concave. Les pétales du centre de la fleur sont repliés vers l'intérieur, et la corolle est double. La fleur est rouge. Les pétales ont des taches jaunes de grandeur moyenne sur leur face interne et sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est moyennement recourbé et moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne, vert jaune et faiblement pubescents. Les stigmates sont portés au niveau des anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'urne et dépourvu d'aiguillons. La fleur dégage un parfum de thé modérément fort. 'POULdyb' est résistante au mildiou et à la tache noire.

Origine génétique : 'POULdyb' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre semis non identifiés. Le parent femelle du parent femelle de 'POULdyb' a été obtenu par le croisement de 'RULmired' avec 'POULtex'; le parent mâle du parent femelle de 'POULdyb' était un semis non identifié de rosier patio petit et compact, à fleurs demi-doubles et bien formées. Le croisement contrôlé a été réalisé en 1989, aux installations de Poulsen Roser ApS, à Fredensborg (Danemark). Les graines résultant de ce croisement ont été semées en décembre 1990, et elles ont germé en février 1991. En août 1991, après sélection de semis, des écussons ont été greffés sur des porte-greffes cultivés au champ, et des boutures ont été mises en pot. Au cours des deux années suivantes, la variété 'POULdyb' a été sélectionnée.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULdyb' ont été réalisés aux Burnaby Lake Greenhouses, à Surrey (Colombie-Britannique), au cours de l'été 2002. Les essais ont porté sur 14 pots (4 plantes par pot) de la variété candidate et 6 pots (4 plantes par pot) de la variété de référence. Les pots mesuraient 15 cm de diamètre et 13 cm de hauteur; pour la culture, ils ont été disposés en planches dans une serre. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 1995 (troisième édition). Pour les caractères quantitatifs, les mesures ont été prises sur 6 sujets de chacune des variétés.

Tableau 361 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULdyb'

	'POULdyb'	**'POULra007'***
Couleur des feuilles à la première floraison (RHS)	137A	139A
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	4,71	5,91
écart-type	0,22	0,19
Longueur des pétales (cm)		
moyenne	2,17	3,00
écart-type	0,24	0,00

Couleur du bouton floral (au quart ouvert) (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	45A	53A
face supérieure	45A	53A
face inférieure	45A	53A
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)		
	45A	53A
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	46B	61B
centre	46C	61B
base	2B	4D
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	46B	53C
centre	46A	53C
base	3B	4D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULen002'** (voir la figure 154)
Nom commercial : Sofia Renaissance
Numéro de la demande : 98-1214
Date de la demande : 1998/01/23
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'Grahame Thomas'

Sommaire : *À la première floraison, les feuilles de 'POULen002' sont plus larges que celles de 'Grahame Thomas'. Les feuilles sont vert moyen chez 'POULen002' et vert pâle chez 'Grahame Thomas'. Le pédicelle de 'POULen002' porte un nombre moyen de poils, tandis que celui de 'Grahame Thomas' porte quelques glandes stipitées et quelques poils. Les sépales sont plus fortement appendiculés chez 'POULen002' que chez 'Grahame Thomas'. Vue du dessus, la fleur complètement ouverte est ronde chez 'POULen002', tandis qu'elle est irrégulièrement arrondie chez 'Grahame Thomas'. Vu de côté, le dessus de la fleur est convexe chez 'POULen002', et aplati chez 'Grahame Thomas'. Chez 'POULen002', les pétales ont une tache basale très petite à petite sur leur face interne et sur leur face externe, tandis que chez 'Grahame Thomas' les pétales n'ont pas de tache basale. Le bord des pétales est moyennement à fortement recourbé et moyennement ondulé chez 'POULen002', tandis qu'il n'est pas recourbé et est très faiblement ondulé chez 'Grahame Thomas'. Chez 'POULen002', les styles sont courts et blancs et sont fortement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure, tandis que chez 'Grahame Thomas' ils sont rouges et de longueur moyenne et sont moyennement pubescents dans leur moitié supérieure. Le réceptacle est plus gros chez 'POULen002' que chez 'Grahame Thomas'.*

Description : 'POULen002' est un rosier hybride de thé à port dressé. Les jeunes rameaux ont une faible pigmentation anthocyanique rouge. La tige porte des aiguillons concaves. Elle porte un nombre moyen d'aiguillons longs. Les aiguillons sont crème, avec le bout rouge. La feuille est vert moyen à la première floraison, avec le dessus faiblement à moyennement lustré; elle a 5 folioles. Le limbe est mince. La foliole terminale a le bord denté en scie à denté, et sa base est arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive à intermédiaire. 'POULen002' fleurit deux fois, pendant 1 à 4 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est peu élevé. Le pédicelle porte un très petit nombre d'aiguillons et un nombre moyen de poils. Les sépales sont moyennement à fortement appendiculés. Le bouton floral est ovoïde. Vue du dessus, la fleur complètement ouverte est arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus convexe et le dessous concave. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est très doublée. La fleur est jaune pâle. Les pétales ont une très petite tache basale sur leur face interne et une tache basale très petite à petite sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est moyennement à fortement recourbé et moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune. Les styles sont courts, blancs et fortement pubescents. Les stigmates sont portés au niveau des anthères. Le réceptacle est gros, en forme d'urne et dépourvu d'aiguillons.

Origine génétique : 'POULen002' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre semis non identifiés; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1988, dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULen002' ont été réalisés par la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de la variété candidate et 6 de la variété de référence ont été cultivés au champ. Les mesures et les observations ont été effectuées pendant tout l'été 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 362 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULen002'

	'POULen002'	'Grahame Thomas'*
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	10C-D	21D
face supérieure	marge - 4D, centre - 6C, base - 6B	10C, base - 9A
face inférieure	marge - 6D, centre - 7B base - 9A	marge - 19C, centre - 20B base - 21D-5C
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)		
	8C	13B-20C
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	10C	22D
centre	11B-16C	18C, 16D
base	tache 9A	6D-12D
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	2D-5D	12D, 8D
centre	6D	5C
base	8B avec tache 9A	7D-9A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULmulti'** (voir la figure 155)
Nom commercial : Niagra
Numéro de la demande : 98-1235
Date de la demande : 1998/03/04
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULtumb' (Tumbling Waters) et 'Seafoam'

Sommaire : *Les jeunes rameaux n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique chez 'POULmulti', tandis qu'ils sont anthocyanés chez les variétés de référence. Les aiguillons de 'POULmulti' sont concaves et sont crème teinté de rouge, tandis que ceux des variétés de référence sont très concaves et sont brun rouge. Les feuilles de 'POULmulti' sont plus petites que celles des variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'POULmulti' sont vert pâle à vert moyen, tandis que celles de 'Seafoam' sont vert moyen à vert foncé. Les feuilles de 'POULmulti' ont le dessus plus lustré que celles de 'POULtumb'. La foliole terminale est plus petite chez 'POULmulti' que chez les variétés de référence. Les rameaux florifères ont moins de fleurs chez 'POULmulti' que chez 'POULtumb'. Chez 'POULmulti', le pédicelle porte très peu de poils, tandis que chez les variétés de référence il porte un nombre moyen de poils. Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés chez 'POULmulti', très faiblement à faiblement appendiculés chez 'POULtumb' et faiblement à moyennement appendiculés chez 'Seafoam'. Le diamètre de la fleur est plus petit chez 'POULmulti' que chez 'Seafoam'. Vue du dessus, la fleur complètement ouverte est ronde chez 'POULmulti', tandis qu'elle est irrégulièrement arrondie chez 'Seafoam'. Vu de côté, le dessus de la fleur est convexe aplati chez 'POULmulti', aplati chez 'POULtumb' et convexe chez 'Seafoam'. Chez 'POULmulti', les pétales ont une tache basale sur leur face interne et sur leur face externe, tandis que chez les variétés de référence les pétales n'ont pas de tache basale. Les pétales de 'POULmulti' sont plus petits que ceux de 'Seafoam'. Le bord des pétales est faiblement recourbé chez 'POULmulti', tandis qu'il n'est pas recourbé chez 'POULtumb' et qu'il est moyennement recourbé chez 'Seafoam'. Les styles sont rouges chez 'POULmulti', jaunes chez 'POULtumb' et vert jaune chez 'Seafoam'. Le réceptacle est plus petit chez 'POULmulti' que chez ''Seafoam'. Le parfum de la fleur est plus faible chez 'POULmulti' que chez 'Seafoam'.*

Description : 'POULmulti' est un rosier couvre-sol à port dressé à buissonnant. Les jeunes rameaux n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige porte des aiguillons concaves. Elle porte un nombre moyen d'aiguillons longs. Les aiguillons sont crème teinté de rouge. La feuille est vert pâle à vert moyen à la première floraison, avec le dessus moyennement à fortement lustré; elle a 7 folioles. Le limbe est mince. La foliole terminale a le bord denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse.

La floraison est hâtive à intermédiaire. 'POULmulti' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est moyen. Le pédicelle porte un très petit nombre d'aiguillons et de poils. Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés. Le bouton floral est pointu. Vue du dessus, la fleur complètement ouverte est arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus convexe et le dessous concave. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est demi-double. La fleur est blanche. Les pétales ont une petite tache basale sur leur face interne et une tache basale très petite à petite sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est faiblement recourbé et faiblement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est orange jaune. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne et sont rouges.

Les stigmates sont portés au niveau des anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'urne et dépourvu d'aiguillons.

Origine génétique : 'POULmulti' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre 'POULcat' et un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1985, dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULmulti' ont été réalisés par la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de la variété candidate, 8 de 'POULtumb' et 5 de 'Seafoam' ont été cultivés au champ. Les mesures et les observations ont été effectuées pendant tout l'été 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 363 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULmulti'

	'POULmulti'	'POULtumb'*	'Seafoam'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	6,7	11,6	9,0
écart-type	0,7	1,1	0,8
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	3,9	8	5,9
écart-type	0,3	1,3	0,7
Longueur de la foliole terminale (cm)			
moyenne	2,1	4,5	3,6
écart-type	0,3	0,6	0,3
Largeur de la foliole terminale (cm)			
moyenne	1,4	3,1	2,4
écart-type	0,1	0,4	0,3
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	2,9	2,7	4,8
écart-type	0,1	0,2	0,4
Longueur des pétales (cm)			
moyenne	1,4	1,3	2,3
écart-type	0,1	0,2	0,3
Largeur des pétales (cm)			
moyenne	1,0	1,1	1,8
écart-type	0,1	0,1	0,4

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULberin'** (voir la figure 156)
Nom commercial : Bering Renaissance
Numéro de la demande : 98-1271
Date de la demande : 1998/03/11

Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'Lady X'

Sommaire : *Chez 'POULberin', le pédicelle n'a aucun aiguillon ou n'en a qu'un très petit nombre, tandis que chez 'Lady X' il en a un nombre petit à moyen. La feuille de 'POULberin' est plus grande que celle de 'Lady X'; elle est d'un vert plus foncé et elle est plus lustrée. 'POULberin' fleurit plus tard que 'Lady X'. Le bouton floral est ovoïde à globulaire chez 'POULberin' et pointu à ovoïde chez 'Lady X'. Le diamètre de la fleur est plus petit chez 'POULberin' que chez 'Lady X'. Chez 'POULberin', les pétales n'ont pas de tache basale sur leur face externe, tandis que chez 'Lady X' ils en ont une. La tache basale de la face interne des pétales est plus petite chez 'POULberin' que chez 'Lady X'.*

Description : 'POULberin' est un rosier hybride de thé à port dressé. Les jeunes rameaux ont une pigmentation anthocyanique rouge, très faible à faible. La tige porte des aiguillons très concaves. Elle porte un nombre moyen à élevé d'aiguillons longs. Les aiguillons sont vert-rouge à jaune. La feuille est vert moyen à vert foncé à la première floraison, avec le dessus moyennement lustré; elle a 5 ou 7 folioles. Le limbe est mince. La foliole terminale a le bord denté en scie, et sa base est arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive. 'POULberin' fleurit deux fois, pendant 1 à 4 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est peu élevé. Le pédicelle n'a pas d'aiguillons ou en a un très petit nombre et porte un nombre petit à moyen de poils . Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés. Le bouton floral est ovoïde à globulaire. Vue du dessus, la fleur complètement ouverte est irrégulièrement arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus convexe aplati et le dessous concave. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est très doublée. La fleur est mauve. Les pétales ont une très petite tache basale sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales est moyennement recourbé ainsi que faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune à orange. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne; ils sont vert jaune à la base, rouges dans leur moitié supérieure. Les stigmates sont portés au niveau des anthères. Le réceptacle est moyen à gros, en forme d'entonnoir

et dépourvu d'aiguillons.

Origine génétique : 'POULberin' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre un semis non identifié et 'Mainzner Fastnacht'; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1990, dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULberin' ont été réalisés par la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de la variété candidate et 7 de la variété de référence ont été cultivés au champ. Les mesures et les observations ont été effectuées pendant tout l'été 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 364 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULberin'

	'POULberin'	'Lady X'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	15,0	11,9
écart-type	1,0	0,9
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	11,8	9,5
écart-type	1,0	1,4
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	69A avec 155B	69B-73C
face supérieure	N155B, 155D	69C-B
face inférieure	73C-D, N155C 155D	69B-A
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)	69B approachant 76C	69A-73D
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	75C-D, N155C	69B avec zone 73B
centre	69C-75D	69D
base (tache)	6C	5C-4C
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	69B avec zone 75B-C	73C
centre	N155B-D	69C-D
base (tache)	5C-D	5B-C

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULrine'** (voir la figure 157)
Nom commercial : Prince Albert
Numéro de la demande : 98-1272
Date de la demande : 1998/03/11

Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'Sexy Rexy'

Sommaire : *Chez 'POULrine', la pigmentation anthocyanique des jeunes rameaux est très faible à faible, tandis que chez 'Sexy Rexy' elle est d'intensité moyenne. Chez 'POULrine', le pédicelle a un nombre petit à moyen d'aiguillons et de poils, tandis que chez 'Sexy Rexy' il n'en a pas ou en a un très petit nombre. La feuille de 'POULrine' est plus grande que celle de 'Sexy Rexy'. La foliole terminale est plus grande chez 'POULrine' que chez 'Sexy Rexy'. Le bord des pétales est fortement recourbé chez 'POULrine', tandis qu'il est faiblement recourbé chez 'Sexy Rexy'. Le filet des étamines est rouge chez 'POULrine' et jaune chez 'Sexy Rexy'. Les styles sont rouges chez 'POULrine' et vert jaune chez 'Sexy Rexy'. Le parfum de 'POULrine' est moins fort que celui de 'Sexy Rexy'.*

Description : 'POULrine' est un rosier floribunda à port dressé à buissonnant. Les jeunes rameaux ont une pigmentation anthocyanique brune à violette, très faible. La tige porte des aiguillons très concaves. Elle porte un nombre élevé d'aiguillons longs. Les aiguillons sont rouge-jaune. La feuille est vert moyen à la première floraison, avec le dessus moyennement à fortement lustré; elle a 5 folioles. Le limbe est mince. La foliole terminale a le bord denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse à arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive. 'POULrine' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est moyen. Le pédicelle a un nombre petit à moyen d'aiguillons et de poils. Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés. Le bouton floral est ovoïde à globulaire. Vue du dessus, la fleur complètement ouverte est arrondie à irrégulièrement arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus convexe et le dessous concave. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est double. La fleur est rose. Les pétales ont une tache basale petite à moyenne sur leur face interne et sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est fortement recourbé et très faiblement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est rouge. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne, de couleur rouge. Les stigmates sont portés plus bas que les anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'urne et

dépourvu d'aiguillons.

Origine génétique : 'POULrine' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre semis non identifiés; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1979, dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULrine' ont été réalisés par la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de la variété candidate et 8 de la variété de référence ont été cultivés au champ. Les mesures et les observations ont été effectuées pendant tout l'été 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 365 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULrine'

	'POULrine'	Sexy Rexy'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	14,7	12,2
écart-type	1,0	1,0
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	10,9	8,1
écart-type	1,0	0,8
Longueur de la foliole terminale (cm)		
moyenne	6,4	4,8
écart-type	0,5	0,4
Largeur de la foliole terminale (cm)		
moyenne	4,2	3,6
écart-type	0,3	0,3
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	55A	55A-52C
face supérieure	55C	52C
face inférieure	55A	plus pâle que 61D
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)		
	55C	plus rose que 62A
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	58C	67D-62A
centre	plus pâle que 58C	62B
base (tache)	5C-D	1D
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	55C	62A
centre	55D	55C-62C
base (tache)	5C-23D	62D-2D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULdrik'** (voir la figure 158)
Nom commercial : Bryce Canyon
Numéro de la demande : 98-1273
Date de la demande : 1998/03/11
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULege' (Prince Albert) et 'Sexy Rexy'

Sommaire : *Chez 'POULdrik', les jeunes rameaux sont faiblement à moyennement anthocyanés, tandis que chez 'POULege' il ne sont pas anthocyanés ou le sont très faiblement. Chez 'POULdrik', les aiguillons sont vert rouge, tandis que chez 'POULege' ils sont blanc teinté de rouge et chez 'Sexy Rexy' ils sont rouge jaune. La feuille de 'POULdrik' est plus petite que celle 'POULege', mais plus grande que celle de 'Sexy Rexy'. La feuille de 'POULdrik' est d'un vert plus foncé que celle de 'Sexy Rexy', et elle est plus lustrée. 'POULdrik' fleurit plus tôt que 'POULege'. Chez 'POULdrik', le pédicelle porte un plus grand nombre de poils que chez 'Sexy Rexy'. Le bouton floral est pointu à ovoïde chez 'POULdrik', tandis qu'il est pointu chez 'POULege' et ovoïde à globulaire chez 'Sexy Rexy'. La fleur de 'POULdrik' est rose corail, celle de 'POULege' est rouge rose et celle de 'Sexy Rexy', rose. Chez 'POULdrik', les styles sont vert jaune, tandis que chez 'POULege' ils sont rouges. Le réceptacle est plus petit chez 'POULdrik' que chez 'POULege'. Le réceptacle de 'POULdrik' est en forme d'urne, tandis que celui de 'POULege' est en forme d'entonnoir.*

Description : 'POULdrik' est un rosier floribunda à port dressé à dressé-buissonnant. Les jeunes rameaux ont une pigmentation anthocyanique brun rougeâtre à violette, faible à moyenne. La tige porte des aiguillons très concaves. Elle porte un nombre moyen d'aiguillons longs. Les aiguillons sont vert rouge. La feuille est vert foncé à la première floraison, avec le dessus fortement lustré; elle a 5 folioles. Le limbe est mince. La foliole terminale a le bord denté en scie, et sa base est arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive. 'POULdrik' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est

moyen. Le pédicelle a un très petit nombre d'aiguillons et un nombre de poils très petit à petit. Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés. Le bouton floral est pointu à ovoïde. Vue du dessus, la fleur complètement ouverte est arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus convexe aplati et le dessous aplati. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est double. La fleur est rose corail. Les pétales ont une tache basale petite à moyenne sur leur face interne et sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est faiblement recourbé et faiblement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est vert jaune. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne, de couleur vert jaune. Les stigmates sont portés plus bas que les anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'urne et dépourvu d'aiguillons.

Origine génétique : 'POULdrik' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre 'Macrexy' et un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1988, dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULdrik' ont été réalisés par la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de la variété candidate et 8 de chacune des variétés de référence ont été cultivés au champ. Les mesures et les observations ont été effectuées pendant tout l'été 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 366 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULdrik'

	'POULdrik'	'POULege'*	'Sexy Rexy'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	13,4	15,9	12,2
écart-type	1,2	1,1	1,0
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	10,0	9,6	8,1
écart-type	1,2	0,5	0,8
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)			
à l'ouverture	52C	52A-51A	55A-52C
face supérieure	49A-52D	50A-52A	52C
face inférieure	55A-61D	54A-B	plus pâle que 61D
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)	49A	52A-B	plus rose que 62A
Couleur de la face externe du pétale (RHS)			
marge	55A-49A	52A passant à 55A	67D-62A
centre	55A-49A	54A-B passant à 55A-B	62B
base (tache)	52C avec tache 7A	3C	1D
Couleur de la face interne du pétale (RHS)			
marge	52D-49A	50A	62A
centre	52D-49A	52A	55C-62C
base (tache)	49C avec tache 9B	3C	62D avec tache 2D

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULfeld'** (voir la figure 159)
Nom commercial : Glacier
Numéro de la demande : 98-1274
Date de la demande : 1998/03/11
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'Iceberg'

Sommaire : *La tige a plus d'aiguillons chez 'POULfeld' que chez 'Iceberg'. Les aiguillons sont blancs à brun vert chez 'POULfeld' et brun vert à brun rouge chez 'Iceberg'. La feuille de 'POULfeld' est d'un vert plus foncé que celle de 'Iceberg', et elle est plus lustrée. Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés chez 'POULfeld', tandis que chez 'Iceberg' ils sont faiblement appendiculés. Vu de côté, le dessous de la fleur complètement ouverte est convexe chez 'POULfeld' et concave chez 'Iceberg'. Chez 'POULfeld', les styles sont vert jaune, tandis que chez 'Iceberg' ils sont vert jaune avec le bout rouge.*

Description : 'POULfeld' est un rosier floribunda à port dressé à buissonnant. Les feuilles des jeunes rameaux ont une pigmentation anthocyanique rouge très faible. La tige porte des aiguillons très concaves. Elle porte un nombre moyen d'aiguillons longs. Les aiguillons sont blancs à brun vert. La feuille est vert foncé à la première floraison, avec le dessus fortement lustré; elle a 5 ou 7 folioles. Le limbe est mince. La foliole terminale a le bord denté en scie, et sa base est cunéiforme à obtuse.

La floraison est hâtive. 'POULfeld' fleurit presque continuellement pendant plus de 10 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est moyen. Le pédicelle n'a pas de poils ou d'aiguillons ou n'en a qu'un très petit nombre. Les

sépales sont moyennement appendiculés. Le bouton floral est pointu. Vue du dessus, la fleur complètement ouverte est arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus et le dessous convexes. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est très doublée. La fleur est blanche. Les pétales ont une très petite tache basale sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales est moyennement recourbé et faiblement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est blanc. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne, de couleur vert jaune. Les stigmates sont portés au niveau des anthères. Le réceptacle est de grosseur moyenne, en forme d'entonnoir et dépourvu d'aiguillons.

Origine génétique : 'POULfeld' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre semis non identifiés; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1985, dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULfeld' ont été réalisés par la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de la variété candidate et 8 de la variété de référence ont été cultivés au champ. Les mesures et les observations ont été effectuées pendant tout l'été 2002. Toutes les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Dénomination proposée : **'POULharmu'** (voir la figure 159)
Nom commercial : Manhattan
Numéro de la demande: 98-1284
Date de la demande : 1998/03/20
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'Noare' (Red Flower Carpet)

Sommaire : *'POULharmu' a un port moins étalé que 'Noare'. Chez 'POULharmu', les aiguillons de la tige sont vert jaunâtre avec du rouge à la base, tandis que chez 'Noare' ils sont rouge foncé à violets. Les feuilles de 'POULharmu' sont moins lustrées que celles de 'Noare'. Les sépales sont plus fortement appendiculés chez 'POULharmu' que chez 'Noare'. La fleur de 'POULharmu' a un diamètre plus petit que celle de 'Noare'. La fleur est demi-double chez 'POULharmu' et simple chez 'Noare'. 'POULharmu' se distingue en outre de 'Noare' par la couleur de ses boutons floraux et de ses fleurs.*

Description : 'POULharmu' est un rosier couvre-sol à port buissonnant. Les jeunes rameaux ont une faible pigmentation anthocyanique rougeâtre. La tige porte un nombre peu élevé à moyen d'aiguillons longs, concaves à droits. Les aiguillons sont vert jaunâtre et ont du rouge à la base. La feuille est vert foncé et est faiblement lustrée; elle a 3 ou 5 folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie à denté, et sa base est arrondie à obtuse.

La floraison est hâtive à intermédiaire. 'POULharmu' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est moyen à élevé. Le pédicelle porte un nombre petit à moyen de glandes stipitées. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est pointu à ovoïde. Les sépales sont moyennement à fortement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie à irrégulièrement arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus aplati et le dessous convexe aplati. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est demi-double. La fleur est rouge. Les pétales ont une tache basale petite à moyenne sur leur face interne et sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est très faiblement à faiblement recourbé et moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est vert avec du rose dans le haut. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne, vert jaunâtre. Les stigmates sont portés plus bas que les anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'urne, sans aiguillons. La fleur dégage un parfum d'intensité moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'POULharmu' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre semis non identifiés; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1992 dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULharmu' ont été réalisés à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ. Tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 367 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULharmu'

	'POULharmu'	'Noare'*
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	3,4	4,4
écart-type	0,2	0,4

Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	43A	N34A
face supérieure	43A-B	N34A
face inférieure	50A	S/O
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)		
	50A	45B
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	52A	53C
centre	52A	53C
base	4D	155B
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	43A-B	45A
centre	43A-B	45B
base	48C avec tache 2D	N57C-B avec tache 155B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULege'** (voir la figure 161)
Nom commercial : Everglades
Numéro de la demande: 98-1288
Date de la demande : 1998/03/27
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULdrik' (Bryce Canyon) et 'Showbiz'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles de 'POULege' sont plus foncées et plus lustrées que celles de 'Showbiz'. La pigmentation anthocyanique des rameaux est plus faible chez 'POULege' que chez 'POULdrik'. Les sépales sont plus fortement appendiculés chez 'POULege' que chez 'Showbiz'. La fleur de 'POULege' est rouge rosâtre, celle de 'POULdrik' est corail rosâtre, et celle de 'Showbiz' est rouge. Les styles sont rouges chez 'POULege' et vert jaunâtre chez 'POULdrik'.*

Description : 'POULege' est un rosier floribunda à port dressé à buissonnant. Les jeunes rameaux ne sont pas anthocyanés ou ont une très faible pigmentation anthocyanique brun rougeâtre. La tige porte un nombre moyen d'aiguillons longs, très concaves. Les aiguillons sont presque blancs, avec des nuances rouges. La feuille est vert moyen à vert foncé et est fortement lustrée; elle a 5 ou 7 folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est arrondie.

L'époque de la floraison est intermédiaire. 'POULege' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est moyen. Le pédicelle porte un très petit nombre de glandes stipitées. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est pointu. Les sépales sont moyennement à fortement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie à irrégulièrement arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus convexe aplati et le dessous concave. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est double. La fleur est rouge rosâtre. Les pétales ont une petite tache basale sur leur face interne et sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est faiblement recourbé et faiblement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est blanc. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne, rouges, glabres dans leur moitié supérieure. Les stigmates sont portés plus bas que les anthères. Le réceptacle est de grosseur moyenne, en forme d'entonnoir, sans aiguillons.

Origine génétique : 'POULege' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre 'POULander' et un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1987 dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULege' ont été réalisés à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ. Tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 368 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULege'

	'POULege'	'POULdrik'*	'Showbiz'*
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)			
à l'ouverture	52A-51A	52C	46B
face supérieure	50A-52A	49A-52D	45A-B
face inférieure	54A-B	55A-61D	46B
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)			
	52A-B	49A	45B
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)			
marge	52A passant à 55A	55A-49A	53B
centre	54A-B passant à 55A-B	55A-49A	53C avec des tons N66A
base	3C	52C avec tache 7A	N66A-B (base blanche)

Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)

marge	50A	52D-49A	45B
centre	52A	52D-49A	45B
base	3C	49C avec tache 9B	N66A, (base blanche)

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULtrav'** (voir la figure 162)
Nom commercial : Amber Hit
Numéro de la demande: 98-1290
Date de la demande : 1998/03/27
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULnoev' (Salmo Hit) et 'Coral Cover'

Sommaire : *Les rameaux de 'POULtrav' ne sont pas anthocyanés, tandis que ceux de 'Coral Cover' ont une pigmentation anthocyanique de moyenne intensité. Les feuilles de 'POULtrav' sont plus petites que celles des variétés de référence. Les fleurs de 'POULtrav' ont un plus grand diamètre que celles de 'POULnoev' et un plus grand nombre de pétales. Les fleurs de 'POULtrav' sont orange jaunâtre, tandis que celles des variétés de référence sont roses. Chez 'POULtrav', les pétales ont une tache à la base, tandis que chez 'Coral Cover' ils n'en ont pas.*

Description : 'POULtrav' est un rosier couvre-sol très compact. Les jeunes rameaux n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige porte un nombre peu élevé d'aiguillons concaves, rouge jaunâtre. La feuille est vert moyen et faiblement à moyennement lustrée; elle a 5 ou 7 folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse à arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive. 'POULtrav' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est moyen. Le pédicelle porte un petit nombre de glandes stipitées. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est pointu à ovoïde. Les sépales sont moyennement à fortement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus aplati à convexe aplati et le dessous convexe aplati. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est très doublée. La fleur est orange jaunâtre. Les pétales ont une petite tache basale sur leur face interne ou sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est moyennement recourbé et faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune. Les styles sont moyens à longs, vert jaunâtre, avec de légères nuances rouges dans le haut. Les stigmates sont portés un peu plus haut que les anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'entonnoir ou d'urne et a des glandes stipitées. La fleur dégage un parfum moyen à fort.

Origine génétique : 'POULtrav' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre 'Sunny Meillandina' et un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1988 dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULtrav' ont été réalisés à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ. Tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 369 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULtrav'

	'POULtrav'	'POULnoev'*	'Coral Cover'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	8,0	11,0	10,5
écart-type	0,6	1,0	1,3
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	5,1	7,8	7,6
écart-type	0,6	0,8	1,2
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)			
à l'ouverture	16D-16B	49A-38A	pétales extérieurs - 49D, pétales intérieurs - 49A
face supérieure	12C-9A (tache à la base)	38A-37B	55C
face inférieure	14D avec 12A-B à la base	29C-B	62D
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)			
	24B passant à 14D-12D	49A-38A	62B-C passant à 69C-D

Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)

marge	14D	37B	65B
centre	12B	29B-C	65B
base	8B avec tache 9A à la base	8B avec tache 9A à la base	69B

Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)

marge	16D	38A	65B
centre	16C	38A-37A	65B avec rayures 65A
base	8A avec tache 9A	8A avec tache 9A	69B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULterp'** (voir la figure 163)
Nom commercial : Old Charleston
Numéro de la demande: 98-1295
Date de la demande : 1998/03/27
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'Seafoam'

Sommaire : *'POULterp' a un port plus étalé que 'Seafoam'. Chez 'POULterp', la tige a un petit nombre d'aiguillons longs, tandis que chez 'Seafoam' elle en a un nombre moyen à élevé. Les feuilles de 'POULterp' sont d'un vert plus pâle que celles de 'Seafoam'. Chez 'POULterp', le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est plus élevé que chez 'Seafoam'. La fleur de 'POULterp' a un diamètre plus petit que celle de 'Seafoam', et ses pétales sont plus courts. La fleur de 'POULterp' est double, tandis que celle de 'Seafoam' est très doublée. Le pédicelle est glabre chez 'POULterp', tandis qu'il a un nombre moyen de glandes stipitées chez 'Seafoam'.*

Description : 'POULterp' est un rosier couvre-sol à port étalé. Les jeunes rameaux ont une pigmentation anthocyanique brun rougeâtre, très faible. La tige porte un nombre peu élevé d'aiguillons courts et d'aiguillons longs, qui sont très concaves. Les aiguillons sont presque blancs, mais les tissus nouveaux ont des nuances rougeâtres. La feuille est vert pâle à vert moyen et est fortement lustrée; elle a 7 ou 9 folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse à arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive à intermédiaire. 'POULterp' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est très élevé. Le pédicelle est glabre. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est pointu. Les sépales sont faiblement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est irrégulièrement arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus convexe aplati et le dessous concave. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est double. La fleur est blanche. Les pétales n'ont pas de tache basale sur leur face interne ou sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est moyennement recourbé et moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est orange. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne, vert jaunâtre. Les stigmates sont portés au niveau des anthères. Le réceptacle est de grosseur moyenne, en forme d'urne et n'a pas d'aiguillons. La fleur dégage un faible parfum.

Origine génétique : 'POULterp' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre 'Fairyland' et un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1987 dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULterp' ont été réalisés à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ. Tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 370 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULterp'

	'POULterp'	'Seafoam'*
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	3,0	4,8
écart-type	0,2	0,4
Longueur des pétales (cm)		
moyenne	1,5	2,3
écart-type	0,1	0,3

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULtieme'** (voir la figure 164)
Nom commercial : Ragtime
Numéro de la demande: 98-1296
Date de la demande : 1998/03/27
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'New Dawn'

Sommaire : *Les jeunes rameaux de 'POULtieme' ont une pigmentation anthocyanique plus forte que ceux de 'New Dawn'. Les feuilles de 'POULtieme' sont d'un vert plus pâle et sont moins lustrées que celles de 'New Dawn'. Les fleurs de 'POULtieme' sont demi-doubles, tandis que celles de 'New Dawn' sont doubles. La fleur de 'POULtieme' est rose, tandis que celle de 'New Dawn' est rose et blanc. Chez 'POULtieme', les pétales ont une tache basale petite à moyenne sur leur face externe et sur leur face interne, tandis que chez 'New Dawn' les pétales n'ont pas de tache basale.*

Description : 'POULtieme' est un rosier grimpant. Les jeunes rameaux ont une forte pigmentation anthocyanique rouge. La tige porte un nombre peu élevé d'aiguillons longs, concaves et brun rougeâtre. La feuille est vert pâle à vert moyen et est faiblement à moyennement lustrée; elle a 7 folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive à intermédiaire. 'POULtieme' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est moyen. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est pointu à globulaire. Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est irrégulièrement arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus aplati à convexe aplati et le dessous concave à aplati. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est demi-double. La fleur est rose. Les pétales ont une tache basale petite à moyenne sur leur face interne et sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est faiblement à moyennement recourbé et très faiblement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune à vert. Les styles sont courts à moyens, vert jaunâtre. Les stigmates sont portés plus bas que les anthères. Le réceptacle est petit à moyen, en forme d'urne.

Origine génétique : 'POULtieme' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre 'Morning Jewel' et un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1990 dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULtieme' ont été réalisés à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ. Tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 371 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULtieme'

	'POULtieme'	'New Dawn'*
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	58B-C	49C, 155D
face supérieure	plus pâle que 58B	155D
face inférieure	62A	49C, N155C
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)	58C	N155D
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	68C	N155D
centre	68C-D	N155C
base	155B, 4A	S/O
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	61D	N155D
centre	61D-67D	155B
base	155B, 4A	S/O

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULnoev'** (voir la figure 162)
Nom commercial : Salmo Hit
Numéro de la demande: 98-1298
Date de la demande : 1998/03/27
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULtrav' et 'Coral Cover'

Sommaire : *Les rameaux de 'POULnoev' ne sont pas anthocyanés, tandis que ceux de 'Coral Cover' le sont moyennement. Les pédicelles ont plus de poils chez 'POULnoev' que chez les variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'POULnoev' sont plus grandes que celles de 'POULtrav'. Les fleurs de 'POULnoev' sont plus petites et ont moins de pétales que celles des variétés de référence. 'POULnoev' se distingue en outre des variétés de référence par la couleur de ses fleurs.*

Description : 'POULnoev' est un rosier couvre-sol à port buissonnant et à ramification demi-dressée. Les jeunes rameaux n'ont pas de pigmentation anthocyanique. La tige porte un nombre peu élevé d'aiguillons longs, concaves et rouge jaunâtre. La feuille est vert moyen et est moyennement à fortement lustrée; elle a 5 folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive. 'POULnoev' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est moyen. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est pointu à ovoïde. Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus aplati à convexe aplati et le dessous convexe aplati. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est double. La fleur est rose. Les pétales ont des taches basales de taille moyenne sur leur face externe et des taches basales moyennes à grandes sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales est moyennement recourbé et faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune à orange. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne, vert jaunâtre avec du rouge dans le haut. Les stigmates sont au niveau des anthères ou un peu plus haut. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'urne, sans aiguillons. La fleur dégage un parfum moyen à fort.

Origine génétique : 'POULnoev' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre semis non identifiés; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1987 dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULnoev' ont été réalisés à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ. Tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 372 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULnoev'

	'POULnoev'	'POULtrav'*	'Coral Cover'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	11,0	8,0	10,5
écart-type	1,0	0,6	1,3
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	7,8	5,1	7,6
écart-type	0,8	0,6	1,2
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	3,9	5,0	5,1
écart-type	0,3	0,3	0,3
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)			
à l'ouverture	49A-38A	16D-B	pétales extérieurs - 49D, pétales intérieurs - 49A
face supérieure	38A, 37B	12C avec tache 9A à la base	55C
face inférieure	29C-B	14D avec 12A-B à la base	62D
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)	49A-38A	24B passant à 14D-12D	62B-C passant à 69C-D
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)			
marge	37B	14D	65B
centre	29B-C	12B	65B
base	8B avec tache 9A	8B avec tache 9A	69B
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)			
marge	38A	16D	65B
centre	38A-37A	16C	65B avec rayures 65A
base	8A avec tache 9A	8A avec tache 9A	69B

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULbota'** (voir la figure 165)
Nom commercial : Bolero
Numéro de la demande: 98-1299
Date de la demande : 1998/03/27
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat

d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'New Dawn'

Sommaire : *La tige de 'POULbota' a moins d'aiguillons que celle de 'New Dawn'. Chez 'POULbota', les pétales ont des taches basales sur leur face externe et sur leur face interne, tandis que chez 'New Dawn' ils n'en n'ont pas. Chez 'POULbota', le filet des étamines et les styles sont rouges, tandis que chez 'New Dawn' le filet des étamines est crème, et les styles sont vert jaunâtre avec des nuances rouges. Chez 'POULbota', le réceptacle a la forme d'une urne, tandis que chez 'New Dawn' il a la forme d'un entonnoir. La fleur de 'POULbota' est d'une couleur légèrement différente de celle de 'New Dawn'.*

Description : 'POULbota' est un rosier grimpant. Les jeunes rameaux ont une pigmentation anthocyanique rougeâtre de moyenne intensité. La tige porte un nombre peu élevé d'aiguillons longs qui sont concaves et blanc verdâtre avec du rouge à la base. La feuille est vert moyen et est fortement lustrée; elle a 5 folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive à intermédiaire. 'POULbota' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est moyen. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est pointu à ovoïde. Les sépales sont moyennement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est irrégulièrement arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus convexe aplati et le dessous concave. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est demi-double. La fleur est blanche. Les pétales ont de petites taches à la base de leur face externe et de très petites taches sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales est fortement recourbé et faiblement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est rouge. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne et sont rouges. Les stigmates sont portés plus bas que les anthères. Le réceptacle est de grosseur moyenne et en forme d'urne.

Origine génétique : 'POULbota' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre 'Morning Jewel' et un semis non identifié; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1990 dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULbota' ont été réalisés à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ. Tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 373 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULbota'

	'POULbota'	'New Dawn'*
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	24D	49C, 155D
face supérieure	24D (marge) 11D (centre)	155D
face inférieure	24D (marge) 19C (centre)	49C, N155C
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)		
	155B	N155D
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	N155D-56D	N155B
centre	155B	N155C
base	8A	S/O
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	N155D-56D	N155B
centre	155B	155B (plus pâle que 56D)
base	8A	S/O

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'POULtumb'** (voir la figure 155)
Nom commercial : Tumbling Waters
Numéro de la demande: 98-1300
Date de la demande : 1998/03/27
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS, Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variétés de référence : 'POULmulti' et 'Seafoam'

Sommaire : *La tige a moins d'aiguillons longs chez 'POULtumb' que chez les variétés de référence. Les feuilles de 'POULtumb' sont plus grandes et moins lustrées que celles des variétés de référence. La fleur de 'POULtumb' a un plus petit diamètre et des pétales plus courts que celle de 'Seafoam'. Chez 'POULtumb', les pétales n'ont pas de taches, tandis que chez 'POULmulti' ils ont des taches très petites à petites. Le bord des pétales n'est pas recourbé chez 'POULtumb', tandis qu'il est faiblement recourbé chez*

'POULmulti' et moyennement recourbé chez 'Seafoam'. La fleur de 'POULtumb' est demi-double, tandis que celle de 'Seafoam' est très doublée.

Description : 'POULtumb' est un rosier couvre-sol à port dressé à buissonnant. Les jeunes rameaux ont une très faible pigmentation anthocyanique brun rougeâtre. La tige porte un nombre peu élevé d'aiguillons longs et d'aiguillons courts, qui sont très concaves. Les aiguillons sont presque blancs, mais les nouveaux tissus sont brun rougeâtre. La feuille est vert moyen et faiblement lustrée; elle a 5 ou 7 folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est obtuse à arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive. 'POULtumb' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est très élevé. Le pédicelle porte un nombre moyen de glandes stipitées. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est pointu. Les sépales sont très faiblement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus aplati et le dessous concave. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est demi-double. La fleur est blanche. Les pétales n'ont pas de tache basale sur leur face interne ou sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales n'est pas recourbé et est faiblement à moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne et sont jaunes. Les stigmates sont portés au niveau des anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'urne, sans aiguillons. La fleur dégage un faible parfum.

Origine génétique : 'POULtumb' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre un semis non identifié et le *R. multiflora* 'Nana'; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1990 dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULtumb' ont été réalisés à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ. Tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 374 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULtumb'

	'POULtumb'	'POULmulti'*	'Seafoam'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	11,6	6,7	9,0
écart-type	1,1	0,7	0,8
Largeur de la feuille (cm)			
moyenne	8,0	3,9	5,9
écart-type	1,3	0,3	0,7
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	2,7	2,9	4,8
écart-type	0,2	0,1	0,4
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)			
à l'ouverture	155A	155D	155A
face supérieure	155A	155D	155C
face inférieure	155A	155D	155C
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)	155C	155D	155A
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)			
marge	155C	155B	155A
centre	blanche	155B	155A
base	S/O	155B	S/O
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)			
marge	155C	155B	155A
centre	blanche	155B	155A
base	S/O	155B avec tache 12A	S/O

* reference varieties

Dénomination proposée : **'POULoesy'** (voir la figure 166)
Nom commercial : Santa Barbara
Numéro de la demande: 98-1303
Date de la demande : 1998/03/27
Requérant : Poulsen Roser ApS. Fredensborg (Danemark)
Mandataire au Canada : Braman Barbacki Moreau, Montréal (Québec)

Nota : Le requérant a demandé d'être exempté de l'obligation d'accorder des licences, afin d'avoir le temps de procéder à la multiplication et à la distribution du matériel de reproduction de la variété. L'exemption sera autorisée pour une période de deux ans à compter de la date de délivrance du certificat d'obtention.

Variété de référence : 'Bonica'

Sommaire : *Les feuilles de 'POULoesy' sont plus grandes que celles de 'Bonica'. Les feuilles ont 7 folioles chez 'POULoesy' et 5 chez 'Bonica'. Les boutons floraux et les fleurs de 'POULoesy' sont d'un rose plus foncé que ceux de 'Bonica'. Les pétales ont des taches de taille moyenne chez 'POULoesy', tandis qu'ils n'ont pas de taches chez 'Bonica'.*

Description : 'POULoesy' est un rosier floribunda à port dressé à buissonnant. Les jeunes rameaux ont une pigmentation anthocyanique violet rougeâtre, faible à

moyenne. La tige porte un nombre moyen d'aiguillons longs, très concaves et rouges. La feuille est vert pâle à vert moyen et est moyennement lustrée; elle a 7 folioles. La foliole terminale est mince; son bord est denté en scie, et sa base est arrondie.

La floraison est hâtive. 'POULoesy' fleurit deux fois, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est très élevé. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est pointu à ovoïde. Les sépales sont faiblement appendiculés. Vue du dessus, la fleur est arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus aplati et le dessous concave. Le centre de la fleur est normal, et la corolle est demi-double. La fleur est rose. Les pétales ont des taches basales de taille moyenne sur leur face externe et sur leur face interne. Le bord des pétales est faiblement à moyennement recourbé et faiblement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est jaune à vert. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne et sont vert jaune. Les stigmates sont portés plus bas que les anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'urne, sans aiguillons. La fleur dégage un très faible parfum.

Origine génétique : 'POULoesy' est issue d'un croisement contrôlé entre un semis non identifié et 'La Sevillana'; ce croisement a été réalisé en 1990 dans une serre de Fredensborg (Danemark).

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'POULoesy' ont été réalisés à St. Thomas (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 8 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ. Tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées au moyen du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 375 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'POULoesy'

	'POULoesy'	'Bonica'*
Longueur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	15,6	8,6
écart-type	1,3	0,6
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	11,4	6,1
écart-type	0,7	0,7
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	52B	56A - 49A
face supérieure	52B-C	N155D (marge) 62C (centre)
face inférieure	plus pâle que 52C	56C
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)		
	52A-55A	56A
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	67D	65B/56A
centre	67D	65B/56A
base	1D	N155D
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	52B	56C
centre	52B-C	56C-D
base	4D	N155D

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Meinusian'** (voir la figure 167)
Nom commercial : François Rabelais
Numéro de la demande: 00-2397
Date de la demande : 2000/09/29
Requérant : CP Delaware Inc., Wilmington, Delaware (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Alain Meilland, Meilland International, Le Cannet des Maures (France)

Variété de référence : 'The Squire'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Meinusian', les jeunes rameaux sont faiblement à moyennement anthocyanés, tandis que chez 'The Squire' ils le sont moyennement à fortement. Les aiguillons sont jaunes à brun rouge chez 'Meinusian', et brun rouge chez 'The Squire'. Les feuilles de 'Meinusian' et leur foliole terminale sont un peu plus petites et sont plus lustrées que celles de 'The Squire'. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est un peu plus élevé chez 'Meinusian' que chez 'The Squire'. Chez 'Meinusian', le pédicelle a un nombre moyen d'aiguillons, tandis que chez 'The Squire' il en a un petit nombre. La fleur de 'Meinusian' a un diamètre plus petit que celle de 'The Squire' et, vue de côté, elle est convexe aplatie, alors que celle de 'The Squire' est aplatie. Les pétales sont plus petits chez 'Meinusian' que chez 'The Squire'; chez 'Meinusian', ils ont le bord moyennement à fortement recourbé, tandis que chez 'The Squire' ils ont le bord faiblement recourbé. La fleur de 'Meinusian' est rouge, tandis que celle de 'The Squire' est rouge violet foncé. Chez 'Meinusian', les styles sont vert jaune et rouge et sont glabres dans leur moitié supérieure, tandis que chez 'The Squire' ils sont jaunes et moyennement pubescents. Les stigmates sont portés plus haut que les anthères chez 'Meinusian', alors qu'ils sont au niveau des anthères chez 'The Squire'. Chez 'Meinusian', le réceptacle a la forme d'une urne, tandis que chez 'The Squire' il a la forme d'un entonnoir. Le parfum de la fleur est faible chez 'Meinusian' et moyen chez 'The*

Squire'.

Description : 'Meinusian' est un rosier hybride de type floribunda, à port dressé à buissonnant. Les jeunes rameaux ont une pigmentation anthocyanique violette, faible à moyenne. La tige porte des aiguillons très concaves, jaunes à brun rougeâtre. Elle a un nombre peu élevé d'aiguillons courts et un nombre moyen d'aiguillons longs. La feuille est vert moyen à la première floraison. Elle a 7 folioles, et le limbe est souple à coriace, avec le dessus faiblement à moyennement lustré. La foliole terminale a le bord denté en scie et la base arrondie.

L'époque de floraison est intermédiaire. 'Meinusian' fleurit presque continuellement, pendant 4 à 6 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est moyen. Le pédicelle porte un nombre moyen d'aiguillons. Les sépales sont très faiblement à faiblement appendiculés. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est ovoïde. La fleur est rouge moyen, a un pli central et est très doublée; vue du dessus, lorsqu'elle est complètement ouverte, elle est arrondie, et vue de côté, elle a le dessus aplati et le dessous convexe aplati. Les pétales ont une très petite tache basale sur leur face interne et une petite tache sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est moyennement à fortement recourbé et est faiblement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est rose. Les styles sont de longueur moyenne, vert jaunâtre à rouges glabres. Les stigmates sont portés plus haut que les anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'urne, sans aiguillons. La fleur dégage un parfum de faible intensité. 'Meinusian' est résistante au mildiou et à la tache noire.

Origine génétique : 'Meinusian' est issue du croisement ('Meichanso' × 'Meifolio') × 'Korlima' qui a été réalisé en 1987 chez Sélection Meilland, au Cannet des Maures (France). Les critères de sélection étaient certaines caractéristiques des fleurs, dont la qualité et le parfum, ainsi que le port du rosier et sa tolérance aux maladies.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'Meinusian' ont été réalisés à Oxford Station (Ontario), au cours des étés 2001 et 2002. Pour les essais, 10 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ, en rangs espacés de 1 m où les plantes étaient placées à 0,4 m les unes des autres.

Tableau 376 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Meinusian'

	'Meinusian'	'The Squire'*
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	46A	53A
face supérieure	46A	53A
face inférieure	46B	53A
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)	46C	53A
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	53C	53A
centre	53C	53A
base	66A/blanche	blanche
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	46C	53A
centre	46C	53A
base	blanche	blanche

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Meitelov'** (voir la figure 168)
Nom commercial : Michelangelo
Numéro de la demande: 00-2398
Date de la demande : 2000/09/29
Requérant : CP Delaware Inc., Wilmington, Delaware (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Alain Meilland, Meilland International, Le Cannet des Maures (France)

Variété de référence : 'Toulouse Lautrec'

Sommaire : *Chez 'Meitelov', les jeunes rameaux sont très faiblement à faiblement anthocyanés, tandis que chez 'Toulouse Lautrec' ils sont moyennement anthocyanés. Chez 'Meitelov', le pédicelle a des aiguillons brun pâle, en nombre moyen, tandis que chez 'Toulouse Lautrec' il n'a pas d'aiguillons ou il en a très peu, et ils sont jaunes. Les feuilles de 'Meitelov' et leur foliole terminale sont un peu plus petites et sont plus lustrées que celles de 'Toulouse Lautrec'. La foliole terminale est rugueuse chez 'Meitelov', mais elle ne l'est pas chez 'Toulouse Lautrec'. La fleur de 'Meitelov' a un diamètre plus petit que celle de 'Toulouse Lautrec'. Les pétales de 'Meitelov' sont un peu plus petits que ceux de 'Toulouse Lautrec'; chez 'Meitelov', ils ont le bord moyennement ondulé, tandis que chez 'Toulouse Lautrec' ils ont le bord faiblement ondulé. Chez 'Meitelov', les stigmates sont portés plus bas que les anthères, tandis que chez 'Toulouse Lautrec' ils sont portés plus haut que les anthères. Chez 'Meitelov', le réceptacle a la forme d'une urne, tandis que chez 'Toulouse Lautrec' il a la forme d'un entonnoir. Le parfum de la fleur est plus faible chez 'Meitelov' que chez 'Toulouse Lautrec'.*

Description : 'Meitelov' est un hybride de thé qui donne un petit rosier arbustif à port dressé à buissonnant. Les jeunes

rameaux ont une pigmentation anthocyanique brun rougeâtre, très faible à faible. La tige porte des aiguillons très concaves, brun pâle, en nombre moyen. Elle a un nombre peu élevé d'aiguillons courts et un nombre moyen d'aiguillons longs. La feuille est vert moyen à la première floraison. Elle a 7 folioles, et le limbe est rugueux, avec le dessus moyennement lustré. La foliole terminale a le bord denticulé et la base arrondie.

L'époque de floraison est intermédiaire. 'Meitelov' fleurit presque continuellement, pendant 6 à 10 semaines. Le nombre de fleurs par rameau florifère est peu élevé. Le pédicelle porte un nombre faible à moyen d'aiguillons. Les sépales sont très faiblement à faiblement appendiculés. En coupe longitudinale, le bouton floral est ovoïde. La fleur est double, jaune moyen et a un pli central ou un centre normal; vue du dessus, lorsqu'elle est complètement ouverte, elle est arrondie; vue de côté, elle a le dessus aplati et le dessous concave à aplati. Les pétales n'ont pas de tache basale sur leur face interne ou sur leur face externe. Le bord des pétales est faiblement recourbé et moyennement ondulé. Le filet des étamines extérieures est orange. Les styles sont moyens à longs, vert jaunâtre à rouges, faiblement pubescents. Les stigmates sont portés plus bas que les anthères. Le réceptacle est petit, en forme d'urne, sans aiguillons. La fleur dégage un parfum d'intensité moyenne. 'Meitelov' est résistante au mildiou et à la tache noire.

Origine génétique : 'Meitelov' est issue du croisement ('Meidragelac' × 'Meikinosi') × 'Korbelma' qui a été réalisé en 1988 chez Sélection Meilland, au Cannet des Maures (France). Les critères de sélection étaient certaines caractéristiques des fleurs, dont la qualité et le parfum, ainsi que le port du rosier et sa tolérance aux maladies.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de la variété 'Meitelov' ont été réalisés à Oxford Station (Ontario), au cours de l'été 2002. Pour les essais, 10 sujets de chacune des variétés ont été cultivés au champ, en rangs espacés de 1 m où les plantes étaient placées à 0,4 m les unes des autres. Tous les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures, à moins d'indication contraire.

Tableau 377 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Meitelov'

	'Meitelov'	'Toulouse Lautrec'*
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)		
moyenne	65,4	85,3
écart-type	2,88	10,34
Couleur du bouton floral (RHS)		
à l'ouverture	11C	8B
face supérieure	11C	8B
face inférieure	11C	8B
Couleur générale de la fleur (RHS)		
	12B/C	7A/B
Couleur de la face externe des pétales (RHS)		
marge	12B/C	7A/B
centre	12B/C	7A/B
Couleur de la face interne des pétales (RHS)		
marge	12B/C	7A/B
centre	12B/C	7A/B

* variété de référence

RUDBECKIE
(*Rudbeckia occidentalis* Nutt.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Black Beauty'** (voir la figure xxx)
Nom commercial : Black Magic
Numéro de la demande : 99-2086
Date de la demande : 1999/12/23
Requérant : Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Herbert Oudshoorn, Rijpwetering (Pays-Bas)

Variété de référence : 'Green Wizard'

Sommaire : *'Black Beauty' donne une plante plus petite que 'Green Wizard', et ses feuilles sont plus petites. Le limbe des feuilles a une base atténuée à obtuse chez 'Black Beauty', alors qu'il a une base cordée chez 'Green Wizard'. Le limbe est denté et dépourvu de lobes chez 'Black Beauty', alors qu'il est à la fois denté et lobé chez 'Green Wizard'. Le pétiole est très faiblement anthocyané chez 'Black Beauty', alors qu'il n'est pas anthocyané chez 'Green Wizard'. Le pédoncule et le capitule sont plus courts chez 'Black Beauty' que chez 'Green Wizard'.*

Description : 'Black Beauty' est une rudbeckie vivace multipliée par voie végétative. La plante est dressée, buissonnante et peu ramifiée. Les tiges sont vert moyen, glabres, non glauques et très faiblement anthocyanées. Les feuilles sont alternes le long de la tige et disposées en rosette à la base, simples, pétiolées, ovées, dentées, non lobées, à sommet aigu et à base atténuée à obtuse. Le dessus du limbe est vert foncé, non panaché, à pubescence très clairsemée. Le pétiole est très faiblement anthocyané. Le pédoncule ne présente aucune pigmentation anthocyanique.

Il n'y a qu'une floraison, hâtive à intermédiaire et de durée modérée. Les capitules sont terminaux, dressés et pourvus d'un disque. Les fleurs du capitule sont noires.

Origine génétique : 'Black Beauty' a été sélectionnée parmi une population de semis issus d'une pollinisation libre entre sujets non identifiés de *Rudbeckia occidentalis*. La variété a été découverte par le sélectionneur en 1994, à Rijpwetering, aux Pays-Bas. Elle a été sélectionnée pour ses caractères floraux ainsi que pour sa forme et son port intéressants.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Black Beauty' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, à Oxford Station, en Ontario. Les essais ont porté sur 10 sujets de chaque variété, cultivés au champ et espacés d'environ 0,4 m sur le rang. Les rangs étaient espacés de 1,0 m. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 378 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Black Beauty'

	'Black Beauty'	'Green Wizard'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	96,86	102,57
écart-type	21,73	13,73
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	57,40	69,00
écart-type	5,03	9,62
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	14,60	17,40
écart-type	1,52	1,82
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	6,90	7,28
écart-type	0,80	0,57
Longueur du pédoncule (cm)		
moyenne	13,43	17,83
écart-type	2,23	1,94
Hauteur du capitule (cm)		
moyenne	3,45	4,97
écart-type	0,19	0,28

* variété de référence

SUTÉRA
(*Sutera cordata* Roth.)

Dénomination proposée : **'Gold 'n Pearls'** (voir la figure 191)
Numéro de la demande : 99-2062
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Requérant : Outeniqua Nursery, Emerald (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries, Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)
Sélectionneur : Stephen Page, Evesham (Royaume-Uni)

Variété de référence : 'Blizzard' (Snowstorm)

Sommaire : *'Gold 'n Pearls' donne une plante plus haute et plus étroite que 'Blizzard', et son port est moins étalé. Les tiges ne sont pas anthocyanées chez 'Gold 'n Pearls', alors qu'elles le sont chez 'Blizzard'. Les pousses sont plus courtes chez 'Gold 'n Pearls' que chez 'Blizzard'. Les feuilles sont panachées chez la variété candidate, alors qu'elles ne le sont pas chez la variété de référence. Elles sont jaune et vert chez 'Gold 'n Pearls', tandis qu'elles sont uniquement vertes chez 'Blizzard'. 'Gold 'n Pearls' fleurit plus tard que 'Blizzard'.*

Description : 'Gold 'n Pearls' est un sutéra annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est fortement ramifiée et a un port horizontal à semi-retombant. La tige n'est pas anthocyanée.

Les feuilles sont simples et ovées. Leur marge est crénelée à dentée en scie et comporte un nombre intermédiaire à élevé de dents. La face supérieure du limbe est principalement jaune, panachée de vert, à pubescence clairsemée à moyenne.

La floraison est hâtive. Les fleurs sont isolées, axillaires, en forme d'entonnoir. Le tube de la corolle est droit. La corolle est fortement lobée, et sa marge est plate ou très faiblement ondulée. Les cinq lobes sont entièrement soudés à la base. La face supérieure des lobes est blanche, tandis que l'intérieur du tube est jaune. L'extérieur du tube a une pubescence courte, de densité moyenne.

Origine génétique : 'Gold 'n Pearls' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation planifiée réalisé en 1997 par le sélectionneur à Evesham (Royaume-Uni). La variété est une mutation naturelle de la variété 'Blizzard'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Gold 'n Pearls' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002 dans une serre de

polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 379 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Gold 'n Pearls'

	'Gold 'n Pearls'	'Blizzard'*
Hauteur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	10,0	6,5
écart-type	1,13	1,36
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	30,1	44,7
écart-type	2,92	5,40
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	20,9	48,4
écart-type	5,58	4,99
Couleur de la face supérieure de la feuille (RHS)		
principale	9C-8C	138A
secondaire	138A-B	S/O

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Blizzard'** (voir la figure 192)
Nom commercial : Snowstorm
Numéro de la demande : 99-2067
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22
Requérant : R.W. Rother, Emerald (Australie)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries, Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)

Variété de référence : 'Bridal Showers'

Sommaire : *'Blizzard' donne une plante plus étroite que 'Bridal Showers', et son port est plus retombant. Les pousses sont plus longues chez 'Blizzard' que chez 'Bridal Showers'. Les tiges de 'Blizzard' sont moins anthocyanées que celles de 'Bridal Showers'. Les feuilles de la variété candidate sont légèrement plus grandes que celles de la variété de référence, et leur marge comporte un plus grand nombre de dents. Le tube de la corolle est légèrement plus long chez 'Blizzard' que chez 'Bridal Showers'.*

Description : 'Blizzard' est un sutéra annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est moyennement à fortement ramifiée et a un port semi-retombant à retombant. La tige présente une pigmentation anthocyanique moyenne à forte.

Les feuilles sont simples et ovées. Leur marge est crénelée à dentée en scie et comporte un nombre intermédiaire à élevé de dents. La face supérieure du limbe est verte, à pubescence clairsemée à moyenne.

La floraison est très hâtive. Les fleurs sont isolées, axillaires, en forme d'entonnoir. Le tube de la corolle est droit. La corolle est fortement lobée, et sa marge est plate ou très faiblement ondulée. Les cinq lobes sont entièrement soudés à la base. La face supérieure des lobes est blanche, tandis que l'intérieur du tube est jaune. L'extérieur du tube a une pubescence courte, moyenne à dense.

Origine génétique : 'Blizzard' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation planifiée réalisé en 1995 par le sélectionneur à Emerald (Australie). La variété est une mutation naturelle de la variété 'Snowflake'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Blizzard' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 380 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Blizzard'

	'Blizzard'	'Bridal Showers'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)		
moyenne	44,7	50,1
écart-type	5,40	3,84
Longueur des pousses (cm)		
moyenne	48,4	29,1
écart-type	4,99	3,28
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,2	1,5
écart-type	0,34	0,14
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,1	1,5
écart-type	0,30	0,13

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Novasnow'** (voir la figure 193)
Nom commercial : Giant Snowflake
Numéro de la demande : 99-2069
Date de la demande : 1999/12/22

Requérant : Innovaplant GmbH & Co., Gensingen (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : Nordic Nurseries, Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)

Variétés de référence : 'Bridal Showers' et 'Blizzard' (Snowstorm)

Sommaire : *'Novasnow' donne une plante plus étroite et moins ramifiée que les variétés de référence. 'Novasnow' a un port plus retombant que 'Bridal Showers'. Les tiges de 'Novasnow' sont moins anthocyanées que celles de 'Bridal Showers'. Les pousses de 'Novasnow' sont plus longues que celles de 'Bridal Showers', mais plus courtes que celles de 'Blizzard'. Le limbe comporte davantage de dents chez 'Novasnow' que chez 'Bridal Showers'. Le diamètre des fleurs est légèrement plus grand chez 'Novasnow' que chez les variétés de référence. Le tube de la corolle est légèrement plus long chez 'Novasnow' que chez les variétés de référence.*

Description : 'Novasnow' est un sutéra annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est moyennement ramifiée et a un port semi-retombant à retombant. La tige est fortement anthocyanée.

Les feuilles sont simples et ovées. Leur marge est crénelée à dentée en scie et comporte un nombre intermédiaire à élevé de dents. La face supérieure du limbe est verte, à pubescence clairsemée à moyenne.

La floraison est très hâtive. Les fleurs sont isolées, axillaires, en forme d'entonnoir. Le tube de la corolle est droit. La corolle est fortement lobée, et sa marge est plate ou très faiblement ondulée. Les cinq lobes sont entièrement soudés à la base. La face supérieure des lobes est blanche, tandis que l'intérieur du tube est jaune. L'extérieur du tube a une pubescence courte, moyenne à dense.

Origine génétique : 'Novasnow' est issue d'un programme d'hybridation planifiée réalisé en mars 1999 par le sélectionneur à Gensingen (Allemagne). La variété est une mutation naturelle de la variété 'Blizzard'.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Novasnow' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002 dans une serre de polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001.

Tableau 381 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Novasnow'

	'Novasnow'	'Bridal Showers'*	'Blizzard'*
Largeur de la plante (cm)			
moyenne	41,7	50,1	44,7
écart-type	6,21	3,84	5,40
Longueur des pousses (cm)			
moyenne	32,7	29,1	48,4
écart-type	5,55	3,28	4,99
Diamètre de la fleur (cm)			
moyenne	1,8	1,32	1,5
écart-type	0,08	0,07	0,10
Longueur du tube de la corolle (cm)			
moyenne	1,20	0,87	1,05
écart-type	0,08	0,09	0,05

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Yasflos'** (voir la figure 194)
Nom commercial : Candy Floss Blue
Numéro de la demande : 00-2149
Date de la demande : 2000/03/03
Requérant : A.T. Yates & Son Ltd., Congleton (Angleterre)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)

Variété de référence : 'Bacoble'

Sommaire : *'Yasflos' donne une plante plus large que 'Bacoble'. Les feuilles sont elliptiques à ovées chez 'Yasflos', alors qu'elles sont largement ovées chez 'Bacoble'. Elles sont un peu plus longues chez 'Yasflos' que chez 'Bacoble'. Les dents du limbe sont moins nombreuses et moins distinctes chez 'Yasflos' que chez 'Bacoble'. Le diamètre des fleurs est plus grand chez 'Yasflos' que chez 'Bacoble'. Le tube de la corolle est plus court chez 'Yasflos' que chez 'Bacoble'. Les lobes de la corolle sont en forme de lanière chez 'Yasflos', tandis qu'ils sont plus arrondis chez 'Bacoble'. Ils sont plus longs chez la variété candidate que chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Yasflos' est un sutéra annuel multiplié par voie végétative. La plante est faiblement à moyennement ramifiée et a un port semi-dressé à retombant. Les pousses sont vert moyen, longues, non anthocyanées ou très faiblement anthocyanées. Les entre-nœuds sont longs et légèrement collants.

Les feuilles sont simples, opposées, elliptiques à ovées. Leur marge est dentée en scie et comporte un petit nombre de dents.

La face supérieure du limbe est principalement vert pâle, sans panachure, à pubescence clairsemée.

La floraison est hâtive. Les fleurs sont isolées, axillaires, dressées, en forme d'entonnoir. Le tube de la corolle est court, droit, à pubescence clairsemée. Les cinq lobes sont libres. L'intérieur de la gorge est jaune.

Origine génétique : 'Yasflos' a été sélectionnée parmi une population de semis issus d'un croisement réalisé en 1998 à Congleton, dans le Cheshire (Angleterre), entre deux semis de *Sutera cordata*. Elle a été sélectionnée pour l'abondance, la couleur et la grandeur de ses fleurs et pour son port buissonant en cascade.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Yasflos' ont été réalisés à l'été 2002 dans les installations de la Ed Sobkowich Greenhouses Ltd., à Grimsby (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 13 sujets par variété, cultivés dans des pots de 10 cm. Dans les caissettes, les pots étaient espacés de 12,5 cm de centre à centre. Les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 382 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Yasflos'

	'Yasflos'	'Bacoble'*
Longueur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	21,6	18,3
écart-type	4,83	2,65
Largeur du limbe de la feuille (mm)		
moyenne	11,2	18,3
écart-type	1,17	2,07
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	16,3	12,1
écart-type	0,82	1,07
Couleur de la face supérieure de la corolle (RHS)	87C	88C

* variété de référence

VERVEINE
(*Verbena hybrida*)

Dénomination proposée : **'Sunmaref TP-SAP'** (voir la figure 195)
Nom commercial : Tapien Salmon
Numéro de la demande : 01-2714
Date de la demande : 2001/05/11

Requérant : Suntory Limited, Osaka (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Yasunori Yomo, Shiga (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Sunmaref TP-P' (Tapien Pink)

Sommaire : *La plante a un port plus étalé chez 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' que chez 'Sunmaref TP-P'. Les tiges ainsi que les faces supérieure et inférieure des feuilles sont plus pubescentes chez 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' que chez 'Sunmaref TP-P'. Les feuilles sont vert-gris chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'elles sont vertes chez la variété de référence. Les fleurs sont rose-bleu chez 'Sunmaref TP-SAP', alors qu'elles sont plutôt violettes chez 'Sunmaref TP-P'.*

Description : 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' est une verveine annuelle à port étalé. Les tiges sont vert pâle à vert moyen, moyennement à fortement pubescentes, et leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle ou très faible. Les feuilles sont vert-gris moyen, pétiolées, ovées, à base obtuse et à marge profondément incisée et fortement lobée. Leur face supérieure est moyennement pubescente, tandis que leur face inférieure est faiblement à moyennement pubescente.

La floraison est longue. Les fleurs sont simples et réunies en corymbes axillaires et terminaux de densité moyenne. Les bractées sont plus petites que le calice. Les fleurs sont roses, avec une zone de l'œil rose plus foncé au centre. Les pétales ne présentent pas de marques. Les étamines sont jaune verdâtre.

Origine génétique : 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en mars 1996, au Hakushu Nursery Center de la Suntory Ltd. Le parent femelle était le type sauvage du *Verbena calliantha* f. *rosea*, indigène du Brésil, et le parent mâle était la variété 'Rainbow Carpet Red'. Le semis sélectionné a été multiplié par voie asexuée du printemps 1997 à l'automne 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Sunmaref TP-SAP' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Norseco Inc., à Boisbriand (Québec). Les essais ont porté sur 12 sujets par variété, à raison de 3 sujets par corbeille suspendue de 25 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 12 mesures.

Tableau 383 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Sunmaref TP-SAP'

	'Sunmaref TP-SAP'	'Sunmaref TP-P'*
Couleur de la fleur demi-ouverte (RHS)	67D	81C
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur entièrement ouverte (RHS)	68B	87C
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur entièrement ouverte (RHS)	66A	78A

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Rap Burg'** (voir la figure 196)
Nom commercial : Rapunzel Burgundy
Numéro de la demande : 01-2745
Date de la demande : 2001/05/23
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Mitchell Hanes

Variétés de référence : 'Babylon Neon Rose' et 'Esca Burg Two'

Sommaire : *'Rap Burg' diffère des variétés de référence par la couleur des fleurs et la forme des feuilles. Les fleurs sont violet-rouge chez 'Rap Burg', tandis qu'elles sont roses chez 'Babylon Neon Rose'. Les fleurs de 'Rap Burg' ne sont pas aussi rouges et sont plus finement lobées que celles de 'Esca Burg Two'. Les feuilles sont lobées chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'elles ne le sont pas chez 'Esca Burg Two'.*

Description : 'Rap Burg' est une verveine annuelle à port semi-étalé. Les tiges sont vert moyen, fortement pubescentes, avec une pigmentation anthocyanique moyenne à forte sur les bords. Les feuilles sont vert moyen à vert foncé, pétiolées, lobées-tripartites, à base cunéiforme et à marge lobée-pennatifide. Leurs faces supérieure et inférieure ont une pubescence moyenne à forte.

La floraison est longue à très longue. Les fleurs sont simples et réunies en corymbes axillaires et terminaux de densité moyenne. Les bractées sont plus petites que le calice. Les fleurs sont violet-rouge. Il y a un petit demi-cercle blanc à la base du pétale supérieur. Les poils de la gorge sont blancs.

Origine génétique : 'Rap Burg' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement entre la lignée généalogique 98-620-8, à fleurs violettes, et la variété 'Temari Purple'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 1999, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Rap Burg' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de double polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, à raison d'une bouture par pot carré de 110 mm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 384 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Rap Burg'

	'Rap Burg'	'Babylon Neon Rose'*	'Esca Burg Two'*
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (mm)			
moyenne	48,9	54,6	68,9
écart-type	1,6	3,6	4,1
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)			
moyenne	18,5	18,8	23,3
écart-type	0,8	0,8	1,1
Couleur de la fleur demi-ouverte (RHS)	61A	45B	59A avec plus de rouge
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales (RHS)	N79C à 61C au centre (oeil)	ton violet 58B et tons rouge 52A	61A
Couleur de la face inférieure des pétales (RHS)	N72B	55B-54B, 69D à la base	64A-B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Rap Pureye'** (voir la figure 197)
Nom commercial : Rapunzel Purple with Eye
Numéro de la demande : 01-2746
Date de la demande : 2001/05/23
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Mitchell Hanes

Variétés de référence : 'Babylon Neon Rose' et 'Balazplum' (Aztec Plum)

Sommaire : *'Rap Pureye' diffère des variétés de référence par la couleur des fleurs et la forme des feuilles. Les fleurs sont violettes chez 'Rap Pureye', tandis qu'elles sont roses chez 'Babylon Neon Rose'. Contrairement à 'Balazplum' (Aztec Plum), les fleurs de 'Rap Pureye' ont des marques à la base des pétales; de plus, elles sont plus finement lobées et ne sont pas violet aussi foncé. Les feuilles sont plus lobées chez la variété candidate que chez 'Balazplum'.*

Description : 'Rap Pureye' est une verveine annuelle à port étalé. Les tiges sont vert moyen, moyennement à fortement pubescentes, très faiblement anthocyanées sur les bords. Les feuilles sont vert moyen à vert foncé, pétiolées, lobées-tripartites à lobées-pennatipartites, à base cunéiforme et à marge lobée-pennatifide. Leurs faces supérieure et inférieure ont une pubescence faible à moyenne.

La floraison est très longue. Les fleurs sont simples et réunies en corymbes axillaires et terminaux de densité moyenne à forte. Les bractées sont plus petites que le calice. Les fleurs sont violettes. Les pétales portent à leur base de petites marques d'une couleur située entre crème et jaune pâle. Les poils de la gorge sont crème, avec une zone violette.

Origine génétique : 'Rap Pureye' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement entre la lignée généalogique 98-620-7, à fleurs lavande, et la lignée généalogique 98-711-11, à fleurs violet pâle. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 1999, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Rap Pureye' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de double polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, à raison d'une bouture par pot carré de 110 mm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 385 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Rap Pureye'

	'Rap Pureye'	'Babylon Neon Rose'*	'Balazplum'*
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (mm)			
moyenne	48,4	54,6	61,0
écart-type	1,7	3,6	2,1
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)			
moyenne	16,6	18,8	21,8
écart-type	1,0	0,8	1,0
Couleur de la fleur demi-ouverte (RHS)	plus foncée que N81A	45B	marge N81A et N79B au centre
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales (RHS)	N81A - 83A	tons violet 58B et tons rouge 52A	N81A avec marge N81B
Couleur de la face inférieure des pétales (RHS)	83C-D, 155D à la base	55B-54B, 69D à la base	N81C-D, N155D à la base

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Rap Purple'** (voir la figure 198)
Nom commercial : Rapunzel Purple
Numéro de la demande : 01-2747
Date de la demande : 2001/05/23
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Mitchell Hanes

Variétés de référence : 'Babylon Neon Rose', 'Balazplum' (Aztec Plum) et 'Sunmariba' (Temari Violet)

Sommaire : *'Rap Purple' diffère des variétés de référence par la couleur des fleurs et la forme des feuilles. Les fleurs sont violettes chez 'Rap Purple', tandis qu'elles sont roses chez 'Babylon Neon Rose'. Contrairement à 'Balazplum' (Aztec Plum), les fleurs de 'Rap Purple' ont de très petites marques à la base du pétale supérieur; de plus, elles sont plus finement lobées et sont d'un violet tirant davantage sur le rouge. Chez 'Rap Purple', les fleurs sont plus petites que chez 'Sunmariba', avec des marques moins nettes à la base du pétale supérieur. Les feuilles sont plus lobées chez la variété candidate que chez 'Balazplum' et 'Sunmariba'.*

Description : 'Rap Purple' est une verveine annuelle à port semi-étalé à étalé. Les tiges sont vert pâle à vert moyen, fortement pubescentes, moyennement anthocyanées sur les bords. Les feuilles sont vert moyen à vert foncé, ovées, à base cunéiforme et à marge profondément pennatifide. Leurs faces supérieure et inférieure sont fortement pubescentes.

La floraison est très longue. Les fleurs sont simples et réunies en corymbes axillaires et terminaux de densité moyenne. Les bractées sont plus petites que le calice. Les fleurs sont violettes. Il y a de très petites marques à la base du pétale

supérieur. Les poils de la gorge sont blancs, avec une petite zone violette.

Origine génétique : 'Rap Purple' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement entre la variété 'Temari Purple' et la lignée généalogique 98-663-1, à fleurs violettes et zone de l'œil blanche. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 1999, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Rap Purple' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de double polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, à raison d'une bouture par pot carré de 110 mm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 386 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Rap Purple'

	'Rap Purple'	'Balazplum'*	'Sunmariba'*	'Babylon Neon Rose'*
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (mm)				
moyenne	50,5	61,0	65,7	54,6
écart-type	3,3	2,1	1,7	3,6
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)				
moyenne	18,3	21,8	21,7	18,8
écart-type	0,7	1,0	1,1	0,8
Couleur de la fleur demi-ouverte (RHS)	N78A	N81A avec marge et centre de N79B	N78A	45B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales (RHS)	N78A (plus foncée vers le centre)	N81A avec marge N81B	N78A avec centre N80A	tons violet 58B et tons rouge 52A
Couleur de la face inférieure des pétales (RHS)	N81C-D avec marge N81A, N155D	N81C-D, N155D à la base	N80C avec N80B sur les bords	55B-54B, 69D à la base

* variétés de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Balazwhit'** (voir la figure 199)
Nom commercial : Aztek[MD] White
Numéro de la demande : 01-2791
Date de la demande : 2001/07/09
Requérant : Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouses, St. Albert (Alberta)

Variété de référence : 'Sunmaririho' (Temari White)

Sommaire : *'Balazwhit' diffère de la variété de référence par la densité et la grandeur de son inflorescence, par le diamètre de ses fleurs et par son type de feuillage. L'inflorescence de 'Balazwhit' est plus grande et plus dense que celle de 'Sunmaririho', et ses fleurs sont plus grandes. Les feuilles de 'Balazwhit' ne sont pas lobées, alors que celles de 'Sunmaririho' le sont. Les tiges sont davantage pubescentes chez 'Balazwhit' que chez 'Sunmaririho'.*

Description : 'Balazwhit' est une verveine annuelle à port étalé. Les tiges sont vert moyen, fortement pubescentes, sans pigmentation anthocyanique sur les bords. Les feuilles sont sessiles, vert moyen, obovées, à base tronquée et à marge dentée. Leurs deux faces sont fortement pubescentes.

La floraison est moyenne à longue. Les fleurs sont simples et réunies en corymbes axillaires et terminaux fortement denses. Les bractées sont plus petites que le calice. Les fleurs sont blanches, et les poils de la gorge sont vert clair.

Origine génétique : 'Balazwhit' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en juin 1999, à Arroyo Grande, en Californie, aux États-Unis, entre la lignée généalogique '236', à port semi-dressé et à fleurs blanches, et la lignée généalogique 'Verb-D'.

à port semi-étalé et à fleurs blanches. La sélection initiale, réalisée en février 2000, a été fondée sur la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que sur le port de la plante. La variété a été multipliée par bouturage.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Balazwhit' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002 dans les installations de la Hole's Greenhouses, à St. Albert, en Alberta. Les essais ont porté sur au moins 10 sujets par variété, à raison de une bouture par pot carré de 12,5 à 15 cm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 387 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Balazwhit'

	'Balazwhit'	'Sunmaririho'*
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	6,2	4,6
écart-type	0,28	0,17
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	24,3	15,7
écart-type	0,7	0,8
Couleur de la fleur demi-ouverte (RHS)	155B	155B
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales (RHS)	155B	155B
Couleur de la face inférieure des pétales (RHS)	155B	155B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Lan Pureye'** (voir la figure 200)
Nom commercial : Lanai Purple with Eye
Numéro de la demande : 01-2941
Date de la demande : 2001/12/12
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Mitchell Hanes

Variétés de référence : 'Sunmariba' (Temari Violet) et 'Rap Pureye' (Rapunzel Purple with Eye)

Sommaire : *'Lan Pureye' diffère des variétés de référence par la couleur des fleurs, les marques des pétales et la forme des feuilles. Les marques basales des pétales sont plus grandes chez 'Lan Pureye' que chez les deux variétés de référence. Les fleurs de 'Lan Pureye' sont légèrement plus violet-bleu que celles de 'Sunmariba' et moins violettes que celles de 'Rap Pureye'. Les feuilles ne sont pas lobées et présentent une marge crénelée chez 'Lan Pureye'; elles sont lobées et ont une marge pennatifide chez 'Rap Pureye', et elles ont une marge plus dentée chez 'Sunmariba'.*

Description : 'Lan Pureye' est une verveine annuelle à port semi-étalé à étalé. Les tiges sont vert pâle à vert moyen, moyennement à fortement pubescentes, dépourvues de pigmentation anthocyanique sur les bords. Les feuilles sont vert foncé, ovées, à base tronquée et à marge crénelée. Leurs faces supérieure et inférieure sont fortement à très fortement pubescentes.

La floraison est très longue. Les fleurs sont simples et réunies en corymbes axillaires et terminaux fortement denses. Les bractées sont plus petites que le calice. Les fleurs sont violettes. La couleur secondaire du centre est jaune pâle. Les poils de la gorge sont crème.

Origine génétique : 'Lan Pureye' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement entre la lignée généalogique 98-590-5, à fleurs violet-bleu, et la variété 'Sunmariba' (Temari Violet). Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 1999, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Lan Pureye' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de double polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, à raison d'une bouture par pot carré de 110 mm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 388 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Lan Pureye'

	'Lan Pureye'	'Rap Pureye'*	'Sunmariba'*
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (mm)			
moyenne	56,7	48,4	65,7
écart-type	3,7	1,7	1,7
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)			
moyenne	22,1	16,6	21,7
écart-type	1,4	1,0	1,1
Couleur de la fleur demi-ouverte (RHS)	plus foncée que N81A	plus foncée que N81A	N78A
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales (RHS)	N81A	plus foncée que N81A (~83A)	N78A avec N80A au centre

Couleur de la face inférieure des pétales (RHS)		
N81C à N82B	83C-D avec N155D à la base	N80C avec N80B sur les bords

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Sunmariro'** (voir la figure 201)
Nom commercial : Temari Rose
Numéro de la demande : 02-2992
Date de la demande : 2002/02/13
Requérant : Suntory Limited, Osaka (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Ottawa (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Yasunori Yomo, Shiga (Japon)

Variété de référence : 'Sunmariripi' (Temari Bright Pink)

Sommaire : *Les tiges et les feuilles sont d'un vert plus pâle chez 'Sunmariro' que chez 'Sunmariripi'. Les feuilles de 'Sunmariro' sont plus petites que celles de 'Sunmariripi'. L'inflorescence et les fleurs ont un diamètre plus grand chez 'Sunmariro' que chez 'Sunmariripi'. Les feuilles sont rouge-rose foncé chez la variété candidate, tandis qu'elles sont rouge-violet avec une zone de l'œil blanche à la base des pétales chez la variété de référence.*

Description : 'Sunmariro' est une verveine annuelle à port semi-étalé. Les tiges sont vert pâle à vert moyen, moyennement pubescentes, et leur pigmentation anthocyanique est nulle ou très faible. Les feuilles sont vert moyen, pétiolées, ovées à triangulaires, à base cunéiforme à tronquée et à marge lobée ainsi que crénelée à dentée. Leur face supérieure est moyennement pubescente, tandis que leur face inférieure est faiblement à moyennement pubescente.

La floraison est longue. Les fleurs sont simples et réunies en corymbes axillaires et terminaux de densité moyenne à forte. Les bractées sont plus petites que le calice. Les fleurs sont roses. Les pétales ne présentent pas de marques. Les étamines sont jaunes.

Origine génétique : 'Sunmariro' est issue d'un croisement réalisé en avril 1997, au Hakushu Nursery Center de la Suntory Ltd., entre le *Verbena hybrida* 'H39-2' et le même *Verbena hybrida* 'H39-2'. Le semis sélectionné a été multiplié par voie asexuée à partir d'avril 1998.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Sunmariro' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de la Norseco Inc., à Boisbriand (Québec). Les essais ont porté sur 12 sujets par variété, à raison de 3 sujets par corbeille suspendue de 25 cm. À moins d'indication contraire, les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 12 mesures.

Tableau 389 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Sunmariro'

	'Sunmariro'	**'Sunmariripi'***
Longueur de la feuille (pétiole inclus) (cm)		
moyenne	4,75	5,29
écart-type	0,74	0,57
Largeur de la feuille (cm)		
moyenne	2,46	3,56
écart-type	0,38	0,40
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (cm)		
moyenne	5,66	5,02
écart-type	0,33	0,29
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)		
moyenne	20,35	17,8
écart-type	1,33	1,03
Couleur de la fleur demi-ouverte (RHS)	52A-57A	58B
Couleur de la face supérieure de la fleur entièrement ouverte (RHS)	57C	67C
Couleur de la face inférieure de la fleur entièrement ouverte (RHS)	57A	57B

* variété de référence

Dénomination proposée : **'Esca Burg Two'** (voir la figure 202)
Nom commercial : Escapade Burgundy
Numéro de la demande : 02-3038
Date de la demande : 2002/04/02
Requérant : Goldsmith Seeds, Inc., Gilroy, Californie (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : BioFlora Inc., St. Thomas (Ontario)
Sélectionneur : Mitchell Hanes

Variétés de référence : 'Sunmariba' (Temari Violet) et 'Rap Burg' (Rapunzel Burgundy)

Sommaire : *'Esca Burg Two' diffère des variétés de référence par la couleur des fleurs, la taille de l'inflorescence et la forme des feuilles. L'inflorescence est plus grande et plus rouge chez 'Esca Burg Two' que chez 'Rap Burg'. Les fleurs sont violettes chez 'Sunmariba'. Les feuilles ne sont pas lobées chez 'Esca Burg Two', alors qu'elles le sont chez 'Rap*

Burg'.

Description : 'Esca Burg Two' est une verveine annuelle à port semi-étalé. Les tiges sont vert vert moyen à vert foncé, fortement pubescentes, très faiblement anthocyanées sur les bords. Les feuilles sont vert moyen à vert foncé, largement ovées, à base cunéiforme à tronquée et à marge fortement dentée. Leur face supérieure est moyennement à fortement pubescente, tandis que leur face inférieure est fortement pubescente.

La floraison est très longue. Les fleurs sont simples et réunies en corymbes axillaires et terminaux de densité moyenne à forte. Les bractées sont plus petites que le calice. Les fleurs sont rouges. La couleur secondaire du centre est rose. Les poils de la gorge sont blancs.

Origine génétique : 'Esca Burg Two' a été créée par sélection généalogique, à partir d'un croisement entre la lignée généalogique 98-683-2 et la variété 'Temari Burgundy'. Un sujet unique a été sélectionné en 2000, pour la couleur et la forme des fleurs ainsi que pour le port de la plante.

Épreuves et essais : Les épreuves et essais de 'Esca Burg Two' ont été réalisés durant l'été 2002, dans une serre de double polyéthylène de la BioFlora Inc., à St. Thomas (Ontario). Les essais ont porté sur 15 sujets par variété, à raison d'une bouture par pot carré de 110 mm. Les couleurs ont été déterminées à l'aide du *RHS Colour Chart* de 2001, et les caractères quantitatifs sont fondés sur 10 mesures.

Tableau 390 : Tableau de comparaison pour 'Esca Burg Two'

	'Esca Burg Two'	'Sunmariba'*	'Rap Burg'*
Diamètre de l'inflorescence (mm)			
moyenne	68,9	65,7	48,9
écart-type	4,1	1,7	1,6
Diamètre de la fleur (mm)			
moyenne	23,3	21,7	18,5
écart-type	1,1	1,1	0,8
Couleur de la fleur demi-ouverte (RHS)	59A mais plus rouge	N78A	61A
Couleur de la face supérieure des pétales (RHS)	61A	N78A-N80A	N79C tirant 61A au centre (oeil)
Couleur de la face inférieure des pétales (RHS)	64A-B	N80C avec N80B sur bords	N72B

* variété de référence

16. DEMANDES ABANDONÉES

BLÉ
(*Triticum aestivum* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Pioneer Hi-Bred Inc., Windfall, Indiana (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd., Chatham (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2290
Date de la demande : 2000/06/05
Date d'abandon: 2002/07/19
Dénomination proposée : **'WBK0290B1'**

➤ **Requérant :** Pioneer Hi-Bred Inc., Windfall, Indiana (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Pioneer Hi-Bred Ltd., Chatham (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2291
Date de la demande : 2000/06/05
Date d'abandon: 2002/07/19
Dénomination proposée : **'WBL0274C1'**

FRAISIER
(*Fragaria x ananassa* Duch.)

➤ **Requérant :** ABZ Aardbeien uit Zaad BV, Bovenkarspel (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Strawberry Tyme Farms Inc., Simcoe (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1800
Date de la demande : 1998/10/02
Date d'abandon: 2002/07/19
Dénomination proposée : **'Elan'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x domesticum* L. H. Bailey)

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 98-1524
Date de la demande : 1998/07/21
Date d'abandon: 2002/07/19
Dénomination proposée : **'Monarch'**

➤ **Requérant :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 98-1527
Date de la demande : 1998/09/08
Date d'abandon: 2002/07/19
Dénomination proposée : **'Maiden Petticoat'**

PÉTUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* hort. ex E. Vilm.)

➤ **Requérant :** Japan Tobacco Inc., Tokyo (Japon)
Mandataire au Canada : ROBIC, Montreal (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1763
Date de la demande : 1998/08/21
Date d'abandon: 2002/07/19
Dénomination proposée : **'Magic Star'**

POMME DE TERRE
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)
Mandataire au Canada : University of Laval, Ste-Foy (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 96-932
Date de la demande : 1996/08/26
Date d'abandon: 2002/07/19
Dénomination proposée : **'LP87739Ru'**

17. RENONCIATION AU CERTIFICAT D'OBTENTION

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Agricore Cooperative Ltd., Calgary (Alberta)
Numéro du certificat : 0396
Date de délivrance : 1997/09/17
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/29
Dénomination approuvée : **'Quest'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 0552
Date de délivrance : 1998/11/27
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/25
Dénomination approuvée : **'3930'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 0553
Date de délivrance : 1998/11/27
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/25
Dénomination approuvée : **'3333'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 0896
Date de délivrance : 2000/12/08
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/25
Dénomination approuvée : **'PR5296'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 0898
Date de délivrance : 2000/12/08
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/25
Dénomination approuvée : **'Dawn'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 0900
Date de délivrance : 2000/12/08
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/25
Dénomination approuvée : **'3366'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 0901
Date de délivrance : 2000/12/08
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/25
Dénomination approuvée : **'3311'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro du certificat : 0902
Date de délivrance : 2000/12/08
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/25
Dénomination approuvée : **'PR5295'**

MAÏS
(*Zea mays* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** DEKALB Genetics Corporation, Dekalb, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : DEKALB Canada Inc., Chatham (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0857
Date de délivrance : 2000/10/10
Date de la renonciation: 2002/10/28
Dénomination approuvée : **'01IZB2'**

ORGE
(*Hordeum vulgare* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Titulaire :** Alberta Agriculture, Food & Rural Development, Lacombe (Alberta)
Mandataire au Canada : Progressive Seeds Limited, Red Deer (Alberta)
Numéro du certificat : 0178
Date de délivrance : 1995/08/28
Date de la renonciation: 2002/09/23
Dénomination approuvée : **'Phoenix'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium hortorum* L. H. Bailey)

➤ **Titulaire :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0681
Date de délivrance : 1999/09/30
Date de la renonciation: 2002/10/01
Dénomination approuvée : **'Olympia'**

➤ **Titulaire :** John Bodger and Sons Company, South Elmonte, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Smart & Biggar, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0682
Date de délivrance : 1999/09/30
Date de la renonciation: 2002/10/01
Dénomination approuvée : **'Sweet Dreams'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 1088
Date de délivrance : 2001/11/22
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/21
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fim 140'**
Nom commercial: Salmon Pink Blizzard

PÉTUNIA
(*Petunia hybrida* hort. ex E. Vilm.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Ball FloraPlant-a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert (Alberta)
Numéro du certificat : 1015
Date de délivrance : 2001/08/30
Date de la renonciation: 2002/12/03
Dénomination approuvée : **'Balrufvein'**
Nom commercial: Ruffle™ Plum Veined

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 0196
Date de délivrance : 1995/11/14
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/13
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisbon'**
Nom commercial: Bonita

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 0527
Date de délivrance : 1998/11/09
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/12
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fiscor Candy'**
Nom commercial: Cortez Candy

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 0532
Date de délivrance : 1998/11/09
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/12
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisson Hot Pink'**
Nom commercial: Sonora Purple Rose

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 0533
Date de délivrance : 1998/11/09
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/12
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisson Orange'**
Nom commercial: Sonora Fire

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 0534
Date de délivrance : 1998/11/09
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/12
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisnova'**
Nom commercial: Nova HD Red

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 0696
Date de délivrance : 1999/11/22
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/21
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fisson Piz'**
Nom commercial: Pizarro

➤ **Titulaire :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro du certificat : 0698
Date de délivrance : 1999/11/22
Date de la renonciation: 2002/11/21
Dénomination approuvée : **'Fispoin 1-1'**
Nom commercial: Sonora Hot Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0883
Date de délivrance : 2000/11/27
Date de la renonciation: 2002/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'Winwhite'**
Nom commercial: Winter Rose White

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0885
Date de délivrance : 2000/11/27
Date de la renonciation: 2002/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'Eckadonia'**

➤ **Titulaire :** Paul Ecke Ranch, Inc., Encinitas, California (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0888
Date de délivrance : 2000/11/27
Date de la renonciation: 2002/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'Winpeach'**
Nom commercial: Winter Rose Chiffon Pink

➤ **Titulaire :** Gross, Eduard, Blanzac (France)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0894
Date de délivrance : 2000/11/27
Date de la renonciation: 2002/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'EDA Pan 1'**
Nom commercial: Heirloom Red

➤ **Titulaire :** Gross, Eduard, Blanzac (France)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0895
Date de délivrance : 2000/11/27
Date de la renonciation: 2002/12/11
Dénomination approuvée : **'Sole Mio'**
Nom commercial: Peterstar Orange

POMME DE TERRE
(*Solanum tuberosum* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Agrico, Emmeloord (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Parkland Seed Potatoes Ltd., Lacombe (Alberta)
Numéro du certificat : 0277
Date de délivrance : 1996/10/21
Date de la renonciation: 2002/10/08
Dénomination approuvée : **'Idole'**

18. RÉVOCATION DU CERTIFICAT D'OBTENTION

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Svalöf Weibull AB, Svalöv (Suède)
Mandataire au Canada : Bonis & Company Limited, Lindsay (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0136
Date de délivrance : 1995/05/23
Date de la révocation: 2002/10/02
Dénomination: **'Princeton'**

ROSIER
(*Rosa* species L.)

➤ **Titulaire :** Terra Nigra Holding B.V., De Kwakel (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Derkach Farms, Ruthven (Ontario)
Numéro du certificat : 0463
Date de délivrance : 1998/06/08
Date de la révocation: 2002/10/10
Dénomination: **'Selaurum'**
Nom commercial: Grand Prix

19. DEMANDES RETIRÉES

CANOLA
(*Brassica napus* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1918
Date de la demande : 1999/12/07
Date du retrait : 2002/10/22
Dénomination proposée : **'PR4389'**

➤ **Requérant :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1919
Date de la demande : 1999/12/07
Date du retrait : 2002/10/22
Dénomination proposée : **'PR5208'**

➤ **Requérant :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1924
Date de la demande : 1999/12/07
Date du retrait : 2002/10/22
Dénomination proposée : **'PR5358'**

➤ **Requérant :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1928
Date de la demande : 1999/12/07
Date du retrait : 2002/10/22
Dénomination proposée : **'PR5374'**

➤ **Requérant :** Monsanto Canada Seeds Inc., Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2250
Date de la demande : 2000/05/10
Date du retrait : 2002/09/23
Dénomination proposée : **'PR5703'**

CENTRATHERUM
(*Centratherum* species L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Moerheim New Plant B.V., Leimuiderbrug (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2517
Date de la demande : 2001/01/15
Date du retrait : 2002/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Blue Button'**

IMPATIENTE
(*Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull.)

➤ **Requérant :** Tioga Genetics, Broadbent, Oregon (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Variety Rights Management, Oxford Station (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1608
Date de la demande : 1999/03/30
Date du retrait : 2002/12/06
Dénomination proposée : **'ElPur'**

KALANCHOË
(*Kalanchoe* species Adans.)

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvania (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1857
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date du retrait : 2002/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Midi Orange Ember'**

LAITUE
(*Lactuca sativa* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V., De Lier (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Huy, John, Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1824
Date de la demande : 1999/10/28
Date du retrait : 2002/12/05
Dénomination proposée : **'Fiorette'**

➤ **Requérant :** Rijk Zwaan Zaadteelt en Zaadhandel B.V., De Lier (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Huy, John, Leamington (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1825
Date de la demande : 1999/10/28
Date du retrait : 2002/12/05
Dénomination proposée : **'Fortunas'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium peltatum* (L.) L'Hér. ex Ait.)

➤ **Requérant :** Oglevee Ltd., Connellsville, Pennsylvania (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1828
Date de la demande : 1999/11/05
Date du retrait : 2002/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Global Lavender'**

PÉLARGONIUM
(*Pelargonium x domesticum* L. H. Bailey)

➤ **Requérant :** Penn State Research Foundation, University Park, Pennsylvania (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1794
Date de la demande : 1999/09/23
Date du retrait : 2002/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Symphony'**

➤ **Requérant :** Penn State Research Foundation, University Park, Pennsylvania (États-Unis)
Mandataire au Canada : Schenck Farms & Greenhouses, St. Catharines (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1795
Date de la demande : 1999/09/23
Date du retrait : 2002/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Tiara'**

POIS
(*Pisum sativum* L. sensu lato)

➤ **Requérant :** Seminis Vegetable Seeds, Inc., Wageningen (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Zink, John A., London (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1732
Date de la demande : 1999/07/02
Date du retrait : 2002/12/03
Dénomination proposée : **'Dolce'**

SCUTELLARIA
(*Scutellaria* species L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Moerheim New Plant B.V., Leimuiderbrug (Pays-Bas)
Mandataire au Canada : Norseco Inc., Laval (Québec)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2516
Date de la demande : 2001/01/15
Date du retrait : 2002/11/12
Dénomination proposée : **'Summer Blue'**

20. CHANGEMENT DE DÉNOMINATION

AVOINE
(*Avena sativa* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : Quality Assured Seeds Inc., Regina (Saskatchewan)
Numéro de la demande : 99-2100
Date de la demande : 1999/12/29
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'AC Pinnacle'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Pinnacle'**

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Lacombe (Alberta)
Mandataire au Canada : SeCan Association, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2246
Date de la demande : 2000/05/09
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'LAO-485-003'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Murphy'**

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : SeCan Association, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2208
Date de la demande : 2000/04/20
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'AC Ronald'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Ronald'**

BLÉ (*Triticum aestivum* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : SeCan Association, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2211
Date de la demande : 2000/04/25
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'AC Superb'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Superb'**

➤ **Requérant :** Pflanzenzucht Oberlimpurg, Schwaebisch Hall (Allemagne)
Mandataire au Canada : C&M Seeds, Palmerston (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3020
Date de la demande : 2002/03/21
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'ACS 98091'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Carlisle'**

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Swift Current (Saskatchewan)
Mandataire au Canada : Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd., Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3063
Date de la demande : 2002/04/25
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'PT205'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Lovitt'**

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1649
Date de la demande : 1999/04/23
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'AC Glenavon'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Glenavon'**

IMPATIENTE (*Impatiens* hybrida)

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3073
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 105'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Purple'**
Nom commercial: Sonic Purple

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3074
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 111'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Sweet Red'**
Nom commercial: Sonic Sweet Red

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3075
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 116'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Lired'**
Nom commercial: Sonic New Red

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3076
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 118'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Sweet Orange'**
Nom commercial: Sonic Sweet Orange

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3077
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 119'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Scarlet'**
Nom commercial: Sonic Scarlet

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3078
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 122'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Hot Pink'**
Nom commercial: Sonic Hot Pink

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3079
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 126'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic White'**
Nom commercial: Super Sonic New White

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3080
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 128'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Salmon Ice'**
Nom commercial: Sonic Salmon Ice

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3081
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 129'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Hot Rose'**
Nom commercial: Sonic Hot Rose

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3082
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 132'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Salmon'**
Nom commercial: Super Sonic New Salmon

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3083
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 150'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisupnic Coral Ice'**
Nom commercial: Super Sonic New Coral Ice

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-3084
Date de la demande : 2002/05/02
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fisimp 159'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisnics Pastel'**
Nom commercial: Sonic New Pastel

LIN
(*Linum usitatissimum* L.)

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Morden (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : Canterra Seeds Holdings Ltd., Winnipeg (Manitoba)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2565
Date de la demande : 2001/03/19
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'AC Lightning'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Lightning'**

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Morden, Morden (Manitoba)
Mandataire au Canada : SeCan Association, Ottawa (Ontario)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2700
Date de la demande : 2001/05/07
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'AC Hanley'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Hanley'**

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)

POINSETTIA
(*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch)

Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-2977
Date de la demande : 2002/01/16
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fispoin 775'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fismars'**

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Limited, Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 02-2979
Date de la demande : 2002/01/16
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'Fismille Compact'**
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisolymp'**
Synonyme : Fismille kompakt

POMMIER
(*Malus domestica* Borkh.)

➤ **Requérant :** Agriculture & Agri-Food Canada, Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Mandataire au Canada : okanagan Plant Improvement Co. Ltd., Summerland (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 01-2764
Date de la demande : 2001/06/19
Dénomination antérieurement proposée: **'8S-69-23'**
Dénomination proposée : **'8S6923'**

21. CHANGEMENT DE REQUÉRANT

FLÉOLE
(***Phleum pratense***)

➤ **Ancien requérant :** Jacklin Seed, a division of J. R. Simplot Co., Post Falls, Idaho (États-Unis)
Nouveau requérant : Hokuren, The Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies of Hokkaido, Sapporo (Japon)
Numéro de la demande : 99-1566
Date de la demande : 1999/03308
Dénomination proposée : **'Aurora'**

22. CHANGEMENT DE NOM COMMERCIAL

IMPATIENTE
(***Impatiens hawkeri* W. Bull.)**

➤ **Requérant :** Florfis AG, Binningen (Suisse)
Mandataire au Canada : Westcan Greenhouses Ltd., Langley (Colombie-Britannique)
Numéro de la demande : 00-2462
Date de la demande : 2000/12/19
Dénomination proposée : **'Fisimp 102'**
Ancien nom commercial : **Supersonic Scarlet**
Nouveau nom commercial : **Supersonic Deep Orange**

23. ERRATA

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Le titulaire pour la variété de pélargonium '**Balfansami**' devrait être Ball Floraplant, a division of Ball Horticultural Company, West Chicago, Illinois (États-Unis). Le mandataire au Canada devrait être Hole's Greenhouse, St. Albert (Alberta).

24. COÛT DE LA PROTECTION

Dépôt d'une demande	250 $
Examen d'une demande	750 $
Délivrance d'un certificat d'obtention	500 $
Taxe annuelle	300 $
Certificat temporaire	50 $
Revendication du bénéfice de priorité à l'égard d'une demande antérieure présentée à l'extérieur du Canada	50 $
Modification d'une dénomination approuvée	100 $
Opposition à une demande de certificat d'obtention	200 $
Réactivation d'une demande après désistement réputé	100 $
Réactivation d'une demande, sur requête, après désistement réputé	200 $
Demande de licence obligatoire	250 $
Remplacement d'un certificat perdu ou détruit	50 $
Consultation du registre	5 $
Copies de documents du registre (par page)	0,50 $
Achat des résultats canadiens d'essais comparatifs par un pays membre de l'UPOV	350 $

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